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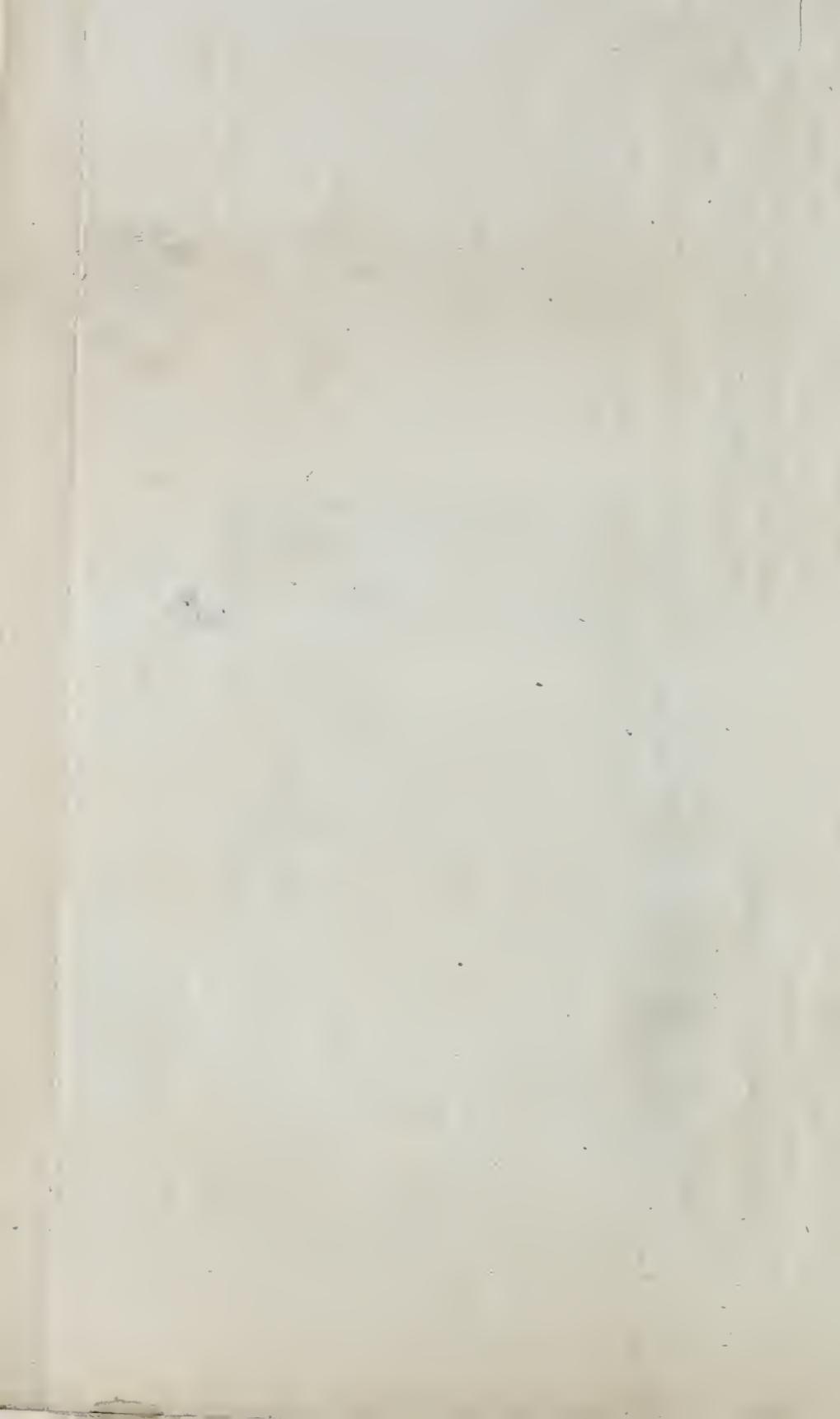
T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
B R I T I S H E M P I R E.
C O N T A I N I N G A
D E S C R I P T I O N
O F T H E
K I N G D O M S , P R I N C I P A L I T I E S , I S L A N D S ,
C O L O N I E S , C O N Q U E S T S ,
A N D O F T H E
M I L I T A R Y A N D C O M M E R C I A L E S T A B L I S H M E N T S ,
U N D E R T H E
B R I T I S H C R O W N ,
I N
E U R O P E , A S I A , A F R I C A a n d A M E R I C A .

BY THE LATE REV J O H N E N T I C K, M. A.
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN.

ILLUSTRATED WITH
MAPS of the several KINGDOMS, PROVINCES, ISLANDS,
SETTLEMENTS, &c. thereunto belonging.
Engraved from the best Authorities, by T. KITCHEN, &c.

V O L. II.

L O N D O N :
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T H E
 P R E S E N T S T A T E
 O F T H E
 C O U N T Y o f *B E D F O R D*,
 C A L L E D
B E D F O R D S H I R E.

THE County of *Bedford* takes its Name from the Name Town of *Bedford*, as many other Counties in this Kingdom do from their chief Town. And it is otherwife called *Bedfordshire*, i. e. the Division or district belonging to the Town of *Bedford*: For, whatever conjectures have been formed about the Termination *Shire*, it is very natural to close with that, which makes it signify a *Share*, *Part*, *Division* or *District*.

This is one of the inland Counties, and one of the Contents least, containing no more than 260,000 square Acres of Land; or about seventy-three Miles in Circumference, situated with *Northamptonshire* and *Huntingdonshire* on the North; *Buckinghamshire* on the West; *Hertfordshire* on the South East, and *Cambridgeshire* on the East.

The Hundreds, into which this County is divided, are *Hundreds*.
 (1) *Hodden*; (2) *Banford*; (3) *Wyllly*; (4) *Wixamtree*;
 (5) *Biggleswade*; (6) *Redbornstock*; (7) *Flit*; (8) *Clifton*;
 (9) *Manshead*.

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Rivers.

The *Ouse* is the only River that can be properly said to water this County ; which entering in on the West Side between *Brayfield* and *Turvey*, takes its Course in as many Windings, as measure ninety Miles to *Great Banford*, on the East Side ; and then runs directly North, till it leaves *Bedfordshire*, and passes into the fenny Part of *Huntingdonshire*, at *St. Neots*. This River, in its Course, visits several Market Towns, and runs through the Midst of *Bedford* ; which is, by its Navigation, of great Advantage for all Sorts of Carriage, not only to the adjacent Parts, but to the Sea Coast at *Lynn-Regis*. But there are

The *Ivel*.

two more Rivers that deserve our Attention, viz. the *Ivel*, which is navigable from the *Ouse* to *Biggleswade*, and the

The *Arlesey*.

Arlesey, which falls into the *Ivel* near *Shefford*. To these

The *Lea*.

we may add the River *Lea*, that springs up near *Luton*, and is navigable from *Blackwall* in *Middlesex* as high as

Hertford.

Soil and Produce.

The Soil of this Country is naturally rich and fertile ; but more remarkably so on the Banks of the *Ouse*, which are one continued Meadow. The other Parts produce some of the best Wheat and Barley in the Nation, and in Plenty : and the rest of the Land is covered with Wood and fine Pastures. It is also remarkable for several curious and scarce Plants, amongst which we reckon the

The *Woad*.

Woad, the Herb, with which the ancient *Britons* used to paint themselves, when they went out to meet their Enemies, in order to put on a fierce and terrible Aspect ; but now more advantageously cultivated for the use of Dying, and the improvement of our Manufactures. A good Soil generally is accompanied with a good Air, and this is par-

Air.

ticularly exemplified in the Air of *Bedfordshire*, which is very temperate and pleasant, affording both Delight and Health to the Inhabitants. It sends two Knights to represent them in the House of Commons, who are chosen by the Freeholders of the County.

Market Towns.

The Market Towns are, (1) *Ampthill* ; (2) *Bedford* ; (3) *Biggleswade* ; (4) *Dunstable* ; (5) *Leighton* ; (6) *Luton* ; (7) *Potton* ; (8) *Shefford* ; (9) *Tuddington* ; (10) *Wobourne*.

Ampthill.

Ampthill, anciently called *Anthill*, is pleasantly situated between two Hills, forty-three Miles from *London*, and enjoys a good Market, almost in the very Centr^er of the County. Its agreeable Situation may be collected from the ancient royal

royal Palace at the East End of the Town. It was built by Sir *John Cornwall*, Baron of *Fanhope*, out of the Spoils he had taken in the French Wars, during the Reign of King *Henry VI.* forfeited to the Crown under King *Edward IV.* and was made the Honour of *Ampthill* by King *Henry VIII.* Whose Queen *Catharine*, after the Sentence of Divorce passed upon her Marriage, chose this seat for Residence during the Remainder of her Life. King *Charles II.* having created *Robert, Lord Bruce, Earl of Aylebury*, and Viscount *Ampthill*, bestowed this Seat and Estate upon him, and made him hereditary high Steward of this Honour. But now it is in the Possession of the Duke of *Bedford*, by a Purchase made about twenty Years ago.

The Market-Day is kept on *Thursdays*; and the Fair-^{Market} Days are upon the fourth of *May*, and the eleventh of ^{and Fairs.} *December*, for Cattle.

In this Town is a Free-School for thirteen Children, and an Hospital for ten poor Men, founded by Mr. *Stone*, Principal of *New-Inn*.

Towards the South-east stands the Seat of the most noble House of *Grey*, late Duke of *Kent*: To the northward is *Honyton Park*, or *Houghton Comprest*, so called from the ancient Family of the *Comprests*, once the Seat of the Countess of *Pembroke*, then of the Earls of *Aylebury*, and purchased by the present Duke of *Bedford*, and given by him to his late Son the Marquis of *Tavistock*. Here is a capital Collection of Pictures: and a Free-School of good Reputation, in the Gift of *Sidney College* in *Cambridge*: and near to this Place are several large Pits of about fifteen Feet Diameter.

Bedford, the County Town (situate forty Miles from *London*) is the Place where the Assizes are kept, and is a *Town*. most pleasant Situation: watered by the *Ouse*, which intersects it in the Middle; is very populous; well built; in a thriving Condition, and larger than many of our Cities. Here are five Churches, *St. John's* and *St. Mary's* on the South Side of the River; and *St. Cuthbert's*, *St. Peter's*, and the fine Edifice of *St. Paul's* on the North. Here also are an independent Meeting-House, a methodist Tabernacle, and an elegant *Moravian* Chapel, with Apartments for their Brothers and Sisters. The Town is united by a handsome and strong stone Bridge, adorned with two Gates, intended originally for Defence. The

THE PRESENT STATE OF

River has incroached so much on the Land near this Bridge, that it has washed away a Chapel, in which was interred the famous *Offa King of Mercia*.

Its Government.

Charities.

Market and Fairs.

The Government of this Town is in a Mayor and twelve Aldermen, two Bailiffs, a Recorder, two Chamberlains, a Town-Clerk, and two Serjeants, who have a very large Estate to support the Dignity and Interest of the Corporation, and to provide for, and maintain the Charities left them in trust. Here are two Hospitals for sick and lame; a Free-School founded by Mr. John Harper, Lord Mayor of *London*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; an Hospital for eight poor People, founded by *Thomas Christy*, Esq; and a Charity School for forty Children, supported by voluntary Subscriptions.

Here are kept two Markets weekly; one for Cattle every *Tuesday*, and the other for Corn, &c. every *Saturday*. The Fairs at *Bedford* are kept on the first *Tuesday* in *Lent*, on the 21st *April*, 5th *July*, 21st *August*, 11th *October*, and 19th *December*, for Cattle of all Sorts.

This is the best Market in all these Parts, for all Sorts of Provisions; and much frequented by Higlers, who buy up here great Quantities of Fowl, Butter, &c. for the *London* Markets, to which they run in a few Hours. Here also is a considerable Trade for Corn to be carried by the *Ouse* to *Lynn* for Transportation; and to *Hitchin* and *Hertford* by Land, there being great Quantities of the best Wheat in *England* grown in this Neighbourhood: and for Coals, which serves the Country for above twenty Miles round, and cheaper than in *London*.

This Town gives Name to the County; tho' it is not agreed amongst the Criticks about its Etymology, or from whence we are to take its own Name: But we shall adopt that which best answers the ancient Character of this Town; and derive it from *Bedician Forda*, a Saxon Name, signifying a *Fortress upon a Ford*. And that there was a Fortres here in the Saxon Times no one will doubt, who recollects that *Cuthwulf* the Saxon, carried a decisive Battle against the *Britons* at this Place, and that *Offa* chose it for his burial Place.— It gives Title of Duke also to the most noble Family of *Russel*; and has the Privilege and Right to send two Representatives to the House of Commons, who are elected by the Inhabitants at large, that do not receive Alms; and returned by the Mayor and the two Bailiffs.

The

The Corporation has obtained an Act of Parliament to appropriate an Estate near *Red-Lion-Square, Holbourn*, to the portioning out Maid-Servants, and to bind out Boys Apprentices, and to other charitable Uses.

At *Clapham*, two Miles from *Bedford*, is a Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Ashburnham*: And thence westward two Miles is *Oakley*, where is a neat Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*.

About four Miles from *Bedford*, in the Road to *Wellingborough*, is a stone Bridge of twenty nine Arches, called *Stafford-Bridge*.

Biggleswade is pleasantly situated on the River *Ivel*, Biggle-
(which is navigable for barges) on the East Side of the County, forty-six Miles from *London*, in the Road to *York*: on which Account it is well provided with Inns, and every Accommodation for Travellers; and a handsome stone Bridge. The Market-Day is on Tuesdays, weekly, and the Fairs, which are for the Sale of all Sorts of Cattle, are kept on the 13th of February, on Saturday in Easter Week, on *Whitsun Monday*, on the 22d of July, on the Feast of St. *Simon and Jude*, and on the 28th of October. Market and Fairs.

Dunstable is a more considerable Place, built upon a Chalk-hill, at the Distance of about thirty-four Miles from *London*. But may it not be more properly read *Dunstaple*, quere, *Daneſtaple*, or the Place where the *Danes*, at the Time of their Invasion of *England*, took up their Abode, and fortified themselves; especially as we find several Places named from the same Occasion; and that King *Edward* the elder marched against them, encamped here about, and defeated them not far from *Luton*. In Remembrance of which Victory, there is shewn to this Day some long Barrows in a Bottom, about the Intersec-
tion of the *Watling* and *Ikening-street*, called the *Danes* Barrows or Gravés.

The Rise of this Town may be attributed originally to its convenient Situation upon the great North Road; and it stands on the old *Roman Way*, called *Watling-street*, in the very Place where the *Ikening* or *Icknild-street* crossed it. This Town consists of two principal Streets, which run exactly North and South, East and West; is well inhabited, and provided with convenient Inns for way-faring People; but there is a great Scarcity of Springs of Water,

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it being supplied chiefly by ponds, or large Reservoirs cut in the Chalk Soil, which seldom hold a sufficiency of Rain-water for the Uses of the People. Here is also a respectable Church, which beareth the Face of great Antiquity, and was a Part of the Priory, of which Dr. Cranmer, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was the last Prior; and who, in this Church, pronounced the Sentence of Divorce between King *Henry VIII*th and Queen *Catharine*: and it was in this Town that Dr. *Smith*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, ordered *William Tillsworth* to be burnt, for denying the Pope's Supremacy, in the Reign of *Henry VII*. with this remarkable Circumstance of Cruelty: That *Tillsworth*'s own Daughter was compelled to set fire to the Faggots, on which he was placed to be burnt. Facing this Church there are to be seen the Ruins of a Royal Seat, in a Farm House, which retains the Name of *Kingsbury*. But perhaps, this Seat might be no more than a Royal Stall for the King's Hunters; and if so, we must read it *Dunstable*, qu. *Hill-stable*, or the King's Stable upon the Hill.

Market and Fairs. The Market in this Town is kept on *Wednesdays* every Week. The Fair-Days are on *Ash-Wednesday*, on the 22d of *May*, 12th of *August*, and 12th of *November*, for Cattle. Here, and in this Neighbourhood, there is a Lace Manufactory, and a Straw Manufacture, wrought up in Hats, Bonnets, Baskets, Toys, and in several Conveniences and Utensils for life.

About five Miles from *Dunstable* lies *Battlesden*, which gives Title of Baron to the Right Honourable Lord *Bathurst*, but is now one of the Seats of Sir *Gregory Page*, Bart.

Leighton. *Leighton*, otherwise *Leighton Buzzard*, situated thirty-seven Miles from *London*, upon the Borders of *Buckinghamshire*, holds its Market on *Tuesdays*, weekly, and a Fair for Cattle (especially Horses for Coach and Cart, on *February* the 5th, on *Whitsun-Tuesday*, on *July 26th*, and on *October* the 24th).

Luton. *Luton*, about twenty-nine Miles from *London*, near the South-east Extremity of this County, is a pretty little Town, pleasantly situated amongst the Hills, with a good Market-Place, and a large Market-House, where there is kept a very great Market every *Monday* for Barley; and a Fair for Cattle of all Sorts on the 25th of *April* and 18th of *October*.

B E D F O R D S H I R E.

7

A little to the South stands *Caddington*, the ancient seat Caddington of the *Gascoigns*, a Name quite extinct in this County: ^{ton.} And a little more to the South East is *Luton How*, or *Luton Hoe*, formerly the Seat of Sir *John Napier*, Bart. and *Luton Hoe*. esteemed one of the finest Situations in *England*, but lately purchased, at a very high Price, from *J. Herne*, Esq; the late Possessor, by the Right Hon. the Earl of *Bute*, for his own Residence. His Lordship has made vast Improvements; amongst which he has paled in above six Miles round for a Park, and made a considerable Head of Water, through which runs the River *Lea*.

Potton, about 43 Miles from *London*, and about the *Potton*. Middle of the eastern Bounds of this County, adjoining to *Cambridgeshire*, is the second Town in the County for Magnitude: In which the Carcase-Butchers carry on a great Trade in Veal, which they send by Commission to the *London Markets*. It holds a Market weekly, on the *Market Saturday*, for Corn, Cattle, and Fowls; and a large Horse ^{and Fairs.} Fair on the third *Tuesday* in *January*, O. S. and a Fair on the *Tuesday* before *Easter*, the first *Tuesday* in *July*, and on the *Tuesday* before the 29th of *October*, for Cattle in general.

A little to the N. W. of this Town are to be seen the Remains of a *Danish Camp*.

Shefford, or *Shelford*, is small, but a very pleasant *Shefford*. Town, situate almost in the Center of the County, between two Rivulets (about one and forty Miles from *London*) over each of which is a Bridge. The Market is *Market* kept on *Fridays*, weekly; and it enjoys the Privilege of *and Fairs.* yearly Fairs, one on the 23d of *January*, another on *Easter Monday*, a third on *May 19th*, and a fourth on *October 10th* for Cattle.

Tuddington, or *Toddington*, about 33 Miles from *London*-*Taddington*, holds a Market on *Saturday*, and a Fair for Cattle on the 25th of *April*, the 1st *Monday* in *June*, on the *Market 4th of September*, on the 3d of *November*, and on the 16th *of December*.

Wooburne, which suffered the Loss of one hundred Houses and upwards in the Year 1724, is now rebuilt, and has a good Market for Provisions of all Kinds, on *Friday* every Week, and a Fair on the first of *January*, if not on a *Sunday*, and then on the 2d for black Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, &c. and for Cattle on the 23d of

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March, 13th July, and 6th of October. Here is a Manufactory for Jockey-Caps. This Place is chiefly remarkable for the great Plenty of that necessary Ingredient in our Woollen Manufacture, called *Fullers Earth*, which is dug up in its Neighbourhood. But its chief Dependance is upon the Vicinity of the most noble Family of *Russel*, Duke of *Bedford*, who is almost sole Proprietor of the whole Town, and built therein a fine and commodious Market-House in the Year 1737; and whose Palace, with a large Park walled round, is exceedingly well situated, near the Town, where the Abbey of *Cistercian* Monks, founded by *Hugh Bolber* in the Year 1145, stood. That religious House was dissolved in the 26th *Henry VIII.* and its Site with the greatest Part of the Land and Estates belonging to it, were granted to *John Lord Russel*, in the 1 *Edward VI.* The Building, in its ancient State, contained many noble Apartments, and a long and capacious Gallery, hung with a great Variety of curious Pictures, chiefly of the *Russel* Family; and is lately rebuilt with great Magnificence. Before the Front of the House, which is a regular Quadrangle, is a very large Basin of Water, edged with a fine gravel Walk.

Family of
Russel,
Dukes of
Bedford.

The Family of *Russel*, is of *Norman* Extraction, and was possessed of a considerable Estate in the County of *Dorset* in the Year 1202, but made no considerable Figure till the Reign of King *Edward VI.* who raised *John Lord Russel*, to the Dignity of Earl of *Bedford*; and it was not till the Year 1694, that *William Earl of Bedford*, Father of *William Lord Russel*, who was beheaded in the Year 1683, on a Pretence of his being concerned in the *Rye-house Plot*, was created Duke of *Bedford*; in the Preamble to whose Patent there is this singular Passage: “ That “ it was not the least Inducement to the conferring these “ Honours upon him, that he was Father to the late Lord “ *Russel*, the Ornament of his Age;” alluding to his Activity in Parliament under King *Charles II.* for the Exclusion of the Duke of *York*, a Papist, from the Throne; and for which he was ever after the Butt of that Duke’s Resentment, and doomed a Sacrifice, as soon as the least Opportunity would present, to cut him off under the Mask of Justice.

Titles.

The Titles of the prefent Duke are, the most noble Prince *John Russel*, Duke of *Bedford*, Marquis of *Tavistock*,

Stock, Earl of *Bedford*, Baron *Ruffel* of *Thornhaugh*, and Baron *Howland* of *Stretham*, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. His Grace has been Lieutenant-General, and Governor-General of *Ireland*, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, President of the Council, and Plenipotentiary at the Court of *France* for making the Peace between *Great Britain* and *France* and *Spain* in the Year 1761.

The Arms of this most noble Family,] *Argent*, a *Lion* Arms. rampant, *Gules*; on a *Chief*, *Sable*, three *Escallops* of the first.

The *Crest*] on a *Wreath*, a *Goat* *passant*, *argent*, armed, *Or*.

Supporters] on the dexter Side a *Lion*; on the Sinister an *Antelope*, both *gules*; the latter gorged with a *ducal Collar*, chained, armed, crested, tufted and hoofed, *Or*.

Motto] *Che Sara, Sara.*

At *ASPLEY-GUISE*, near *Wooburne*, is a small Stream; remarkable for having a petrifying Quality, turning Wood into Stone, or casting it over with a Kind of Spar, and celebrated by the Poet *Michael Drayton*, in his *Poly Albion*, Song 22.

Some admit *Harrold*, on the N. W. Banks of the *Ouse*, Aspley. *Harrold*. to be a Market Town; but they are not agreed about its right so to be. However, here is held a Market for all Sorts of Provisions on *Thursdays*, weekly, and it has long enjoyed the Privilege of three Fairs for Cattle on the *Tuesday* before the 12th of *May*, the 5th of *July*, and the 10th of *October*.

Privileges granted to more Villages in this County.

There is a Fair at *Ichwellon* on the 5th of *April*; another at *St. Leonard's*, near *Bedford*, on the 17th of *November*; another at *Odell* on *Whitsun Thursday*, and two at *Silsoe* on *May* 12th, and *September* 21st, for Cattle of all Sorts. And we may justly suppose, that a County that has so many Fairs for Cattle, does abound with every useful Necessary of Life, as well as with Corn; and that where there are such Quantities of Cattle, there can't fail to be a great Produce of Butter and Cheese, for which this County is also remarkable.

*Several Seats of the Nobility and Gentry
not mentioned in the Survey.*

Seats of the **BRUMHALL**, near the west Side of *Bedford Town*, is *Nobility*, the Seat of *Lord Trevor, Baron Trevor, of Brumhall, in &c.* the County of *Bedford*.

CHICKSAND, 7 Miles S. of *Bedford*, is the Seat of *Sir George Osborn, Bart.*

HAWNES, 5 Miles S. E. of *Bedford*, is the Seat of the *Earl of Granville.*

HIGHAM-GOBINS, E. of *Wooburne*, is the Seat of *Sir Langley Haldenby, Bart.*

MELCHEBURN, 8 Miles N. W. from *Bedford*, is the Seat of *Lord St. John, of Bletfhoe.*

OLDWARDEN, near *Biggleswade*, is the Seat of *Robert Henley Ongley, Esq; Knight of the Shire.*

SHARNBROOK, the Seat of *Sir Samuel Cornish, Bart.* Member for *Shoreham.*

SOUTHILL, 7 Miles S. E. from *Bedford*, the Seat of *Lord Viscount Torrington.*

STRATTON, S. of *Biggleswade*, the Seat of *Sir — Cotton, Bart.*

SUTTON, S. W. of *Potton*, the Seat of *Sir Roger Burgoyné, Bart.*

WILLINGTON, near *Bedford*, is the Seat of *Sir William Gostwick, Bart.*

WRESTHOUSE, a magnificent Seat, with a large Park, 6 Miles S. of *Bedford*, formerly belonging to the Family of the *Greys*, now to the *Earl of Hardwicke*, in Right of his Lady *Jemima, Marchioness of Grey.*

WOTTON, about 3 Miles S. W. of *Bedford*, the Seat of *Sir Philip Monnoux, Bart.*

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F
B E R K S H I R E.

BERKS or *Berkshire*, is so called from *Berroc*, or Name. the *Bare-Oak* in *Windsor-Forest*, under which the provincial Assemblies did usually meet, before *England* was divided into Shires or Counties. But *Afferius Menevensis* calls this County *Berrocsire*, from *Berroc*, or *Box*, with which Wood this Shire formerly abounded.

It is an inland County bounded by *Buckinghamshire* and *Oxfordshire* on the North; by *Surry* and *Middlesex* on the East; by *Hampshire* on the South; and by *Wiltshire* and *Gloucestershire* on the West, being in Length from East to West 42 Miles, from North to South 28 Miles and a Half, and 320 in Circumference, containing above as much more Land than the County of *Bedford*, divided into twenty Hundreds, viz. (1) *Hormer*; (2) *Canfield*; (3) *Farringdon*; (4) *Shrivenham*; (5) *Wanting*; (6) *Compton*, or *Rentham*; (7) *Morton*; (8) *Lamborne*; (9) *Faircross*; (10) *Theale*; (11) *Reading*; (12) *Charleton*; (13) *Sunning*; (14) *Wargrove*; (15) *Barnish*; (16) *Bray*; (17) *Ripplemore*; (18) *Cookham*; (19) *Oke*; (20) *Kentbury* or *Newbery*.

But though this be an inland County, it has the great Advantage of the Navigation of the River *Thames*, which enters it at the East Extremity, and with several considerable Windings, divides it from *Oxfordshire*, running as far as *Letchblade*, under the Name of the *Ijs*; and from this Place near *Wallingford*, where the *Tame* and *Ijs* meet, they become one River, under the Appellation of the *Thames*.

The Soil of this County is rich, and produceth abundance of Corn, and affords plenty of Pasturage. For example;

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Produce.

Vale of
White
Horse.

Air

Gives Title
of Earl.Market-
Towns.

Abingdon.

ample; the Vale of *Whitehorse* must be allowed to excel in these Particulars; and it must be granted that no County in this Island produceth better Corn, breedeth better Cattle, grows more Wood, or is better watered, or enjoys more delightful Prospects than *Berkshire*; or yieldeth more Profit and Pleasure. The Western Parts of it are well stored with Wood: and few Counties exceed it in malting. But the most fruiful Parts of it are those adjacent to the *Thames*, *Kennet*, and the *Vale of White Horse*, which Vale extends almost from *Farringdon* to *Abingdon*, and takes its Name from a Trench cut on the Side of a high green Hill in the Shape of a Horse. This Trench is about three Feet deep, and filled up almost with Chalk, so as, at a Distance, to exhibit the Shape of a *White Horse*, and so extensive, as to take in almost an Acre of Land. Hence the Hill is called *White Horse Hill*. It is said to have been made to commemorate some signal Victory gained on this Spot by the *Saxons*, whose Device was, and is still, a *White Horse*. And the neighbouring Parishes hold it in so great Esteem, that they assemble once a Year, on *Midsummer-Day* at this Place, to weed the Horse, so as to bring it to its proper Colour and Shape; and then conclude the Day with Festivity and Mirth.

The Air follows the Nature of the Soil; and is pleasant, temperate, and wholesome in every Part. Which induced the Religious in former Times, to build many Monasteries and Convents in this County, and not only our Nobility and Gentry, but our Kings take up their Residence therein, and to build large Mansions, Castles, and Royal Palaces.

This County gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the ancient and noble Family of *Howard*, who are also Earls of *Suffolk*.

The Market-Towns are (1) *Abingdon*; (2) *Farringdon*; (3) *Hungerford*; (4) *East Ilsley*; (5) *Lamborne*; *Maidenhead*; (7) *Newbury*; (8) *Oakingham*; (9) *Reading*; (10) *Wallingford*, (11) *Wantage*; (12) *Windsor*.

Abingdon, fifty-five Miles distant from *London*, is a handsome well-built Town, consisting of several Streets, terminating in an Area, on the Banks of the *Iris*, with a Bridge, and frequently made use of for the Business of the County: and what adds to its Beauty, all the Streets

Streets center in the Market-Place, where there is a most curious Market-House of *Ashler* Workmanship, and claims the Preheminence of any other in *England*. The Town is of very ancient Foundation, qu. *Abbey-Town*, taking its Name from a *Benedictine Abbey**, founded It's Name. there, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, in the Year 675†, which, with all the Monuments and Buildings belonging to it, perished at the Dissolution of the religious Houses, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII*. But it was not incorporated till the Reign of *Philip and Mary*, Incorpor- who made *Abingdon* a Corporation, by the Name and Stile tion. of a Mayor, two Bailiffs, and nine Aldermen, in all twelve principal Burgeses, who had the sole right to chuse and send one Representative to the House of Commons; but the Election is now in the Inhabitants paying Scot and Lot, and not receiving Arms, or any Charity.

This Town has flourished chiefly by the Trade in Trade. *Barley and Malt*, bought up here for the *London Market*, and sent thither by Water. Here are two Churches, a Churches. Charity-School, and a Free-School, founded by *John Royse*, Schools. in the Year 1563, which has produced many eminent Scholars to this Church and Nation.

Here are two Markets kept on *Monday* and *Tuesday* weekly, Markets. and they are very much frequented by the Dealers in Malt, &c. And there are four Fairs for Horses and other Cattle on the first Monday in *Lent*, on the 20th of *June*, on the Fairs. 19th of *September*, and on the 11th of *December*. The Market-House is a curious Structure, or spacious Hall, upon Pillars, in which the Assizes for the County are frequently kept.

This Borough gives the Title of Earl to the noble Family of *Bertie*.^{GivesTitle} The first of the Family of *Bertie*, that of Earl. bore the Title of Earl of *Abingdon*, was *James Bertie*, Lord *Norris of Rycote*, created Earl of *Abingdon*, in 1682. The present is the Right Honourable *Willoughby Bertie*, Earl of *Abingdon*, and Baron *Norris of Rycote*, Son of *James*, second Son of *James* the first Earl of *Abingdon*, and

* *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, the fabulous Historian of *England*, was Abbot of this House.

† *The old Book of Abbendon* calls this Town “ *Shavesham*, and says that it was once a famous City, goodly to behold, full of Riches; and that the King kept his Court here:” Alluding perhaps to *William I.* keeping his *Easter* here.

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succeeded *Montagu Bertie*, the late Earl, his Uncle, in the Year 1743.

Arms.

Arms of this noble Family.] Argent, three Battering-Rams barways, proper, armed and garnished, azure : an Annulet for Difference.

Crest.] On a Wreath, the Head and Bust of a King couped, proper, crowned ducally, and charged on the Chest with a Fret, Or.

Supporters.] On the Dexter-side, a Pilgrim, or Friar, vested in Ruslet, with his Staff and Pater-Noster in his Hand, Or. On the Sinister a Savage wreathed about the Temples and Middle with Ivy, proper, on each of their Chests a Fret, Or. *Motto.*] *Virtus ariete fortior.*

The Family has a Seat at *Witham* in this County, and at *Rycote* in *Oxfordshire*.

Farring-
don,

Farrington, situate near the north-west Extremity of *White-Horse-Vale*, and on the Borders of *Wiltshire*, about sixty-eight Miles from *London*, holds three Fairs annually, on the second of *February*, on *Whitsun-Tuesday*, and on 18th of *October* for Horses and fat Cattle, and especially for Abundance of Pigs. The Market-Day is on *Tuesday*. The Church is large and handsome. The Town is neatly built, and is governed by a Bailiff.

Fairs.

Market.

Govern-
ment.
Hunger-
*ford.*Govern-
ment.Market
and Fair.*East Ilsey.*

Hungerford, near the south - west Extremity of this County, and the Borders of *Wiltshire*, upon the River *Kennet*, about sixty-four Miles from *London*, on the Road to *Bath*, *Bristol*, and the other Western Counties, subsists chiefly by those that travel to and from *London*; and is remarkable for good Trout and Craw-fish. Here is a handsome old Church near the River, almost detached from the Town. Its Government is in the Hand of a Constable, who is chosen annually, and, for the Time being, is Lord of the Manor, granted to them by *John of Gaunt*. The Market-Day is on *Wednesday*; and here is a Fair on the 21st of *August* for Horses, Cows, and Sheep.

East Ilsey, otherwise *Hildeley*, forty-seven Miles from *London*, stands almost in the Center of the County, on the Road between *Newbury* and *Abingdon*, and in a pleasant Valley, among excellent Corn-Fields and Sheep-Downs. But for want of those Advantages, which the other Towns have, that are situate upon great Rivers, its Trade and Market are very much confined to neighbouring Customers, except for Sheep, which are as good as any in *England*, and is kept on *Wednesdays*. There is

is a good Fair here for Sheep and Lambs on the 6th of August.

Lamborne, about the Middle of the West Side of this Lamborne County, and fifty-seven Miles from London, takes its Name from the Rivulet *Lamborn*, on which it is situated, and is distinguished from a Village of the same Name, by the Addition of *Lower Lamborne*, that Village being called *Upper Lamborne*. The Rivulet is remarkable for Rivulet being very low in Winter, and high in Summer, of which Fact the Poet *Sylvester*, who resided here, has left us his Testimony in these Words, *Little Lambesborn,*—

*All Summer long, while all thy Sisters shrink,
Then of thy Waters thousands daily drink.
But whilst the Rest are full unto the Top,
All Winter long thou dost not shew a drop.*

This Town has had the Privilege of a Market on Market Thursday, weekly, ever since the Reign of King Henry III. and holds a Fair on the 12th of May, on the 2d of October Fairs. and on the 4th of December, for Horses, Cows, young Fowls, Boots and Shoes. Here is a Church; adjoining to which is an Hospital for ten poor Men, who have 22s. per Week, besides other Advantages. Hospital.

Maidenhead is situate advantageously upon the River *Thames*, not more than twenty-eight Miles from London. This Town takes its Name from a *Head*, which was said to be the Head of one of the eleven Thousand Virgins slain or murdered with St. Ursula near Cologn in Germany, and exposed at this Place in Popish Times, for public Worship. It was incorporated by King Edward III. by the Name of the Fraternity or Guild of the Brothers and Sisters of *Maidenhith*: which was confirmed with several more Privileges in the 30 Henry VI. After the Reformation this Town was re-incorporated by the Name and Stile of Warden and Burgesses: and King James II. granted a new Charter, whereby this Corporation was constituted by the Name of a Mayor and ten Aldermen, with Liberty to chuse a High Steward, and a Steward. So that the present Establishment of this Corporation is a High Steward, a Mayor, a Steward and ten Aldermen. Under whom are two Bridge-Masters, chosen annually out of the Aldermen: and two Serjeants chosen annually by the Mayor and Aldermen. The Mayor, the Steward, and the last Mayor are Justices of the Peace. The

Corporation.

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The Mayor is also Clerk of the Market, and Coroner and Judge of the Court, which he is obliged to hold every three Weeks. He likewise holds Sessions twice a Year, and has Power to make By-laws for the good of the Corporation, by and with the Advice of the Aldermen. There is a Jail for Debtors and Felons apprehended in the Town.

Situation, &c. The Town stands in the two Parishes of *Bray* and *Cookham*; and supports a Chapel within itself, which is exempt from episcopal Visitation, and whose Minister is chosen and paid by the Inhabitants. Here is a good Bridge, whose Barge-Pier divides *Buckinghamshire* and *Berkshire*; and whose support is from the Tolls allowed the Corporation for all Carriages *over* and *under* the Bridge, and from a Grant of three Trees yearly, given by the Crown out of *Windsor* Forest for its Repairs.

Market and Fairs. Here is a considerable Market on *Wednesday*, weekly; and a Fair on *Whitsun-Wednesday* for Horses, and Cattle; on the 29th of *September* a Statute for hiring Servants, and a Fair for Horses and Cattle, and another Fair for Horses and Cattle on the 30th of *November*. The Convenience of Water-Carriage to *London* from hence is a great Advantage to this Town.

Newbury. *Newbury* fifty-six Miles from *London*, is situate on the River *Kennet*, and on the Road to *Bath* and *Bristol*. It is of very ancient Foundation, built upon the Ruins of a *Roman* Town, called *Spinæ*, or *Spine*, and called *Newborough* on that Account, before the Conquest: in which Age, History informs us, that here was established a considerable Trade in the cloathing Way. In which Trade it has always continued, and produced, perhaps, as many famous Manufacturers, as any Part of the Nation can boast of: amongst whom we have that wealthy Clothier *Jack of Newbury*; who in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* employed an hundred Looms of Broad-Cloth in his own House; and when that King marched against the *Scots*, he clothed one hundred of his own Workmen in one Uniform, and maintained them at his own Expence, and headed them at the celebrated Battle of *Floddenfield*.

Situation. This Town is situate also on the *Kennet*, navigable so far, and in a fruitful Plain: and consists of several spacious Streets well built, and as well calculated for carrying on the Woollen Manufacture in the Shalloon Branch particularly,

ticularly, for which *Newbury* is now more famous than for Clothes.

The Market-Place is very spacious, but the Market-House is very mean, under which is kept the Shambles, or Butcher's Stalls, for the Flesh-Market: However, near it is a noble Town-Hall, built of Brick, upon Arches, and Public Buildings. handsomely lashed, for transacting the busness of the Corporation. The Church, Town-Hall, and Market-House stand all together in the Middle of the Town.

Yet this Town was not incorporated so early by some Incorporation. Centuries, as others of less Consideration in this County.

Queen *Elizabeth* was the first of our Sovereigns, that shewed this Favour to *Newbury*; and incorporated it by the Name of a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesles. Here is a good Market-Place well stored with Corn, other Commodities, and all Sorts of Provisions and Necessaries of Life, at a reasonable Price; especially with Trout, and the best Craw-fish in *England*. Here also is a Charity-School for forty Boys, endowed with sixty-five Pounds per Annum; and an Alms-House, known by the Name of *Jemmet's* Alms-House, a decent old Building, facing *Bartholomew's* Hos-pital, and said to have been founded by, or under the Fa-vour of, King *John*, for six poor Men and six women, to be paid 2*d.* per Week, 4*s.* on the Fair-Day, and 13*s.* 4*d.* at *Christmas*, and to have a hundred Fagots of Wood year-ly, and a new Coat or Gown every two Years. The Mar-ket-Day is upon a *Thursday*; and here are annually a Fair and Fair. on *Holy-Thursday* for Horses and other Cattle; on the 5th of *July* for Horses, Cows, and Hogs; and on the 3d of *September*, and 28th of *October*, for Horses and Cheese.

Near this Town, at the Barrows on the Wash, they shew you the Place of Battle where King *Charles the First's* Army was twice defeated by the Parliament's Forces, on the 20th of *September*, 1643, and 27th of *October*, 1644. O. S.

Newbury gives Title of Baron to the Duke of *Cleveland*. Gives Title

There is a large Peat-bed on each Side the *Kennet*, near of Baron. this Town, many Miles in length, and almost Half a Mile broad: And about half a Mile near the *Bath-Road* Doleman's is a pleasant Seat, once belonging to the Dolemans. Place.

Oakingham, otherwise *Woakingham*, about thirty-three Miles from *London*, and ten Miles South-West from ham. Oaking-

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Staines, upon *Windsor Forest*, and on the Confines of *Surrey*, is a pretty large and well-frequented Market-Town, containing several Streets, a handsome Market-House in the Center, a Free-School and an Hospital, and is governed by an Alderman, Recorder, and a certain Number of capital Burgeses. This Parish is four Miles and a Half in length, and three Miles broad. The Trade of this Town is the Manufacture of Cloth and silk Stockings.

Market and Fairs. Here is a good Market on *Tuesday*, weekly, and well supplied with Provisions; and there are three Fairs for Horses and Cattle on the *Thursday* before *Shrovetide*, on the 11th of *June*, and 2d of *November*.

This Town once gave Title of Baron to *George*, Prince of *Denmark*, Consort to Queen *Anne*.

Curiosities. We find several Things in this Neighbourhood worthy of Notice, as (1) a Fortification called *Cæsar's Camp*, consisting of a large Square, with a Well in the Centre, situated upon the Top of a Hill at *East-Hamsted*, about three Miles and a Half South-east from *Oakingham*; (2) *Yew-tree Corner*, about three Miles South-east also, where the Stag-Hunters meet to prepare for the Chace; (3) *Cowper's Hill*, eternized in a Poem by Sir *John Denham*, which stands about three Miles and a Half East from *Oakingham*; (4) an Hospital for sixteen Pensioners, and a Master, in trust of the *Grocer's Company of London*; founded by *Henry Lucas*, Esq; in the Reign of King *Charles I.* The Pensioners have 10*l.* per Annum each, and are presented alternately by sixteen Parishes within the County; and the *Grocer's Company* has the Nomination of the Master, whose Salary is 50*l.* per Annum.

Reading. *Reading*, situate on the River *Kennet*, about two Miles before it falls into the *Thames*, and about forty Miles from *London*, is so called from the *British Word Rhedin*, which signifies *Fern*, a noted Weed abounding near this Town; and by its Derivation should prevail with us to think that this was a Station, Encampment, or Place of Habitation in the Times of the *Britons*. However we are certain that *Reading* was a considerable Town under the *Saxon Government*, for it was plundered by the *Danish Invaders*; and that such was the Condition of the Inhabitants, that this Town soon recovered itself, as may be seen in the *Norman Survey*. *Henry I.* adorned it with a magni-

Why so called.

Its Antiquity.

magnificent Abbey, for two hundred Monks and a mitred Abbot, who sat in the House of Peers, in the Year 1124, which, for the Grandeur of its Building and it's Riches, was equal to most in *England* whose Ruins are seen; and he granted the Corporation great Privileges and Immunities. In this Abbey both *Henry I.* and his Queen and the Empress *Maud*, his Daughter, were buried. Near these Ruins is an artificial Mount, called *Forbury-Hill*, lately repaired by voluntary Contributions, on account of the great Command there is from thence of all the Country round about, and of the Hills and Woods in *Oxfordshire*.

It is now the Shire-Town, and though it does not appear when this Town was originally incorporated; *Henry II.* confirmed all its ancient Privileges. It is now the largest and most convenient Town in the County, well built and well peopled, supposed to contain nine thousand Inhabitants, and rich. Here are three Parish-Churches; (1) St. *Mary's*, (2) St. *Lawrence*, (3) St. *Giles's*, which form a Triangle; three Meeting-Houses for Dissenters, and one for Quakers; and there was formerly a Castle at the West End of *Castle-Street*. The River *Kennet*, which is here navigable for Barges of a hundred and ten Tons, brings a considerable Trade to this Town, as well in *Malt*, *Meal*, and *Timber*, sent down the *Thames* to *London*, &c. as in several Branches of the Woollen Manufacture; which seems of late Years to decrease. And here is a thriving Trade in Carpetting, Rugs, and such-like woollen Goods; a Manufactory of Pins, and a promising Manufactory of *French* and *Dutch* Tapes.

The Government of this Corporation and Borough-Town, is in a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, twelve Bur-
geses, and several other Officers, who, with the Free-
men, or Commonalty, chuse and return two Repre-
sentatives to the great Council of the Nation in the House
of Commons; and they have also the Investiture of the
Manor of this Town from the Crown.

The Market-Day is Saturday, weekly, and the most Market
considerable for Corn in *Great-Britain*, and well supplied and Fairs.
with Provisions; and here are four considerable Fairs; on
the 1st of February for Cheese and Horses; on the 1st of
May for Horses chiefly; on the 25th of July for Horses
and other Cattle, and on the 21st of September for Cheese.

Sends two
Represen-
tatives.

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Archbishop *Laud*, who was born in this Town, founded an Hospital in it.

About four Miles further, on the *Bath Road*, is a Village, called *Sheal*, surrounded with Gardeners Grounds, and adorned with handsome modern-built Houses, owing to the delightful Prospects and the elegant Seats in that Neighbourhood.

Cats-Grove Hill, on the South-West of this Town, is a most extraordinary Phænomenon, and perhaps a Sample of the Revolution occasioned in the Globe of the Earth by the universal Flood ; for tho' this Hill is at the Distance of forty Miles from a Sea, it has a Stratum of many hundred Yards in Length of Oyster-Shells in a Bed of green Sand, supported by a hard Rock of Chalk. The Oysters when taken up have the Appearance of real Ones ; and when opened the Animal inclosed seems to be perfect, and the Shell not petrified, but crumble into Dust when exposed to the Air.

Wallingford, about forty-six Miles from *London*, and situated upon the River *Thames*, is the Remains of a Town, which, in its flourishing State, consisted of twelve Parishes ; at the Conquest it contained two hundred and seventy-six Houses, according to *Doom's-Day-Book* ; though it had been burnt by the *Danes* in 1006 ; it was a Borough in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*, and the chief City of the *Atrebatti*, and the Residence of their King *Comius* in the Time of the *Romans*. Its present Condition is owing to a Pestilence in the Reign of *Edward III.* whose Ruin the Town's People could never recover ; and their further Decay was owing to the building of *Abington-Bridge* ; by which the great Road to *Gloucester* from *London* was turned from *Wallingford*. Yet under all these Disadvantages *Wallingford* is still a well-built Town, consisting of two Streets : In the Principal of which is a convenient and handsome Town-Hall, erected in a large Area, where the Assizes have sometimes been held, and always the Quarter-Sessions for the Borough, which is a distinct Jurisdiction. And it retains the Name of four Churches, viz. 1. St. *Mary's*, 2. St. *Peter's*, 3. St. *Leonard's*, 4. *All Saints* ; though there is none but St. *Mary's* in use. Here is also a good Free-School.

Corporation. After many Revolutions the present Corporation, granted by *James I.* enjoys many Privileges and Immunities

ties by ancient Charter, and consists of a Mayor and six Aldermen, who are Justices of the Peace within the Borough, a Town-Clerk, two Bailiffs, a Chamberlain, and eighteen Burgeses; who, with the Commonalty chuse and send two Members to represent them in Parliament. Two Representatives.

The Market is kept on *Tuesday* and *Friday*, weekly, Market and Fairs. tho' *Friday's* is the most considerable; and here are several Kinds of Fairs; one on the *Tuesday* before *Easter* for Pleasure; another on the 24th of *June* for Horses; a third on the 29th of *September* for hiring Servants, and a fourth on the 17th of *December* for fat Hogs. *Chosel Farm*, about a Mile from this Town, lets for 1000*l. per annum*, Farm. on which is a Barn a hundred Yards in the Roof.

Wantage, about 59 Miles from *London*, is situate in the Vale of *White Horse*, and very near the Center of the County; illustrious for its Antiquity, and giving Birth to King *Alfred*; at which Time this was a *royal Village*. At present it is the Capital of a Hundred, called by its Name, and is a pretty Market-Town; so made by the Interest of the valiant *Fulk Fitzwarin*, who obtained this Privilege for his military Services, about 150 Years after the Conquest. The Market is kept on *Saturday*, weekly, and here are three Fairs, on the first *Saturday* in *March*; the 18th of *July*, and the 17th of *September*, for Horses, Cows, Calves, Hogs, Cheese, and Hops.

About one Mile and a Half east of this Town lies *East Lackinge*, a Rectory worth 300*l. per Annum*, annexinge. to the Wardenship of *All Souls*, *Oxon*, by Act of Parliament *An. Dom. 1764.*

And at *Childrey*, another Village West of *Wantage*, *Childrey*. once stood the Seat of Sir *John Childrey*, who lies buried in the North Isle of the Church. Here is a Free-School founded by *William Fettiface*, Esq.

Windsor, about 23 Miles from the Metropolis, takes its *Windsor*. Name from its Situation on the winding Shore of the River *Thames*, near the east Entrance into *Berkshire*. This Town stands on a rising Ground, on the south Side of the River *Thames*; and is no less remarkable for its Situation than for its Castle; which is a royal Palace. This Town arose upon the Ruins of a Place called *Old Windsor*, which has decayed continually in proportion as *New Windsor* increased; and this has continued increasing, in proportion of the royal Favours, from Time to Time.

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bestowed upon it, and of the Advantages it receives from the Castle.

**Corpora-
tion.**

It was incorporated and constituted a free Borough, by King *Edward I.* *An. Reg. 5.* under the Government of a Mayor, two Bailiffs, and twenty-eight other Persons, chosen out of the principal Inhabitants of the Borough, thirteen of whom are called Fellows or Benchers of the *Guildhall*, and of these ten are called Aldermen or Chief Benchers, out of whom the Mayor and Bailiffs are chosen: but the Election of two Members of Parliament, to which this Borough is intitled, is made by the Inhabitants at large. The Freemen of this Corporation are exempt from Tolls of Fairs, Markets, and Bridges.

**Present
State.**

The Town consists of several Streets, most of which lie about the Castle: the principal one looks Southward, and is adorned with several very good Buildings, and a handsome Town-Hall. The Church is a spacious ancient Building, situate in the same Street. The Duke of *St. Albans* has a handsome large House on the east Part of the Town, with pleasant Gardens, that extend to the Park: and at the south Side of the Town is Sir *Edward Walpole's* House; a neat regular Edifice, with large Gardens, beautifully laid out and designed.

**Market
and Fairs.**

The Market is kept underneath the Town-Hall every Saturday, and is plentifully supplied with Corn, Meat, Fish, and all other Provisions. *Windsor* also has the Privilege to hold a Fair for Horses and Cattle on *Easter-Tuesday*; and on the 5th of *June* for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Wool; and on the 13th of *October* for Horses and Cattle.

**Windsor-
Castle.**

Windsor-Castle, which gave Origin to this Town, was first built by *William the Conqueror*, soon after he found himself secure upon the Throne of this Kingdom; who, being charmed with its Situation, built here a Castle as a Place of Security, and several little Lodges in the Forest adjoining, for the Convenience of his favourite Diversion of Hunting. *Henry I.* improved it both in Buildings and Strength, surrounding the whole with a strong Wall: and it continued to be the Residence of several succeeding Monarchs. But the present Structure was erected by King *Edward III.* who pulled down the old Castle, &c. built this stately Castle and St. *George's* Chapel, and inclosed the whole with a strong Wall or Rampart, under the

the Direction of *William of Wickham* his Architect, whom he made Bishop of *Winchester*. However, when we survey this royal Edifice, we must remember, that great Additions were made to the Castle in succeeding Ages, particularly by King *Edward IV.* *Henry VII.* *Henry VIII.* by Queen *Elizabeth*, and by King *Charles II.* who, after the Restoration, thoroughly repaired the Castle; and as he usually kept his Court there in Summer, he not only restored it to its ancient Splendor, but spared no Expence to render it worthy of the royal Residence. His Majesty entirely changed the Face of the upper Court. He enlarged the Windows and made them regular; richly furnished the royal Apartments; decorated them with large and beautiful Paintings; and erected a large Magazine of Arms. King *James II.* and King *William III.* continued the Paintings, which were done by Signior *Verrio*, and they were finished in such a Manner, that the Apartments, for State, Beauty, and Convenience, are as fine as any in *Europe*; the Rooms being larger and loftier than the boasted Palace of *Lewis XIV.* at *Versailles*.

This stately Castle is divided into two Courts or Wards, with a large round Tower between them, called the *Middleward*. The whole stands upon about twelve Acres of Land, with many Towers and Batteries for its Defence formerly, when the Prince and People armed against each other. It is situated upon a high Hill, which rises by a gentle Ascent, and enjoys a most delightful Prospect all round. In the Front is a wide and extensive Vale, variegated with Corn-Fields and Meadows, Groves of Trees on each side, and the *Thames* running through the midst: Behind is a Chain of Hills covered with Woods, as if dedicated by Nature for Game and Hunting.

On the Declivity of the Hill is a fine Terrace, faced with a Rampart of Free-Stone 1870 Feet in Length. This Walk was made originally by Queen *Elizabeth*, who usually walked an Hour upon it before Dinner every Day, if the Weather would permit: It is covered with fine Gravel, and so contrived with Drains, that not a Drop of Water will rest upon it; but it is fit for the Reception of Company immediately after the greatest Showers. This may be justly said to be the noblest Walk in *Europe*, both with Respect to the Strength and Grandeur

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deur of the Building, and the fine and extensive Prospect, over the *Thames*, of the adjacent Country on every Side; where Nature and Art seem to vie with each other in Beauty, to please the Eye with a Variety of fine Villas scattered about.

King *Charles II.* built a Gate at the End of this Terrace, which opens into a most delightful Park, called the little or House-Park, because it surrounds the Palace. This Park is four Miles round, inclosed by a Brick-Wall, in which the Turf is of a most beautiful Green; and there are many shady Walks, one of which retains the Name of Queen *Elizabeth's*, and is frequented by the best Company in Summer-Evenings: On the Top of the Hill is a fine Level, called the Bowling-Green, from whence there is a most extensive Prospect like that from the Terrace. The Park is well stocked with Deer and other Game, and the Keeper's Lodge at the further End is a delightful Habitation.

In the upper Court of the Castle is a spacious and regular Square, with the royal Apartments on the North Side; *St. George's Chapel*, and the grand Hall on the South Side; and those Apartments allotted for the Prince of *Wales* and the great Officers of State take up the South and the East Sides of this Court: And in the Center of this Square stands an equestrian copper Statue of King *Charles II.* in the Habit of a *Cæsar*, upon a marble pedestal adorned with divers Kinds of Fruit, Fish, Shipping, and other Ornaments; and on the East Side on a Shield is this Inscription:

CAROLO SECUNDO
Regum optimo
Dominoque clementissimo
Thobias Rustat
Hanc Effigiem humiliè
dedit & dedicavit
Anno Domini MDCLXXX.

This Statue was erected in Memory of the vast Repairs and Improvements made by King *Charles II.* and upon the Crown of a great Well, sunk for supplying the Castle with Water, at its first Building, in which was an Engine contrived by Sir *Samuel Moreland* to raise it without much labour.

The

The West Side of this Court contains the Round Tower, where the Governor lodges, and there is a Guard-Room or Magazine of Arms. This Tower is built on the highest Part of the Mount, and its Apartments are very Spacious and Noble.

The lower Court is larger than the other, and almost divided into two Parts by St. George's Chapel, which stands in the Center. The North Side contains the Apartments for the Dean and Canons of St. George's Chapel, and others of the minor Canons, and the rest of the Chapel-Officers : And on the South and West Sides of the outer Part are the Houses for the poor Knights of *Windsor* : in which Court there are also several Towers allotted to the Officers of the Crown, when the Court is at *Windsor*, and to the Officers of the Order of the Garter.

The royal Apartments in the North Side of the upper Court are usually called the *Star-Building*, from a Star and Garter in Gold on the Middle of the Structure next the ^{The royal} Terrace, into which you enter through a handsome Vestibule, supported by Columns of the Ionic Order, with some antique Bustos in several Niches. This leads to the grand Stair-Cafe, finely painted with Stories from *Ovid's Metamorphoses*. In the Doom is *Phaeton* petitioning *Apollo* for leave to drive the Chariot of the Sun. In the Compartments under it, is the Transformation of *Phaeton's* Sisters into Poplar Trees, and *Cycnus* changed into a Swan. In the Cieling you see the Signs of the Zodiac, supported by the Winds, and adorned with Baskets of Flowers beautifully disposed ; and the four Elements finish the Corners in a Variety of Figures. Here also is *Aurora*, represented with her Nymphs in waiting, giving Water to her Horses ; and in several Parts of the Stair-Cafe you are entertained with the Figures of Music, Painting, and the other Sciences : The Whole being beautifully disposed and heightened with Gold.

This Stair-cafe conducts into the Queen's grand Chamber, which is completely furnished with Guns, Pistols, Bayonets, Pikes, Swords, &c. beautifully ranged and disposed into various Forms ; such as the Star and Garter, the royal Cypher, and other emblematical Ornaments. In the Cieling is a BRITANNIA, represented in the Person of *Catharine of Portugal*, Queen Consort to King *Charles II.* seated on a Globe, bearing the Arms of *England*

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land and Portugal, done by *Houseman*, with the four grand Divisions of the Earth into *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America*, attended by Deities making their several Offerings. On the outer Part of this beautiful Group are the Signs of the Zodiac ; and in different Parts of the Cieling are *Minerva, Mars, Venus*, and other Heathen Deities, with *Zephyrs, Cupids*, and other Embellishments properly disposed. Over the Chimney is the Portrait of Prince *George of Denmark* on Horseback, by *Dahl*, and a Ship-Piece, by *Vanderwell*.

The Queen's Presence-Chamber is the next Apartment. Here Queen *Catharine* is represented in her proper Person, attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and other Virtues, and under a Curtain spread by Time, and supported by *Zephyrs*, while Fame sounds her Praises : Below, Justice is represented driving away Envy, Sedition, and other evil Genii. The Furniture is Tapestry, containing the History of St. Paul's Martyrdom, and the Persecution of the primitive Christians ; the Picture of *Judith and Holofernes* by *Guido Reni* ; a *Magdalen* by Sir *Peter Lelly* ; and a *Prometheus* by *Palma junior*.

The Queen's Audience - Chamber has *BRITANNIA* against the Ceiling represented in the Person of Queen *Catharine*, and drawn in a Carr by Swans to the Temple of Virtue, attended by *Flora, Ceres, Pomona, &c.* heightened with Gold. The Furniture is a rich English velvet Canopy, set up by Queen *Anne* : A curious Set of Tapestry made at *Coblentz* in *Germany*, and presented to King *Henry VIII.* the Picture of a *Magdalen* in Moon-Light, by *Caracci* ; St. *Stephen* stoned, by *Rotterman* ; and *Judith and Holofernes*, by *Guido Reni*.

The Ball-Room, in its Ceiling, represents King *Charles II.* giving Freedom to *Europe* by the Figures of *Perseus* and *Andromeda* : On the Shield of *Perseus* is inscribed *Perseus Britannicus* ; and over the head of *Andromeda* is wrote *Europa liberata* : And *Mars*, attended by the celestial Deities, offers the Olive-branch. On the Coving of this Chamber is the Story of *Perseus* and *Andromeda*, the four Seasons, and the Signs of the Zodiac, heightened with Gold. Here is a Suit of Tapestry made at *Brussels*, and representing the Seasons of the Year. And the other Ornaments of this Room are the Pictures of the *Roman Charity*, after *Tintoret* ; of *Duns Scotus*, by *Titian* ;

Titian; of *Fame*, by *Palmeiani*; of the Arts and Sciences, by ditto; and of *Pan* and *Syrinx*, by *Stanick*.

The Queen's Drawing-Room, in the Ceiling, has the Assembly of the Gods and Goddesses, intermixed with Cupids, Flowers, &c. and heightened with Gold: And the Walls are hung with Tapestry, representing the twelve Months of the Year. Here also are the Pictures of *Lot* and his Daughters, after *Angelo*; Lady *Digby*, Wife of Sir *Kenelm Digby*, by *Vandyke*; a sleeping *Venus*, by *Poussin*; a Family, in the Character of *Mark Anthony* and *Cleopatra*, by *de Bray*; a *Spanish* Family, after *Titian*; and a Flower-Piece, by *Varela*.

The Queen's Bed-Chamber is adorned with a Bed of State, made of rich flowered Velvet, woven in *Spittal-Fields*, by order of Queen *Anne*, and with Tapestry representing the Harvest-Season, made at *London* by *Poynitz*, with the Pictures of the holy Family, by *Raphael*; of *Herod's* Cruelty, by *Giulio Romano*; and of *Judith* and *Holofernes*, by *Guido*. In the Ceiling is painted the Story of *Diana* and *Endimion*.

The Room of Beauties takes its Name from the Portraits hung up in it, which represent the most celebrated Beauties in the Reign of King *Charles II.* and painted by Sir *Peter Lelly*, viz. Lady *Ossory*, the Duchess of *Somerset*, the Duchess of *Cleveland*, Lady *Gramont*, the Countess of *Northumberland*, the Duchess of *Richmond*, Lady *Birons*, Mrs. *Middleton*, Lady *Denham*, and her Sister Lady *Rochester*, Lady *Sunderland*, Mrs. *Dawson*, and Mrs. *Knott*.

The Queen's Dressing-Room has the Portraits of Queen *Henrietta-Maria*, Consort to King *Charles I.* of Queen *Mary* when a Child, and of Queen *Catharine*; all by *Vandyke*: And the Portrait of the Duchess of *York*, Mother to Queen *Mary* and Queen *Anne*, by Sir *Peter Lelly*. And in this Room is a Closet in which are several Paintings, particularly the Portrait of the Countess of *Desmond*, who lived to near a hundred and fifty Years of Age; and the Portraits of *Erasmus*, and other Men of Learning. In this Closet is likewise the Banner of *France*, annually delivered on the 2d of *August*, by the Duke of *Marlborough*; by which he holds *Blenheim-House*, built at *Woodstock* in *Oxfordshire*, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, as a national Reward to that great General for his military Services.

The

The Pic-turé Galle-ry.

The Picture-Gallery, or as some call it; Queen Elizabeth's Gallery, is richly furnished with the following Paintings: *viz.* King James I. and his Queen, whole Lengths, by *Vansemer*; *Rome in Flames*, by *Giulio Romano*; a *Roman Family*, by *Titian*; the *Holy Family*, after *Raphael*; *Judith and Holofernes*, by *Tintoret*; a Night Piece, by *Skulkin*; the *Pool of Bethesda*, by *Tintoret*; a Portrait of *Charles VI. Emperor of Germany*, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*; the wise Men making their Offerings, by *Paulo Veronese*; two Usurers, by the famous Blacksmith of *Antwerp*; *Perseus and Andromeda*, by *Schiavone*, *Aretine*, and *Titian*, by *Titian*; a whole Length of the Duke of Gloucester, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*; a whole Length of Prince *George of Denmark*, by *Dahl*; King *Henry VIII.* by *Hans Holbein*; *Vandanelly*, an *Italian Statuary*, by *Correggio*; the Founders of the religious Orders, by *Titian* and *Rembrant*; a rural Piece in low Life, by *Bassano*; a fowl Piece, by *Varelf*; the Battle of *Spurs*, near *Terevaen*, in *France* in 1513, by *Hans Holbein*; two Views of *Windsor Castle*, by *Wosterman*, and two *Italian Markets*, by *Michael Angelo*. Here also is a curious amber Cabinet, presented to Queen *Caroline* by the late King of *Prussia*; and Queen *Caroline's China-Closet*, filled with a great Variety of curious *China* elegantly disposed. This Closet is finely gilt, and ornamented with a fine amber Cabinet, presented to Queen *Anne* by Dr. *Robinson*, Bishop of *London*, and her Majesty's Plenipo' at the Congress at *Utrecht*: And over the Chimney are the Pictures of Prince *Arthur* and his two Sisters, the Children of King *Henry VII.* by *Holbein*.

The King's Closet has also its Curiosities. The Ceiling exhibits the Story of *Jupiter* and *Leda*. Here is a large Frame of Needle-Work, representing, amongst other Figures, *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, praying to the Virgin *Mary* for Justice, and her Son, afterward King *James I.* standing by her, and in a Scrawl are worked these Latin Words: *Sapientiam amavi & exquisivi à Juventute mea*, i. e. *I have loved and sought Wisdom from my Youth*, and said to be wrought by that unfortunate Queen, during her long Confinement in *Fotheringhay-Castle*. Here are also a *Magdalen*, painted by *Carracci*; a sleeping *Cupid*, by *Correggio*; *Contemplation*, by *Carracci*; *Titian's Daughter*, by herself; and a *German Lady*, by *Raphael*.

The

The Cieling of the King's dressing Room is painted with the Story of *Jupiter* and *Danaë*; and the Room is adorned with the Birth of *Jupiter*, by *Giulio Romano*; and a naked *Venus* asleep, by Sir *Peter Lelly*.

The King's Bed-Chamber is hung with Tapestry, representing the Story of *Hero* and *Leander*. The Bed of State is of fine blue Cloth, richly embroidered with Gold and Silver, and was set up by King *Charles II.* who is represented on the Cieling in the Robes of the Garter, under a Canopy supported by Time, *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, with a Wreath of Laurel over his Head, and attended by *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, offering their Submission to him. Here also is the Picture of King *Charles II.* when a Boy, in Armour, by *Vandyke*; and of St. *Paul* stoned at *Lystra*, by *Veronese*.

The King's drawing Room is hung with the Pictures of a converted *Chines*, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*; of the Marquis of *Hamilton*, after *Vandyke*, by *Hanneman*; of *Herodius*'s Daughter, by *Carlo Dolci*; a *Magdalen*, by Ditto; and a *Venetian* Lady, by *Titian*. But the Ceiling is most Superb. Here you see King *Charles II.* finely painted in a triumphal Carr, drawn by the Horses of the Sun, and attended by Fame, Peace, and the polite Arts: *Hercules* is represented driving away Rebellion, sedition, and Ignorance: And *Britannia* and *Neptune*, properly attended, pay their Obeisance to that Monarch, as he passes: And with an Addition of other Figures, which together give a lively Representation of the Restoration of the Royal Family, and the Introduction of Arts and Sciences into these Kingdoms. In other Parts of the Ceiling are painted the Labours of *Hercules*, with Festoons of Fruits and Flowers, beautifully decorated in Gold and Stone-Colour.

The King's Drawing-Room is remarkable for its beautiful carved Work; which represents a great Variety of Fowl, Fish, and Fruit, cut in the utmost Perfection on Lime-Wood, by Mr. *Gibbons*. The Ceiling represents the Banquet of the Gods, with a Variety of Fish and Fowl also. And the Room is further ornamented and adorned with the Portraits of King *George II.* and his Queen *Caroline*, at full Length; *Hercules* and *Omphale*, *Cephalus* and *Procris*, the Birth of *Venus* and *Adonis*; the four last by *Genario*; A naval Triumph of King *Charles II.* by

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by *Verrio*; the Marriage of St. Catharine, by *Dawkins*; Nymphs and Satyrs, by *Rubens* and *Snyders*; hunting the wild Boar, by *Snyders*; a Picture of still Life, by *Girardo*; the taking of the Bears, by *Snyders*; a Night-Piece, being a Family singing by Candle-Light, by *Quistin*; a Bohemian Family, by *De Brie*; divine Love, by an unknown Hand; and *Lacy*, a famous Comedian in King *Charles* the Second's Time, in three Characters, by *Wright*.

The King's Audience-Chamber is thus furnished. There is a rich green velvet Canopy embroidered with Gold, and set up in the Reign of King *Charles* II. The Room is hung with the Pictures of our Saviour arraigned before *Pilate*, by *Michael Angelo*; of the Apostles at the Sepulchre, by *Scavoni*; of *Peter* and *John*, by *Michael Angelo*; and of the Duchess of *Richmond*, by *Vandyke*. In the Ceiling is painted the Establishment of the Church of *England* at the Reformation, in the Characters of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, attended by Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the cardinal Virtues: Religion triumphs over Superstition and Hypocrisy, who are driven by Cupids from before the Face of the Church: All which are represented in their proper Attitudes, and are highly finished.

The King's Presence-Chamber is hung with Tapestry, containing the History of Queen *Atholiah*, and with the Portraits of *Henry*, Duke of *Gloucester*, Brother to King *Charles* II. and of his Governess the Countess of *Dorset*, both by *Vandyke*; and of Father *Paul*, by *Tintoret*. The Cieling is also adorned with Painting, which represents *Mercury* with an original Portrait of King *Charles* II. which he shews to the four Quarters of the World, introduced by *Neptune*; there is Fame publishing the Virtues and Happiness of that Prince; and Time driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and their Accomplices. Over the Canopy is Justice in Stone-Colour, shewing the Arms of *Britain* to *Thames*; and the River Nymphs, with the Star of *Venus*, and this Label, *Sydis Carolynum*: At the lower End of the Chamber is *Venus* in a marine Carr, drawn by Tritons and Sea-Nymphs.

The King's Guard-Chamber contains a vast Magazine of Arms, consisting of many thousand Pikes, Pistols, Guns, Coats of Mail, Swords, Halberts, Bayonets, and Drums, disposed in a most curious Manner, in Colonades, Pillars,

Pillars, Circles, Shields, and other Devices, over which is a most elegant Ceiling painted in Water-Colours, representing in one Circle *Mars* and *Minerva*; in the other Peace and Plenty. In the Dome there is another Representation of *Mars*; and the Chimney-Piece is adorned with a Picture of *Charles XI.* King of *Sweden* on Horseback, and as big as life, by *Wyck*.

It is in this Room where the Knights of the Garter dine in great State, at an Installation, when the Sovereign does not honour them with his Presence.

St. George's Chamber is set apart for the Use of the most illustrious Order of the Garter, and is deemed one of the most noble Rooms in *Europe*, whether we regard the Building or its Paintings. The Building is a Room of an hundred and eight Feet long, performed with every Advantage that Art could give: The whole North Side of which is taken up with the Triumphs of *Edward the black Prince*, after the Manner of the *Romans*. At the upper Part of this Room is *Edward III.* that Prince's Father and the Conqueror of *France* and *Scotland*, and Founder of the most noble Order of the Garter, seated on a Throne, receiving the Kings of *France* and *Scotland* Prisoners; the black Prince, placed in the Middle of the Procession, crowned with Laurel, and carried by Slaves, preceded by Captives, and attended by the Emblems of Victory, Liberty, and other *Roman Insignia*, with the Banners of *France* and *Scotland* displayed: To which is added, at the Close of the Procession, the Fiction of the Countess of *Salisbury*, in the Person of a very fine Lady, making Garlands for the Prince, and the Story of the merry Wives of *Windsor*. On the Back of the Sovereign's Throne on the State, as it is called, there is a large Drapery, on which is painted the Legend of St. *George* and the Dragon, as large as Life, and on the Corner Border of the Drapery is this Inscription: VENIENDO RESTITUIT REM, alluding to King *William III.* who is painted in the Habit of the Order under a royal Canopy, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*. You ascend to the Throne by five Steps only of fine Marble, but the Painter has added five more with such exquisite Art, that they deceive the Sight, and induce the Spectator to think there are five more. At the lower End of this Room or Hall is a noble Music-Gallery, supported by Slaves larger than Life, in proper Attitudes,

St.
George's
Chamber.

and

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and said to represent a Father and his three Sons, taken Prisoners by the black Prince. In a large Oval, in the Center of the Ceiling, King *Charles II.* is represented in the Habit of the Order, attended by *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; and Religion and Plenty hold the Crowns of these Kingdoms over his Head, and *Mars* and *Mercury*, with the Emblems of War and Peace, stand on each Side. In the same Oval Regal Government is represented, upheld by Religion and Eternity, with Justice, attended by Fortitude, Prudence, and Temperance, beating down Rebellion and Faction. Towards the Throne is represented, in an Octagon, St. *George's* Cross, incircled with the Garter, within a Star or Glory, supported by *Cupids*, with this Motto:

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.

To which are added divers Embellishments, amongst which are the Muses attending in full Confort. Over the Gallery, on the lower Compartment of the Cieling, is the Collar of the Order of the Garter fully displayed: The whole painted by *Verro*, highly finished and heightened with Gold.

The King's Chapel. The King's Chapel is no less royally adorned. The carved Work, done by *Gibbons*, is most curiously performed in Lime-Tree, and represents a great Variety of Pelicans, Doves, Palms, and other Allusions to Scripture-History, and the Star and Garter, &c. finished to great Perfection. On the Cieling is finely represented the Ascension of our Saviour, and the Altar-Piece is adorned with as fine a Painting of the Lord's Supper. The North Side of the Chapel exhibits a Representation of Jesus raising *Lazarus* from the Grave, curing the Sick of the Palsey, and performing other Miracles, beautifully painted by *Verro*; who, in a Group of Spectators, has introduced his own Picture in a full black Wigg, and the Pictures of Sir *Godfrey Kneller* and Mr. *Cooper*, who assisted him in this grand Work. The East End is taken up with the Closets belonging to the King and the royal Family.

Chapel of the Garter. On the North Side of the lower Court is the Chapel of the Order of the Garter, dedicated to St. *George*. This ancient Structure, which is now in the purest Style of Gothic Architecture, was first erected by King *Edward III.* An. Dom. 1337, and dedicated by him to St. *George*, for the

the Use of the most noble Order of the Garter. *Edward IV.* enlarged the Structure and first Design, and added the Houses for the Dean and Canons. But the Body of the Chapel thus designed was not finished till the Reign of King *Henry VII.* whose Architecture within has always been esteemed for its Neatness and great Beauty, and in particular its stone Roof is reckoned a complete Piece of Workmanship, and perhaps the most beautiful and magnificent *Gothic* Structure in the World. It is an Ellipsis, supported by *Gothic* Pillars, whose Ribs and Groins sustain the whole Cieling, every Part of which has some different Device well finished, as the Arms of *Edward the Confessor*, of *Edward III.* &c. In a Chapel in the South Isle is represented, in ancient Painting, the History of *John Baptist*; and in the same Isle are painted on large Pannels of Oak, neatly carved, and decorated with the several Devices peculiar to each Prince; the Portraits at full Length of Prince *Edward*, Son to *Henry VI.* *Edward IV.* *Edward V.* and *Henry VII.* In the North Isle is a Chapel dedicated to St. *Stephen*, and well painted with the History of that Saint on the Pannels; and at the East End of this Isle is the Chapter-House belonging to the College, in which is a Portrait at full Length of the victorious King *Edward III.* in his Robes of State, holding a Sword in his right Hand, bearing the Crowns of *France* and *Scotland*, in Token of the Conquest he made of those Nations.; and on one Side of this Painting is kept the very Sword that Prince made use of in his Wars. But the Choir attracts the Attention most. On each Side are the Stalls of the Sovereign and Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter, with the Helmet, Mantling, Crest, and Sword of each Knight set up over his Stall on a Canopy of ancient Carving, curiously wrought; and over the Canopy is affixed the Banner, or Arms, of each Knight, properly blazoned on Silk; and on the Back of the Stalls are the Titles of the Knights, with their Arms neatly engraved, and blazoned on Copper. The Sovereign's Stall is on the right Hand of the Enterance into the Choir, and is covered with purple Velvet and Cloth of Gold, and has a Canopy and complete Furniture of the same valuable Materials: His Banner is of Velvet also, and his Mantling of Cloth of Gold. The Prince's Stall is on the left Hand, and has no Distinction

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tinction from those of other Knights Companions : The whole Society, according to the Statues of their Institution, being Companions and Colleagues equal in Honour and Power. The Altar-Piece is a fine Painting of the Lord's Supper ; and near the Altar is the Queen's Gallery, for the Accommodation of Ladies at an Installation.

In a Vault, under the marble Pavement of this Choir, are interred the Bodies of King *Henry VIII.* and his Queen *Jane Seymour*, King *Charles I.* as some write, and a Daughter of the late Queen *Anne*. In the South Isle, near the Door of the Choir, is buried King *Henry VI.* and there are divers Monuments of our eminent Nobility, whose Remains lie interred in divers Parts of this Chapel.

In this Castle there have been, in Process of Time, these royal Foundations, *viz.* The most noble Order of the *Garter*, concerning which see Page 199, &c. Vol. I. and a College founded by King *Edward III.* for a Custos or Guardian, twelve secular Canons, thirteen Priests or Vicars, four Clerks, six Choirists, and twenty-six Alms-Knights, besides other Officers to the Honour of *St. George* and *Edward the Confessor* : But in the nineteenth of *Edward IV.* the Title of Custos was changed into Dean, and the College incorporated, by Letters Patent, by the Name of the "Dean and Canons of the free Chapel of *St. George* "within the Castle of *Windsor* ;" and its present State is a Dean, twelve Canons, seven minor Canons, eleven Clerks, an Organist, a Verger, and two Sacrists. The poor Knights are reduced to eighteen, who wear a red cloth Caslock, a purple Mantle, and a *St. George's Cross* on the left Shoulder, and are obliged, or ought, to go twice a Day, in their Habit, to Church, and pray for the Sovereign and Knights of the Order.

We will conclude our Description of *Windsor-Castle* with the elegant Verses of Sir *John Denham*, Bart.

Windsor the next, where *Mars* with *Venus* dwells,
Beauty with Strength above the Valley swells
Into my Eye, and doth itself present
With such an easy and unforc'd Ascent,
That no stupendious Precipice denies
Access ; no Horror turns away our Eyes :
But such a Rise, as does at once invite
A Pleasure and Reverence from the Sight.

Thy

Thy mighty Master's Emblem, in whose Face
Sate Meekness, heightened with majestic Grace :
Such seems thy gentle Height, made only proud
To be the Basis of that pompous Load,
Than which a nobler Weight no Mountain bears,
But *Atlas* only that supports the Spheres.

It remains to give some Account of *Windsor* great Park *Windsor* or Forest, which lies on the South Side of the Town of *Park*. *Windsor*, and opens by a noble Road in a direct Line to the Top of a delightful Hill, at near three Miles Distance : And this Road is the more delightful, as it leads through a double Plantation of Trees on each Side to the Ranger's or Keeper's Lodge, the Residence of his late Royal Highness *William*, Duke of *Cumberland*, who so greatly improved the natural Beauties of the Park, and by large Plantations of Trees, extensive Lawns, new Roads, Canals, and Rivers, that he rendered this Villa an Habitation worthy of a Prince. This Park is fourteen Miles in Circumference, and well stocked with Deer and all Sorts of Game. Here was also a Menagery of foreign Beast kept by his Royal Highness ; whose Improvements on *Shrubs-Hill* and Parts adjoining contribute greatly to perfecting the most delightful rural Scene in the whole World. The Piece of Water under this Hill, produced from a very small Stream, is rendered capable of carrying Barges and Boats of Pleasure ; and the *Chinese* Bridge over this River, which terminates in a Grotto and large Cascade, is a most noble and bold Plan, consisting of one single Arch one hundred and fifty-five Feet wide. There are many other Lodges in this and the little Park, which might be called so many Palaces were they not eclipsed by the royal Palace itself. The South side of the Park is graced with a very elegant Temple, built by the late Duke of *Cumberland*, on the Top of *Shrubs-Hill*.

The Forest measures near thirty Miles, and was appropriated to Hunting, and the Preservation of the royal Game, by *William* the Conqueror, who established many Laws and Regulations for that Purpose, which are still observed. But now within this extensive Tract of Land are several pleasant Towns and Villages, of which *Woolingham* is one, near its Center ; and though the Soil is generally barren and uncultivated great Improvements have

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been made therein, and it is so finely diversified with Hills and Vales, Woods and Lawns, and interspersed with pleasant Villas, that Mr. *Pope*, during his Residence on the Spot, has left us a fine Description of the Premises in the following Verses :

Here waving Groves and chequer'd Scenes display,
And Part admit, and Part exclude, the Day :
Here interspers'd in Lawns and op'ning Glades,
There Trees arise, that shun each others Shades ;
Here in full Light the rufset Plains extend,
There, wrapt in Clouds, the blueish Hills ascend :
Ev'n the wild Heath displays her purple Dyes,
And 'midst the Desart fruitful Fields arise,
That crown'd with tufted Trees and springing Corn
Like verdant Isles the fable Waſte adorn.

THE

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
C O U N T Y o f *B U C K S,*
O R
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE was so called by the Saxons, Name. because they found this County, at their first Settlement in these Parts, covered with vast Woods of Beech-Trees, which they called *Bucken* or *Buccum*, and well stocked with Deer, which in their language was called *Bucs*.

This is another inland County, bounded by the Counties of *Bedford*, *Hertford*, and *Middlesex* on the East; by *Northamptonshire* on the North; by *Berkshire* on the South; and by *Oxfordshire* on the West; containing 441,000 Acres of Land; extending about thirty-nine Miles from *Colnbrook* to *Oulney* in the North, and about eighteen Miles where it is broadest, or about a hundred and thirty-eight Miles in Circumference, and including these eight Hundreds: (1) *Newport*; (2) *Buckingham*; (3) *Cotlow*; (4) *Ashenden*; (5) *Aylesbury*; (6) *Diborough*; (7) *Burnham*; (8) *Stocke*: And sixteen Market-Towns, viz. Market-Towns. (1) *Amersham* or *Agmondeham*; (2) *Aylesbury*; (3) *Beaconsfield*; (4) *Buckingham*; (5) *Chefham*; (6) *Colnbrook in Lingley*; (7) *Ivingoe*; (8) *Great Marlow*; (9) *Newport Pagnel*;

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Pagnel; (10) *Oulney*; (11) *Monks Risborough*; (12) *Stony Stratford*; (13) *Wendover*; (14) *Wickham*; (15) *Winslow*; (16) *Fenny Stratford*.

Soil. The Soil of this County is chiefly Loom or Chalk, and a very fruitful mixt Earth, but very stony in the Lands, on and about the *Chiltern-Hills*: And the Air is good, especially on the *Chiltern-Hills*; neither is it so unhealthy andagueish in the Vale as in some other low Lands in this Island. It receives the Benefit of the *Thames* on the South, and is otherwise well watered by the *Thame* on the West, the *Ouse* on the North, and the *Colne* on the East; which Rivers branch out to every Part of the County: **Rivers.**

Produce. And its chief Commodities are Corn, Wool, Sheep, and Oxen, in such Perfection, that *Buckinghamshire Bread and Beer* is become a national Proverb for their Goodness. And tho' this Land does not answer to breed Sheep, the Soil being too rich, it must be allowed, that it is the best Nursery in *England* to feed the largest Sheep bred in other Counties. But the chief Manufactures in this County are Paper and Bonelace.

Manufactures. This County sends two Knights to represent it in Parliament, chosen by the Freeholders: And there are six Borough-Towns, which send two Members each to represent them also. It gives Title of Earl to the noble Family of *Hobart*. The present is the Right Honourable *John Hobart*, Earl of *Buckinghamshire*, Lord *Hobart*, Baron *Hobart of Blickling*, who in the Year 1756 succeeded his Father *John*, created the first Earl of *Buckinghamshire* on the 20th of *August*, 1746.

The Arms of this Family are] Sable, a Star of eight Rays, Or, between two Flanches, Ermine.

Crest] On a Wreath, a Bull passant, Party-per-pale, sable and Gules, all Bezanty, and a Ring in his Nose, Or.

Supporters] On the dexter Side a Stag, on the sinister a Talbot, both proper, reguardant, each having a radiant Collar and Line, Or.

Motto] *Auctor pretiosa facit.*

Agmondeſham. *Agmondeſham*, or *Amerſham*, as generally pronounced, about twenty-nine Miles from *London*, is a small Market-Town, containing about two hundred Houses, but of great Antiquity, and highly distinguished by our Forefathers in early Ages, and pleasantly situated near the River *Coln*, between two woody Hills. *Francis Lord Russel*, the

Its Anti-
quity.

the second Earl of that illustrious House, was Lord of this Town : And it had the Honour of being a Borough, and ^{Borough.} to send two Representatives to Parliament, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* which it still continues to do : But, what is surprizing, it never was incorporated. Its chief Govern- Officers are stiled Burgesses. And the Members to represent ^{ment.} this Borough in Parliament are chosen by the Homage (or the Lord's Tenants of the Borough paying Scot and Lot, in Number about a hundred and fifty) in the Lord's Court Baron : So that the Houses in the Town, that are in the other Leets, though situate in the Middle of the Borough, are excluded the Privilege of voting for Members of Parliament.

This Town consists chiefly of one large Street, crossed in the Middle by a shorter : And in the Center stands a Church. Here also is a Free-School founded by Queen *Elizabeth.* Sir *William Drake*, Bart. bought this Borough of King *Charles II.*

Here is a Market on *Tuesdays*, weekly ; and two Fairs ^{Market.} for Sheep, on *Whitsun-Monday*, and the 19th of *Septem-* ^{and Fairs.} *ber.* And the Town-Hall or Market-House is a handsome brick Building, raised on Arches, with a Lanthorn on the Top.

Aylesbury, another Borough, that sends two Members ^{Aylesbury} likewise to represent them in Parliament, is situate about ^{a Borough.} forty-four Miles from *London.* It also did give Title of ^{Gave Title} Earl to the noble Family of *Bruce*, descended from *Scottish* ^{of Earl.} Kings, now extinct.

This Town stands agreeably upon a Hill, on a Branch Situation. of the *Tame*, and at the East End of a fine Vale, and consists ^{Present} of about four hundred Houses, divided into several large ^{State.} Streets : Here is a well-built Town-Hall, conveniently situated in the Midst of a large handsome Square, and very convenient for the Sessions and Assizes, which are often held here, it being almost in the Middle of the County ; tho' the Summer-Assizes are now held at *Buckingham.*

The Country, as far as from *Thame*, on the Borders of ^{Vale of} *Oxfordshire*, to *Leighton*, extending many Miles round it, ^{Aylesbury.} is distinguished by the Name of the Vale of *Aylesbury*, and is allowed to be the richest Land in *England.* But the Country about it is low and dirty, which makes the Way to the Town very bad ; and Lord Chief Justice *Baldwin*, amongst other Favours done for *Aylesbury*, raised

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raised a fine Causeway for three Miles, where the Roads were deep and troublesome.

Members how chosen The Choice of Members for *Aylesbury* is in the Inhabitants paying Scot and Lot, and not receiving Alms, and are returned by the Constable or Constables. *John Wilkes*, Esq; prosecuted for writing and publishing No. 45 of the *North Briton*, was chosen one of the Representatives for this Borough at the general Election preceeding the last, and was expelled the House of Commons while under the said Prosecution.

Market Fairs. The Market abounds with all Sorts of Provisions, and much better and cheaper than in any other so near *London*, owing to the rich Vale adjoining; and it is kept on Saturdays. Here also is a Fair for Cattle on Saturday before *Palm-Sunday*, on 14th of June, and the 25th of September.

Antiquity. It was a Town, and of some Strength and Consequence, as early as in the beginning of the *Saxon Heptarchy*; and in *William the Conqueror's Time* it was a Manor Royal, and given to one of his Favourites on the Tenure, that he should provide Litter or Straw for the King's Bed and Chambers, and furnish him with three Eels in the Winter, and two green Geese in the Summer, if the King should come that Way. But it never yet arrived to the Honour of becoming a Mayor-Town.

Q. Mary's Charter. By a Charter of Queen *Mary* in January, 1553-4, the Village of *Aylesbury* became a Body corporate, by the Stile of a Bailiff and ten Aldermen (out of which ten the Bailiff was to be chosen) and ten capital Burgeses, with Jurisdiction from *Glasner's-Bridge* to *Stane-Bridge*, and from *Holman's-Bridge* to the *Wall-Bridge*. The Aldermen were thereby empowered also to chuse the Burgeses out of the Inhabitants of the Borough, who on the 1st of September were to nominate one of the said Aldermen to be Bailiff for one whole Year, to be sworn into his Office at *Michaelmas*, before the Steward and Aldermen of the Borough. She also granted them a Market and two Fairs with a Pye-Powder-Court, and Stallage, &c. and Return of Writs, and Liberty of having a Gaol; that the Bailiff should be Escheator, Clerk of the Market, and Coroner; that one of the Aldermen should act as Justice of the Peace; and that the Town should be a County within itself, and have Trial of Malefactors, Assize of Bread and Beer, &c. yet, however it has happened, this Charter is not enjoyed and executed

not in force.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

41

executed in its full Extent: But the ancient Custom of the Election of Representatives is still in Practice.

Beaconsfield, about twenty-four Miles from *London*, Beacons- and four Miles South of *Amersham*, on the *Oxford Road*, field. is situated on a dry Hill. It is but small, containing about Situation. a hundred Houses, and has a small Market on *Thursdays*, Market and two Fairs for Horses, Cows, and Sheep, on *February* and Fairs. *13*, and *Holy Thursday*, commonly called *Ascension-Day*.

Buckingham, the County-Town, sixty Miles from *London*-*Buckingham*, on the Borders of *Northamptonshire*, is situated in a low fruitful Soil, and encompassed on the South-east and Situation. West by the River *Ouse*. The Buildings are old, with a Present ruinous Castle, scarce to be seen, on a Mount, in the State.

Middle of the Town, which divides it into two Parts, *viz.* the North, where the Town-Hall stands, and the South Part, in which stands the Church, where the Coffin of St. *Rumbald* was found; of whom it was taught by the Priests, and believed by the People, before the Re-formation, that he lived only three Days from his Birth; Legend of St. Rum-bald. in which Time he wrought many Miracles, made his Will, by which he bequeathed his Body to be kept one Year at *King's Sutton*, the Place of his Birth, two Years at *Brackley*, and then to be deposited for ever at *Buckingham*. There are three stone Bridges over the River; and the Country about it is very fruitful. The County-Gaol and Court are kept here; and the Summer Assizes are settled here by a late Act of Parliament, it being found too inconvenient for the distant Parts of the County to attend always at *Aylesbury*. Here is a Free-School founded upon the Ruins of a Chapel dedicated to St. *John Baptist*.

The ancient Incorporation of this Town was in a Bailiff and twelve capital Burgeses, with a Right in those Ancient Franchises. only to chuse two Members to represent their Town in Parliament. King *Charles II.* by a new Charter, incorporated them by the Name and Stile of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of *Buckingham*. But upon the Restoration of the old Charters, by an Act of Parliament in *William and Mary*, the Corporation of *Buckingham* returned to its Restored. former State, in which it now continues.

The Market-Day is kept on *Saturdays*; and here are Market no less than eight yearly Fairs, all for Cattle, *viz.* on *and Fairs.* *Monday* seven-night after *Twelfth-Day*, on the 7th of *March*, (or the 6th if Leap-Year) on the 6th of *May*, on *Whitfun-* *Thursday*

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Thursday, on July 10th, on September 4th, on October 2d,
and on *November 8th.*

This Town has had the Honour to give Title to many Princes and principal Noblemen of this Kingdom, both Earls and Dukes: But those Titles are now extinct.

Colnbrook. *Colnbrook*, or *Colebrook*, about nineteen Miles from *London*, on the River *Coln*, which divides this County from *Middlesex*, stands upon four Channels of the *Coln*, over each of which there is a Bridge. The Market is kept on *Tuesday*, weekly; and here are two Fairs for Horses, Sheep, and Cattle, on the 5th of *April* and the 3d of *May*. Here we meet with a Charity-School, and several good Inns for the Accommodation of Travellers.

Datchet-Course. At *Datchet*, three Miles from hence, is a good Course for Horse-Races.

Ivinghoe. *Ivinghoe*, about thirty-five Miles from *London*, is another little Market-Town on the Eastern Border, surrounded by Woods. The Market is kept on *Saturday*, weekly; and it has the Privilege of two Fairs, *viz.* on *May 6th*, and *October* the 7th, for Cows, Sheep, and Hogs.

Newport-Pagnal. *Newport*, commonly called *Newport-Pagnal* or *Pannel*, from its ancient Lord *Fulke Pagnal* or *Pannel*, is fifty-one Miles from *London*, and a pretty large and populous Market-Town, whose Prosperity is greatly owing to its being a Kind of Staple for Bone or Blond Lace; which Manufacture is arrived to such Perfection in this Town and its Environs, as to vie with *Flanders* for its Goodness, and exceeds the Quantity thereof made in any other Part of the Nation: And though it is neither Borough nor Corporation, it is larger than many that enjoy those Privileges and Franchises.

Charitable Foundations, &c. Here has been lately founded and endowed handsomely, by *John Revis*, Esq; Native of this Town, and late *Linen-Draper* at *Charing-Cross, Westminster*, seven Houses, for so many poor People. Here is an old Charity, and two Meeting-Houses, and an Hospital for three poor Men and three Women, originally founded by *John de Somery*, in the 9th *Edward I.* and refounded by *Ann*, Queen to *James I.* of which the Vicar of the Parish for the Time being is Master.

Oulney. *Oulney* lies almost at the North Extremity of this County, about fifty-four Miles from *London*, and shares the

the Trade and Manufacture of Bone-Lace with *Newport*, though not in the Degree as formerly. It is but a very small Town, with a Market on *Monday*, weekly; and Market two Fairs for Cattle, on *Easter-Monday* and *June 29th*. and Fairs. The most remarkable Thing in this Town is the Church, with a fine Spire.

Stoney Stratford, situate on the great Road for *Chester* and *Ireland*, at about fifty-three Miles from *London*, is remarkable for standing on the *Roman* Road called *Watling-Street*, as may be plainly seen by its Remains, and takes its Name from the stoney Face of the adjacent Country. It is a large and populous Town, and in a very prosperous Condition, owing chiefly to its being much frequented by Travellers between *London* and *Dublin*, and to the Manufacture and Trade of Bone-Lace, in which it vies with *Newport*. The buildings are of Stone, and many of them modern-built after the Fire in 1742, in which a hundred and fifty Houses were consumed on the 6th of *May*. Here are two Parish Churches, a handsome Market-Place, with a Cross, and a good stone Bridge.

Here is a good Market for all Sorts of Provisions on *Market Friday*, weekly, and four Fairs for Cattle, &c. on *April 20, August 2, October 10, November 12*.

High Wickham, or *Chipping Wycomb*, thirty-three Miles from *London*, so called from its situation, *Wick* signifying a River, and *Comb* a Valley, is a large beautiful Town, consisting of large Streets, which branch into many small ones on each Side, full of very handsome brick Houses, with a large Church, and well accommodated with large Inns for Travellers. The Government of this Town is incorporated in a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, Recorder, a Town-Clerk, and two Bailiffs: And it is a very ancient Borough. Borough, which sent two Representatives to Parliament as early as the 8th *Edward III*. Here is a Market on *Fridays*, well stocked, and much resorted to by Corn-Factors from *London* and other Places; and a Fair, or rather a Statute for hiring Servants, on the 25th of *September*. Here is a free Grammar School, and an Alms-House adjoining, founded by Queen *Elizabeth*; for the Support of which School and Alms-House her Majesty gave the Revenue of a dissolved Hospital of St. John of *Jerusalem*, in trust to the Corporation.

At

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West Wycombe. At *West Wycombe* the Right Honourable Lord *Despenser* has lately built a Church at his own Expence: The Church is built of Stone, on a gradual Eminence two Miles in height, in the most beautiful Taste of Architecture: The Pavement is *Mosaic*, and the Roof of the finest Stucco-Work, with several emblematical Figures. There are no Pews, but Seats covered with green Cloth, with Haflocks to kneel on; the Men sit on one Side, and the Women on the other. The Pulpit is built by it self, on which is a large spread Eagle, standing on a Ball, both made of Brads, and finely gilt; the Reading-Desk and Desk for the Clerk both stand separate. In the Center of the Church stands a Font of inimitable Workmanship; four carved Doves seem to be drinking out of the Font, one Dove appears going up by the Side, and a Serpent following it; and the Basin where the Water is kept, with the Cover to it, is made of solid Gold. Near the Altar is a fine Picture, representing our Blessed Saviour at his last Supper; and, on the whole, with the other Ornaments, it is reckoned to be the most beautiful Country Church in all *England*.

Gives Title of Baron. This Place gives the Title of Baron to the Family of *Petty*, Earls of *Shelburn*, &c. in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, who have a fine Seat in this Neighbourhood.

Stukeley-Church. About four Miles East of this Town there is at *Stukeley* a very old Church, built in a very plain Manner, and consists of a Parallelogram of four Squares, two of which are allotted to the Church, and another is covered by the Steeple, which stands between it and the Choir. The Choir is vaulted over with Stone. The Windows are small, with semicircular Arches; and at the West End are three Arches in the middle, one of which is the Door.

Winflow. *Winflow*, situate in the midst of Woods, about forty-five Miles from *London*, is but a small Market-Town: Whose Market-Day, well provided with Corn and other Provisions, is Friday; and here is a Fair for Cattle on *Holy-Thursday* and the 2d of *August*.

Chefham. *Chefham*, twenty-nine Miles from *London*, on the Northwest of *Colnbrook*, holds a good Market every *Wednesday*, to supply the adjacent Country with Provisions of all Sorts: and here is also a Fair for Cattle on the 21st of *April*, 22d of *July*, and 28th of *September*. Here is a Free-School.

Fenny-

Fenny-Stratford, on the old Roman Way called *Watling-Street*, near the three *Brickhills*, about forty-nine Miles from *London*, partly in *Bletchley*, and part in *Simpson* ^{Fenny-Stratford.} Situation. This, is full of good Inns for Travellers: and here is a Market upon *Mondays*, but supplied with Nothing more than Provisions for the adjacent Villages, &c. and here is a Fair for Cattle on the 19th of *April*, 18th of *July*, 10th of *October*, and 28th of *November*. But what is most worthy of Notice in this little Town is the Chapel, which is remarkably beautiful in the Inside.

Marlow, otherwise *Great-Marlow*, is a very ancient Town, most pleasantly and advantageously situate on the Banks of the *Thames*, at the Distance of no more than thirty-one Miles from the Metropolis. It takes its Name from the Soil of chalky Clay or *Marl*, on which it stands: And it is pretty large, with a good Bridge over the *Thames*, a fine Town-Hall, a School for twenty Boys, taught cloathed and boarded, and a handsome Church; and tho' it is a Borough, and sent Burghesses to Parliament as early as Edward II. and has a Market, it is not a Corporation.

The Members of Parliament are elected by the Inhabitants, and returned by the Constables. Represen-
tatives.

The Market, kept on Saturdays, is very considerable; and besides a Fair for Horses, Cattle, &c. on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of *May*, there is another extraordinary Fair that begins on the 29th of *October*, for Cheese, Hops, Cattle, &c. chiefly owing to the great Manufacture of Bone-Lace carried on in this Town: to the several Corn and Paper-Mills: to the Thimble Mill, the Copper-Mills, for making Kettles, Pans, &c. to a Mill for pressing Oil from Rape and Flax-Seed; and to the Navigation of the River *Thames*, which is an advantage to all these Manufactures: and to a Trade in Malt, Meal, Wood, and other Produce of the Country, brought hither in great Quantities to be sent by Water to *London*. By which means *Marlow* is become a pretty large and flourishing Town.

Ribborough, thirty-four Miles from *London*, is a small Market-Town, pleasantly situated on the Hills. Therough Market is on Saturdays, and it has a Fair for Cattle on the 6th of *May*. Market and Fair.

Near this Town, at *Ellesborough*, is a round Mount near the Church, supposed to be the Remains of a Fortification, called *Bellinus's Castle*, in which, Tradition says,

Bellinus

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Bellinus resided: And in this Neighbourhood are many Trenches and Remains of Fortifications, which indicate this to have been the Scene of Action, when the *Britons* vigorously opposed the *Romans* under *Aulus Plautius*; at which Time *Caractacus* and *Togodumus*, the two Sons of *Cunobeline*, were slain. At *Prince's Rishborough* there is a Hill, from whose Top you may see thirteen Counties: And here are also Traces of a Camp.

Whiteleaf-Cross. In the Parish of *Monks Rishborough* is an ancient Monument called the *White-Leaf-Cross*; a Figure formed after the same Manner, on the Side of a high and steep chalky Hill, as the *White-Horse* in *Bershire*. The upright Part of this Cross is near a hundred Feet long, and about fifty Feet broad at the Bottom, decreasing so, as it rises, till it spires into about twenty-feet in breadth at top. The transverse Line is about seventy Feet long, and twelve broad; and the Trench cut in the Chalk is about three Feet deep. This Cross stands upon a large Basis, whose Height and Breadth are near as much as the upright, or the Shaft, and forms a Kind of a Triangle, though the common People call it the Globe of the Cross. This Figure takes its Name from the Hamlet of *Whiteleaf*, in which it stands; and is supposed to have been first cut out in Commemoration of some Victory obtained by the *Christian Saxons* over the *Pagan Danes*, perhaps in the Reign of King *Alfred*, or of *Edward the elder*, and on account of a Victory obtained by the military encamped or quartered at the old Fortification, whose Remains are to be seen, and known by the Name of the *Black Prince's Palace*, situate just under the Cross. However this may be, the same Custom prevails of scouring the Cross, as is observed in cleaning the Horse, performed at the Expence of the Neighbourhood, when they meet, and are joyful and merry.

Wendover. *Wendover*, thirty-nine Miles from the Metropolis, commonly called *Wender*, is but a mean Place in a very dirty Situation, between pleasant Hills; yet it is a very ancient Market-Town and a Borough, consisting of about an hundred and fifty Houses. Its Market is kept on *Thursdays*, for the supply of the neighbouring Villages with Provisions. It has a Fair for Cattle on the 12th of *May* and the 2d of *October*, and sends two Representatives to Parliament, chosen, as at *Aylebury*, by the Inhabitants that pay

pay Scot and Lot, and returned by a Constable or Constables. Here is a Charity-School for twenty Children. Charity-School.

This County has also several remarkable Villages, *viz.* Eaton, on the North Bank of the *Thames*, is so joined to *Windsor* in *Berkshire*, that they seem to be but as one Town. Here is no Market, the Inhabitants being supplied with Provisions from *Windsor*: But here is a Fair for Cattle every *Ash-Wednesday*. Its present flourishing Condition is owing to a College, founded by King *Henry VI.* *An. Dom. 1441*, in which is a Grammar-School of the greatest Reputation and most frequented of any in the known World. The College is a very beautiful Edifice, containing several large Cloisters, with a fine Statue of the Founder in the Centre: and the Chapel is a noble Gothic Pile. The School is well adapted, and a modern Building. And here is a capacious Library well stocked with Books, deposited chiefly by private Donations.

The settled Revenue of this College amounts to 5000*l.* *Revenue.* per Annum and upwards, to maintain a Provost, Vice-Members, Provost, who is also a Fellow, six Fellows, two Conduits, one Organist, seven Clerks, ten Choristers, and other necessary Officers and Servants, for the Instruction of seventy poor Grammar Scholars; and the Provost has a very noble House for his Residence.

The School is divided into upper and lower, and each of them into three classes. Each School has one Master; and each Master has two Assistants or Ushers. None are admitted into the upper School 'till they can make *Latin* Veres, and have attained a tolerable Knowledge of the *Greek*. In the lower School Children are admitted very young, to be initiated in School-Learning. Besides the Number upon the Foundation, here are, generally speaking, four or five hundred more of the best Families, and of distinguished Parentage, who are sent hither for Learning, and are boarded chiefly with the Town's-People, who make a living of it; and some board in the College with the Masters.

King *Henry VI.* also founded King's-College in *Cambridge*, and intended *Eaton-School* to be a Seminary to supply it with Scholars and Fellows; for which Purpose there is an annual Election of Scholars for the University made

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Scholars
how elect.
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Intitled to
a Fellow-
ship.
Stowe-
Gardens.

made on the first *Tuesday* in *August*, in this Manner : King's-College in *Cambridge* depute their Provost, and two Fellows, stiled a Senior and Junior Professor, who being joined by the Provost, Vice-Provost, and Head of *Eaton College*, examine the Scholars in the upper Class in the several Parts of their Learning, and enter such as they find duly qualified, in the Roll or Nomination for the University, to be removed from *Eaton* as vacancies happen at King's-College, and according to Seniority on the Roll of Election. The Scholar admitted at King's College, pursues his Studies there for three Years, and then is intitld to a Fellowship upon that Foundation.

Stowe, about two Miles from *Buckingham*, is the Seat of Earl *Temple*, whose Gardens, designed and laid out by his Ancestor Lord Viscount *Cobham*, excel all others in *England* for Magnificence and Elegance. Two *Doric* Pillars support two Pavillions, at the South Entrance of these Gardens, beautified with curious Paintings within from *Pastor Fido*. From these Pavillions you descend to a large Octagon Piece of Water, in whose Center is erected a Piece of *jet d'eau*, in Form of an Obelisk, seventy Feet high. Then you are presented with a successive View of an artificial Piece of Rock-work, covered with Evergreens, and adorned with the Statues of Fawns, Satyrs, and Gods of the Rivers ; a beautiful Cascade of three Sheets of Water, that falls from the Octagon, and is received into a Lake of ten Acres ; a cold Bath, supplied from that Octagon ; and a rising Wood on the Border of the Lake, in which is the *Hermitage*.

Here you see the Statues of *Cain* and *Abel*, and a square Temple dedicated to *Venus*, and adorned within with curious Paintings, taken from the tenth Canto of *Spencer's Fairy-Queen*; and with the Bustos of *Nero*, *Vespasian*, *Cleopatra*, and *Faustina*; and on the Outside is wrote VENERI HORTENSI, with the following Verses on the Frize, from *Catullus*; *Nunc Amet*, &c. which are thus translated :

*Let him love now, who never lov'd before ;
Let him who always lov'd, now love no more.*

The next View includes the *Belvidere*, under which is an Ice-House, two *Roman Boxers*, and two more Pavillions, at the Entrance of the Park ; in one of which are the Statues

tues of *Julius Cæsar*, *Cicero*, *Portia*, and *Livia*; the other is a Dwelling-house. Hence you see a Pyramid sixty feet high, erected in memory of Sir *John Vanbrugh*, by whom several of the Buildings in these Gardens were designed. You advance to the Statues of *Hercules* and *Antæus*; to *St. Augustine's Cell*, made of Moss and Roots of Trees; and to the Temple of *Bacchus*, painted with the History of that Deity. Between this and the *Saxon Temple*, which is an Altar erected in an open Grove, stands a small Obelisk to the Memory of *Robin Coucher*.

On the north side of the House is an airy Building, called *Nelson's Seat*, adorned with several Paintings from the *Roman History*; and opposite to this front, round a very spacious and beautiful Parterre, his Lordship placed the Statues of *Apollo*, the nine Muses, and the liberal Arts and Sciences. In the middle of a close shady Wood he placed a solitary Building, called the *Sleeping-house*; and a Temple furnished with the *Saxon Deities*, after whom the Days of the Week are called, is situated in another Grove not far distant from the former. At the head of the Canal he placed an equestrian Statue of King *George I.* in Armour, with this Inscription:

— — — — — *In medio mibi Cæsar erit
Et viridi in Campo Signum de Marnore ponam
Propter Aquam.* — — — — — COBHAM.

In English thus:

Imperial *Cæsar* shall the center grace:
A-marble Statue to my Prince I'll place,
Near the clear water, on the verdant grass.

The north Front of this Seat, including the Offices, measures six hundred and forty feet, with a prospect that terminates with a semicircular Grove of Trees, at the distance of several Miles.

The south Front looks into a beautiful Parterre, in which stands a Statue of King *George II.* on a Corinthian Pillar: And beyond the Parterre you come to a dark Building, called *Dido's Cave*, with this Inscription from *Virgil*:

*Speluncam Dido, Dux & Trojanus, eandem
Deveniunt.*

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Repairing to the same dark Cave are seen
The Trojan Hero and the Tyrian Queen.

The next Building is the *Rotunda*, raised on *Ionic* Pillars, and containing a *Venus de Medicis* gilt, on a blue marble Pedestal: And further, in a green Amphitheatre, is the Statue of Queen *Caroline*, on four *Ionic* Columns: Which leads to another Grove, in which, where six Walks meet, there is a square Building, called the *Sleeping-parlour*, with this Inscription:

Cum omnia sint incerta, fave tibi.

Since all things are uncertain, indulge thyself.

Coming forward to the great Avenue there is a prospect of the Entrance of the Gardens on the right hand, and of the Mansion-house on the left; and at a little distance from this Avenue is the *Witch-house*, near which are placed, on Pedestals, *Apollo* and the nine *Muses* about the Fountain of *Helicon*.

The next view that offers is the *Temple of modern Virtue* in ruins; and opposite to it the *Temple of ancient Virtue*, a *Rotunda* of the *Ionic* Order, in a very flourishing condition, furnished with the Statues of *Epaminondas*, *Lycurgus*, *Socrates*, *Homer*, at full length, in niches within, and with the following Inscriptions over the doors without:

Over one door is written,

Charum esse Civem, bene de Republica mereri, &c.

Thus in English :

To be dear to our Country, to deserve well of the State, to be honoured, reverenced, and loved, is truly glorious: But to be dreaded and hated of mankind is not only base and detestable, but likewise highly impolitic and hazardous.

Over the other door,

Jusitiam cole & Pietatem, &c.

In English :

Above all things cultivate an honest Disposition and benevolent, social Affection; which, confined within the small circle of our Friends and Relations, are indeed highly laudable

laudable; but can then only be called truly virtuous and exalted when they extend themselves wide enough to take in every Individual of the Society we are Members of. A Life so regulated is the direct Road to the Regions of Happiness, and to the illustrious Assembly of those, who have thus benefitted Mankind before us.

The Parish-church is the next Building, that bears its head; and at a little distance runs a serpentine River: at the head of which is a Grotto, furnished in a grotesque manner, with Looking-glasses, Shells, and Flints; and a marble Statue of *Venus* on a Pedestal of the same materials; and on each side is a Pavilion, one adorned with Shells, the other with Flints and Pebbles.

Hence you proceed to the *Temple of Contemplation* and the *Chinese House*, a square Building, with four Lattices, painted in the *Chinese* taste on the outside, and within adorned with the Image of a *Chinese* Lady asleep and *India* japan'd work, situate on a Pond, and entered over a Bridge ornamented with *China* Vases filled with Flowers. There is another Bridge, called the *Shell-bridge*, which carries you into the *Elysian Fields*; in which you find the Temple of *British Worthies*.

Here is a *Mercury* with these words: *Campos ducit ad Elysios*, i. e. This is the way to the *Elysian Fields*: And on a black Marble under the *Mercury* is written:

*Hic Manus ob Patriam pugnando Vulnera passi,
Quique pii Vates, & Phœbe digna locuti,
Inventas aut qui Vitam excoluere per Artes,
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.*

In English:

Here are the Hands, who for their Country bled,
And Bards, whose pure and sacred Verse is read;
Those who by Arts invented Life improv'd,
And by their Merits made their Mem'ries lov'd.

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Then you view the Statues of the Worthies, as follow:

A L F R E D,

The mildest, justest, most beneficent of Kings,
Who drove out the *Danes*, secured the Seas, promoted
Learning,
Established Juries, crushed Corruption, guarded Liberty,
And was the Founder of the *English* Constitution.

EDWARD, Prince of WALES,

The Terror of *Europe*, the Delight of *England*: Who
Preserved unaltered, in the Height of Glory and Fortune,
His natural Gentleness and Modesty.

Queen ELIZABETH,

Who confounded the Projects, and destroy'd the Power,
That threaten'd to oppress the Liberties of *Europe*;
Took off the Yoke of ecclesiastical Tyranny; reform'd
Religion from the Corruption of Popery; and by a wise,
a moderate,
And a popular Government, gave Wealth, Security, and
Respect to *England*.

WILLIAM the Third,

Who by his Virtue and Constancy having saved his Country
from a foreign Master, by a bold and generous Enterprize
preserved the Liberty and Religion of Great-Britain.

Sir WALTER RALEIGH,

A valiant Soldier, and an able Statesman, who, endeavouring
to rouse the Spirit of his Master for the Honour
of his Country against the Ambition of *Spain*, fell a Sacrifice
to the Influence of that Court, whose Arms he had vanquished, and whose Designs he opposed.

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE,

Who, through many Perils, was the first of *Britons* that
adventured to sail round the Globe, and carried into
unknown Seas and Nations the Knowledge and Glory
of the *English* Name.

JOHN

JOHN HAMPDEN,

Who, with great Spirit and consummate Abilities, begun
a noble Opposition to an arbitrary Court, in defence of
the Liberties of his Country, supported them in Parliament,
and died for them in the Field.

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM,

Who by the honourable Profession of a Merchant,
Having enriched himself and his Country,
For carrying on the Commerce of the World
Built the *Royal-Exchange*.

Lord VERULAM,

Who by the Strength and Light of a superior Genius,
Rejecting vain Speculation and fallacious Theory,
Taught to pursue Truth, and improve
Philosophy,
By the certain Method of Experiment.

Sir ISAAC NEWTON,

Whom the God of Nature made to comprehend his Works,
And from simple Principles to discover the Laws,
Never known before, and to explain the Appearances
Never understood, of this stupendous Universe.

JOHN LOCKE,

Who best of all Philosophers
Understood the Power of the human Mind,
The Nature, End, and Bound of Civil Government;
And with equal Courage and Sagacity refuted
The slavish System of usurp'd Authority
Over the Rights, the Consciences, and the Reason of
Mankind.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR,

Whose excellent Genius open'd to him the whole Heart
of Man,
All the Mines of Fancy, all the Stores of Nature;
And gave him Power, beyond all other Writers,
To move, astonish, and delight Mankind.

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JOHN MILTON.

Whose sublime and unbounded Genius
 Equalled a Subject
 That carried him beyond the Limits of the World.

IGNATIUS JONES.

Who, to adorn his Country,
 Introduced and rivel'd the *Greek* and *Roman* Architecture.

Here are also the Statues of Sir JOHN BARNARD, and
 of the great Statesman and Patriot WILLIAM PITT, Esq;
 with proper Encomiums.

On the backside of this Temple his Lordship erected a
 Monument with the following Inscription :

TO the *Memory*

O F

SIGNIOR FIDO,

An *Italian* of good Extraction ;Who came into *England*,Not to bite us, like most of his Countrymen,
 But to gain an honest Livelihood.

He hunted not after Fame,

Yet acquired it.

Regardless of the Praise of his Friends,

But most sensible of their Love.

Though he liv'd amongst the Great,
 He neither learnt nor flatter'd any Vice.

He was no Bigot,

Though he doubted of none of the thirty-nine Articles.

And if to follow Nature,

And to respect the Laws of Society,

Be Philosophy,

He was a perfect Philosopher.

A faithful Friend,

An agreeable Companion,

A loving Husband,

Distinguisht by a numerous Offspring,

All which he lived to see take good Courses.

In his old Age he retired -

To the House of a Clergyman in the Country,

Where he finished his earthly Race,

And died an Honour and an Example to the whole Species.

READER,

R E A D E R,

This Stone is guiltless of Flattery ;
For he to whom it is inscribed

Was not a Man,

But a

G R E Y - H O U N D.

The Temple of Liberty, a large *Gothic Building*, of red Stone, seventy feet high, on the top of a Hill, next presents itself to your sight ; from which there is a most delightful prospect of the adjacent Country : And it is surrounded with curious Statues of the Arts and Sciences, and has the *Lady's Temple* on the left hand. From hence you pass to the *Palladian Bridge*, whose Roof, facing the Water, is supported by *Ionic Pillars* ; its back Wall represents, in *Alt-relief*, the four Quarters of the World bringing their Produce to *Britannia* : And it contains a Collection of antique Bustos in Marble, the Picture of Sir *Walter Raleigh* with a Map of *Virginia*, and of *William Penn* with the Laws of *Virginia* in their hands.

Beyond this Bridge is a square Room, in which are painted *Titus*, *Vespasian*, *Trajan*, and *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*. And from hence you pass into a Terrace-walk of three thousand feet in length, and to the Temple of *Friendship*, a noble Structure of the *Doric Order* ; in whose Ceiling is painted *Britannia*, with some emblematical Labels ; and below stand the Bustos of *Frederick*, Prince of *Wales* ; the Earls of *Westmoreland*, *Chesterfield*, and *Marchmont* ; of the Lords *Cobham*, *Gower*, and *Bathurst* ; *Richard Grenville*, *William Pitt* and *George Lyttleton*, Esqrs. now Lord *Lyttleton*.

The last thing to be noticed in these Gardens is the *Pebble Alcove*, or little Grotto adorned with Pebbles, and with his Lordship's Arms on the back wall, curiously wrought with the same materials ; and a Monument erected to the Memory of Mr. *Congreve*, the Poet ; upon the top of which sits a *Monkey* viewing itself in a Looking-glas ; and below, on one side, in a careless posture, the *Effigies* of the Poet.

Cleifden, about five Miles north-west of *Eaton*, and four Miles south-east of *Great-Marlow*, is a most noble Building, begun by *Villars*, Duke of *Buckingham*, situate near the top of a Hill, and commanding a beautiful pro-

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spect of the adjacent Country. Here is a great Terrace and Parterre well disposed. The Earl of *Orkney* bought it of the Duke's Executors, and at his death it was purchased by *Frederic*, Prince of *Wales*, his present Majesty's Father, who made great Alterations and Improvements in these delightful Gardens.

Ashbridge. *Ashbridge* is another noble Seat, but old, belonging to the Duke of *Bridgewater*, near the Borders of *Hertfordshire*. It stands in the middle of a large Park, five Miles in circumference, well stocked with Deer, and covered with large Beech-woods; through the midst of which is a fine Vista, which commands a prospect of the rich Vale of *Aylesbury*.

There are other delightful Seats of our Nobility and Gentry at *Biskins*, near *Colnbrook*; at *Ditton-Park*, near *Windsor*; at *Bulstrode*, near *Gerard's Cross*; which formerly belonged to Lord High Chancellor (*alias Judge*) *Jefferies*, but now to the Duke of *Portland*, and is the Residence of the Duchess Dowager, and has a most extensive Park, well stocked with Deer, and a fine Aviary, with many curious Birds; at *Ascot* and *Eythorp*, in the Hundred of *Ashenden*; at *Langley*, in the Hundred of *Stoke*; at *Winchenden*, *Cheneys*, and *Hanslape*; at *Middle-Claydon*, in the Hundred of *Ashenden*; *Chickeley*, near *Newport-Pagnel*; *Winslow*, in the Hundred of *Cotlow*; *Hampden-Magna*, in the Hundred of *Aylesbury*, where there is now standing a Porch built before the Conquest; *Hall-Barn*, near *Beaconsfield*; *Gotehurst*, near *Newport-Pagnel*; *Wotton-Underwood*, in the Hundred of *Ashenden*; *Denham-Court*, *Amersham-Mount*, and *Hartwell-House*, near *Aylesbury*; and several more: For it may be said, (as it was remarked, that there were in old times more religious Houses in this County than in any other of equal extent) that here are now more fine Seats than in any County of equal dimensions.

T H E

P R E S E N T S T A T E

O F T H E

C O U N T Y o f C A M B R I D G E.

O R

C A M B R I D G E S H I R E.

THE County of *Cambridge*, whose Inhabitants, in Name, the time of the *Roman Government*, were called *Iceni*, and which was a part of the Kingdom of the *East-Angles* during the *Heptarchy*, derives its present Name from *Cambridge*, the principal Town in this Division of *England*. It is situate between the Counties Situation. of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* on the East; *Essex* and *Hertfordshire* on the South; *Bedfordshire* and *Huntingdonshire* on the West; and *Lincolnshire* on the North; an inland County, 40 Miles from North to South, and 25 from East to West, Extent. containing 163 Parishes, in the Diocese of *Ely* and *Norwich*, divided into seventeen Hundreds; viz. *Ar-* Hundreds. *mingford*, *Witelsford*, *Triplow*, *Stow*, *Chilford*, *Wetherly*, *Radfield*, *Flendish*, *Chesterton*, *Rapworth*, *Chevely*, *Stane*, *North-Stow*, *Staplehou*, *Ely*, *Wickford*, and *Wisbech*; and watered by the *Ouse*, which divides this County into two Rivers. parts from West to East, of which River we have already made mention in *Bedfordshire*; and by several small Rivulets, as the *Gleane*, the *Witham*, the *Granta*, the *Welland*, which rises in *Northamptonshire*, and falls into the *German Ocean*.

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Ocean through the Wash ; and the *Cham*, which rises in *Hertfordshire*, and falls into the *Ouse* at *Streatham-Meer* ; and *Moreton's Leam*, navigable from *Peterborough* to *Witbech*.

**Soil and
Produc.**

The Soil in general is rich and fruitful in all sorts of Corn, particularly Barley, which is excellent ; in Saffron, which is the best in *Europe* ; and in Grass or Pasture, which breeds large Cattle, and produces vast quantities of Butter for the *London Market*. Here is great plenty of wild Fowl, taken in Decoys. The principal Manufactures are Paper and Wicker-ware. The Air in the southern part of this County is very good, but that part called the *Isle of Ely* (being part of the *Fenns* called *Bedford Level*, and subject to great Damps and Fogs) is not accounted so wholesome, though very rich in Corn and wild Fowl.

The Level.

This Level contains three hundred thousand Acres of fenny Ground, or thereabouts, and extends itself into the Counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Northampton*, and *Lincoln*, and is encompassed with high Lands, almost in the form of a Horse-shoe, which opens towards the Sea, and was firm dry Land, and a delightful Country in the days of *William of Malmesbury** ; overflowed and reduced to Fenn by some Earthquake or other Accident, not recorded in History ; for there have been found not only large Oak-trees, &c. beneath the surface, but a *Smith's Forge*, Tools and Horse-shoes belonging to it, at the depth of sixteen feet, the Mother Earth being in many places covered with Filth or Soil, thrown in at the Breach by the Waters, ten and twenty feet deep. In that state of Mud and putrid Waters this Land laid many years uncapable of Cultivation, except for Oziers and Reed, of which Baskets were made ; till the Inhabitants, after many fruitless

* Or about 1230 years ago, if we give credit to that Monk. But *Abbo Floriacensis*, who wrote in the Year 970, describes the Kingdom of *East-Angles*, in which this County lies, as encompassed on the North with *large wet Fenns*, which, he says, began almost in the Heart of the Island, whose Waters descended into the Sea through a Level, in great Rivers, more than one hundred Miles ; and that these large Fenns made a prodigious number of Lakes, some of two or three Miles over ; and by forming a variety of Islands, accommodated great numbers of Monks with places of Retirement and Solitude.

attempts,

attempts, engaged *Francis, Earl of Bedford* in the Reign of King *Charles I.* to drain it with effect for the consideration of ninety-five thousand Acres of Land, to be set out in different parts of the Level for his share, who expended 100,000*l.* in this Project; and it was completed by *William, Earl of Bedford*, during the Protectorship of *Cromwell*, at the further Expence of 300,000*l.* And King *Charles II.** did constitute a Corporation for governing this Level, to consist of a Governor, six Bailiffs, twenty Conservators and Commonalty, and to support and to preserve the same: By whose good Laws and Conduct that barren drowned Land is become a considerable public Benefit, not only in Corn, but in those incredible quantities of Ducks, Teal, Widgeons, and all sorts of wild Fowl, that are bred and taken in Decoys for the *London Market.*

This County sends two Knights for the Shire to represent it in Parliament, besides the Representatives for *Cambridge Town and University*: And it is very well worth observing, in this place, that the Town of *Cambridge* has a Right to send two Representatives to Parliament, and that *Ely*, a City in the same County, is not indulged with that Privilege.

The Market-towns in this County are the City of *Ely*, Market-Cambridge, *Caxton*, *Linton*, *Merch or Marsh*, *Newmarket*, Towns. *Roach or Rech*, *Roxton*, *Sobham*, and *Wisbech*.

Cambridge, a Borough, the County-town, and a University, is distant fifty-two measured Miles from *London*. Various have been the conjectures about the Origin of its Name: They who assert its great Antiquity, even its Existence, as a place of Learning amongst the *Britons*, before the coming of the *Romans* into this Island, derive its Etymology from one *Cantaber*, a learned *Spaniard*, educated at *Athens*, and by the favour of his Father in Law, *Gurgunt*, King of the *Britons*, founded a large City or Town on the River *Cante*, which Town the *Britons* called *Caergrant*, from his Son, Earl *Grantin*, who there built the Bridge; or, from the number of Philosophers brought from *Athens*, and settled there by the Founder: Which in process of time came to be called *Cantebridgia*, now, *Cambridge*, as others write, from the *Bridge*, which is built here over the River *Cam*. In this primitive state Authors

* Fifteenth Year of his Reign.

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ascribe to this University-town great Privileges and Pre-heminence, and encompass it with stone Walls and Towers for defence, which, they say, were burnt and destroyed by *Maximilian Herculeus*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Dioclesian*. But though I cannot subscribe to all the marvellous Representations of such Authors, that this University was visited and improved by *Anaximander*, a Disciple of *Thales*, the *Athenian Philosopher*, or that King *Cassibelan* made it a City of Refuge for such as fled to it, on any account whatsoever; the Charter of King *Arthur*, dated *April the 7th, An. Dom. 531*, (others date it in 529) proves the great Antiquity of this Seat of Learning*.

We are to consider *Cambridge* first as a Town, and then as a University.

Town.

As a Town, the Situation is low: It is dirty, and ill built; but it contains fourteen Parish-churches, under the

* *Arthur*, relying on the regal Power received from God, to all his Servants greeting. For as much as Almighty God through the Mercy of his Clemency, without any antecedent Merit, has bestowed on me the Scepter of a King, I willingly return to him some part of what he has given. Being therefore instructed by his Grace, for the Love of the heavenly Country, and the Health of the Souls of my Predecessors, Kings of *Britain*, for the Advancement of the Public Weal of my Kingdom of *Britain*, and the spiritual Benefit of the Scholars continually studying at *Cambridge*, by the Advice and Consent of all and singular the Prelates and Princes of the same Kingdom, with License of the Apostolic See, I by this present Writing enact and firmly decree, that the aforesaid City of Scholars, in which hitherto my Predecessors through the Grace of the Founder have received the Brightness of Knowledge and the Light of Learning, be exempt from public Taxes and burdensome Works, that the Doctors and Scholars there may adhere to the Study of Literature undisturbed, as the glorious King of *Britain*, *Lucius*, decreed, embracing Christianity by the Preaching of the Doctors of *Cambridge*. Wherefore the Scholars and Doctors of *Cambridge* are to remain in perpetual Tranquility, safe and defended by regal Privileges, with their Families and Estates, from all secular Servitude, as also from regal Taxes great or small." This Charter was written in the Year from the Incarnation of our Lord 531, on the 7th of April, in the City of *London*. And for the more Security, King *Arthur* transmitted the aforesaid Charter to *Kynot*, the Rector of the Schools of the aforesaid City, by his Nephew *Walwan*, of known Integrity.

Govern-

Government of a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, and Corporation thirteen Aldermen; twenty-four Common-councilmen, a Town-clerk, &c. who, in their incorporate Capacity, act with a Jurisdiction independent of the University; and with the Inhabitants of their Borough chuse two Members Borough. to represent them in the House of Commons. Here is a Market every *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and a Fair for Horses, Wood, and earthen Ware on the 24th of *June*. The public Conduit built by *Hobson*, the opulent Carrier, in the Reign of King *James I.* and the Shire-house lately built contiguous to the Town-hall, at the expence of the County, are worthy of Notice. Here are two Charity-Schools, in which three hundred Children are educated, and fifty cloathed, which are supported by the Money collected in some of the College Chapels at the Offertory, called Sacrament-money, and by an Estate of 30*l.* per *Annum*, the Benefaction of Mr. *William Wortes*, and a large Subscription, that sometimes amounts to 230*l.* per *Annum*. And though the several Charters of Incorporation, by which the Borough and University are constituted distinct Bodies, are so contrived, as to render each Corporation serviceable to the other, History informs us, that there has not always been preserved the best Harmony between the Towns-people and the Scholars *.

As

* *Mutiny at Cambridge against the University.*

MEMORANDUM, That on *Saturday* next after the Feast of *Corpus Christi*, in the 4th Year of the Reign of King *Richard II.* after the Conquest, the Bailiffs and Commonalty of Cambridge assembling in the Town-hall, appointed *John Grancester* their Captain; and compelling him, for fear of Death, to take an Oath of Fidelity in that Condition, to the same Bailiffs and Burgesses, to perform all that they designed to attempt from thence forward; and there constituted the said *James* a Burgess of the Town of *Cambridge*: together with his Brother *Thomas Grancester*. Then going to *Corpus Christi College*, breaking open the House and Doors, they traiterously carried away the Charters, Writings, and Muniments, with the Jewels and other Goods of the same College.

Item, The aforesaid Malefactors in a violent manner falling upon some Masters and Scholars of the University of *Cambridge*, obliged them under pain of death, and of destroying their dwellings, to renounce all Privileges granted to the said University by any of the Kings of *England*, after any manner whatsoever,

University. As a *University*, *Cambridge* has its own Laws, is governed by its own proper Officers, sends two Representatives to Parliament, and contains twelve Colleges and four

foever, from the beginning of the World: So that as well the Masters as Scholars aforesaid should for ever remain under the Government of the Borough. And moreover, they compelled the aforesaid Persons, under the aforesaid Penalty to enter into certain Bonds to pay three thousand Pounds to the said Burgesses, in case they should for the future fall under such Obligations, for discharging and acquitting all the Burgesses of the said Town, as well towards our Lord the King, as any other Persons whatsoever, from all Bonds and Obligations made on account of any late Suits or Controversies arisen between the University and the said Burgesses, and a Release of all Actions to be brought on account of the Premises for the time to come.

Item, The aforesaid Malefactors compelled the Doctors and Masters, for fear of Death, to give up and deliver to them several Letters Patents, some of them of our Lord the King then reigning, which they traiterously burnt in the Market-place. And the more to exercise their Malice, they inveterately broke the Seals of the said Letters with Axes and Clubs, and burnt and tore them. And not satisfied with those evil Practices, they repaired to the Church of St. Mary, and broke open the common Chest of the University, containing the Muniments, with other remarkable things relating to the University, and burnt and destroyed the Bulls, Charters, Writings, Muniments, and other things of Note. And proceeding thence the same day to the House of the Carmelites, they seized another Chest belonging to the University.

Item, The next Sunday after the aforesaid Festival, the Mayor and Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the Town, about two Hours before Midnight, caused the great Bell in St Mary's Church to be rung; at the Sound whereof, they assembled in the Town-Hall, and after public Proclamation made, they went to the House of William Wigmore, then Beadle of the University, destroyed and burnt the same, conveying away his Goods. They also proclaimed, that the first that could light on the said William should kill him.

Item, Proclamation having been made by virtue of our Lord the King's Letters, that no Person from that time, under pain of Death and Forfeiture of all other things that could be forfeited, should rise, or make Riots or Assemblies; nevertheless the Mayor and Bailiffs taking along with them very many Malefactors, after publick Proclamation made in the Grecen-croft, repairing to the Priory of Bernewell, broke down the Prior's

four Halls *, under a Chancellor, chosen for Life, who Govern-
is always a Prince, or some Nobleman of distinguished merit.
Merit ; a Vice-Chancellor, who is always a Head of a
College or Hall, chosen annually, on the 4th of November,
by the Body of the University ; a High-Steward, who
is chosen by the Senate, and holds his Place by Patent
from the University ; two Proctors, two Taxers, a Re-
gister, three Esquire-beadles, one Yeoman-beadle, and a
Library-keeper.

King Henry III. granted to the Chancellor, and to the Privileges,
Masters and Scholars of Cambridge, " Cognizance of all
" manner of personal Pleas, which have their beginning
" within the University and Town of Cambridge, and the
" Suburbs of the same ; where a Scholar or Scholar's Ser-
" vant is of the one Party, except the Causes of Mahan
" and Felony ; and that no Justice or Judge shall have
" the hearing of any of those Pleas, or shall cause the pri-
" vileged Person to answer before him, but shall dismiss
" him immediately without any Trouble." †

The Colleges and Halls, according to the Seniority of Colleges
their Foundation, stand as follows : and Halls.

Peterhouse is a large four-square Building, well con- Peterhouse
trived, and adorned with Porticos, was founded by Hugh

Prior's Enclosure, and with Axes cut down and carried away
some Trees growing about the said Priory, and sacrilegiously
did much Mischief there.

Item, After the same Proclamation, the aforesaid Malefactors
publickly, feloniously, and traiterously burnt the Ordinances
and Statutes of the University in the Market-place ; and an
old Woman, called Margaret Steere, gathering the Ashes,
scattered them in the Air, crying, *Away with the Skill of the
Clerks, away with it.*

But the aforesaid Malefactors received the Punishment due
to their horrid Villanies ; for some of them fled their Country,
and lived in Exile, some suffered perpetual Imprisonment, and
some underwent several sorts of Penalties.

[The Writer of this Relation is not known, but it is in an ancient
Manuscript.]

* In which are sixteen Masters, four hundred and six Fel-
lowships, about six hundred Scholarships, and two hundred
and thirty-six Exhibitions.

† Edward I. commanded the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Aldermen
should be sworn to the Chancellor for the Conservation of the
Liberty and Peace of the University.

Balsham,

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Balham, Bishop of *Ely*, in *Trumpington-street*, near *St. Peter's Church*, and on the Scite of two ancient Inns for Scholars, of such Antiquity, as to have been built before there was any other Ostle, or Inn, or College in either University, for a Provost, fourteen Fellows, two Students in Divinity, and eight poor Scholars: Since which time the Revenues of this House have been greatly increased by other Benefactions, as also the number of Fellows and Scholars.

There are besides in this House, as in all other Colleges and Halls of this University, three other sorts of Students, of whom there are a great many, *viz.* (1) the Fellow-commoners, who are most of them Gentlemen of Quality and Fortune, and are called the greater Pensioners; (2) the lesser Pensioners, who are dieted as Scholars: But both these sorts are provided for at their own or Friends Expence. The third sort are the poor Scholars, called *Sizars*, who receive some inconsiderable matter of Subsistence from their Friends, and have the rest supplied to them by the Pensioners and Gentlemen-commoners for the Services they do them in their Chambers and at Table.

Clare-hall, one of the neatest and most uniform Houses in the University: A beautiful square Building, three Stories high, of Free-stone, and *Doric Order*, on the Bank of the *Cham*, in 1326 was founded by the Name of *University-hall*, by *Richard Badence*, at that time Chancellor of the University. But its present Condition is owing to *Elizabeth Burk*, Countess of *Clare* in the Reign of King *Henry III.* and other Benefactors. That Lady rebuilt the House, and called it *Clare-hall*, and by her Endowment and the Benefactions of others there are now maintained upon the College-revenues a Master, sixteen Fellows, fifty-one Scholars, besides Servants. In the Chapel they shew a Chalice of solid Gold, a stately Carpet for the Communion-table, two curious Flagons, the one of Chrystal, the other serpentine tipped with Silver, the Gift of that eminent *English Esculapius William Butcher* prime Physician to the Court.

Pembroke-hall, so called from *Mary de St. Paul*, Countess of *Pembroke*, the Founder thereof in the Year 1347. It is situate without *Trumpington-gate*, and by the favour of a numerous Train of Benefactors this House has been not only greatly improved and enlarged in its Buildings, but

but in its Revenues also: So that at present it maintains one Provost, seventeen Fellows, and thirty Scholars, and upwards.*

CORPUS CHRISTI (vulgarly *Bennet's* or *Benedict's*) College was originally founded (*An. Dom. 1352*) by the joint Stock of the Fraternities of *Corpus Christi* and the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, under the Patronage of *Henry Plantagenet*, first Duke of *Lancaster*. At first the number of Fellows and Scholars was left at pleasure, according to the yearly Income of the College: But in time, by the Generosity of Benefactors, there is now a settled Provision for a Provost, twelve Fellows, and forty Scholars, besides Servants. It is a long square of Buildings, containing two Courts and two rows of Lodgings, under one of which are the Chapel and Library.

TRINITY-HALL, an irregular Building, was originally an Hostel, or House for Students to live in at their own Charge, and was purchased and improved into a more flourishing State by *William Bateman, LL. D. An. Dom. 1347*, who intended to endow it for a Master, twenty Fellows, and three Scholars, all to study the Canon and Civil Law, except one Divine: But Death prevented his good Design. However such has been the Benefactions to this Hall, that its present Revenues maintain a Provost, eighteen Fellows, and fourteen Scholars.

GONEVILLE and CAIUS College, whose Foundation was laid in 1348 by *Edmund de Gonville*, Rector of *Teddington* Goneville and *Bushworth* in *Norfolk*, for a Master, four Fellows, and twenty Scholars; and in 1565 the learned Physician *John Caius* enlarged it above half in Buildings, and added an equal number of Fellows and Scholars: And since that time the Benefactors have been so many and liberal, that now the Revenues maintain a Master, twelve Fellows of the first Rank, and fourteen of the second, and seventy-four Scholars, and a sufficient number of Servants.

KING'S COLLEGE, begun by King *Henry VI. An. Dom. 1441*, was at first designed for a Rector and twelve King's Scholars only: But his Majesty enlarged his Plan, and endowed it for a Provost, seventy Fellows and Scholars, ten Priests, six Clerks, sixteen Choristers, and an Organist,

* I have an Account, printed about the Year 1600, which says, that there were at that time a Master, twenty-four Fellows, and seven Bible-clerks in *Pembroke-hall*.

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or Master of the Choirs. The Badness of the Times did not permit *Henry* to finish the College; but King *Henry VII.* continued the grand Design, and *Henry VIII.* compleated the Work, which is reckoned one of the finest Buildings in the World for the Carvings, Roof, and painted Glafs; calling it the College of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* and the glorious Confessor St. *Nicholas*, though it is now universally known by the Name of *King's College*; and at this time it entertains a Provost, seventy Fellows and Scholars, three hired Priests, six Clerks, sixteen Choiristers, thirteen Scholars, Servitors to the senior Fellows, sixteen Servants to the College, besides the poorer Scholars, maintained with what remains at Meals.

Queen's.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, begun *An. Dom. 1448* by *Margaret*, Queen-consort to *Henry VI.* was interrupted also by the Badnes of the Times: However her Majesty settled 200*l. per Annum* upon it, to maintain a Master and four Fellows. And *Andrew Ducket*, who was the first President of this College, had such Interest at the Court of *Edward IV.* that he engaged his Queen *Elizabeth* to obtain the King's Licence to proceed in so good a Work, and by her Assistance and his own Diligence and Application to well-disposed People, *Ducket* raised a Fund sufficient to finish it, and to endow it for a President, nineteen Fellows, twelve Bible-clerks, four *Greek* Scholars, forty Scholars of the House, and an *Hebrew*, Mathematics, and Geometry Lecturer, besides other Officers. And though this is not one of the largest, yet it is one of the pleasantest for Situation, convenient Lodgings, and delightful Gardens. At present the Revenues maintain a Provost, nineteen Fellows, eight Divinity, and twenty-three other Scholars, besides the Professors above-mentioned.

Catharine-hall.

CATHARINE-HALL was founded *An. Dom. 1475*, by *Robert Woodlarke, D.D.* which by many Benefactions has been endowed with a sufficient Revenue to maintain a Master, six Fellows, and thirty Scholars. And the late Additions and Improvements in the Building have rendered this House almost equal to any other for its Regularity.

Jesus-college.

JESUS-COLLEGE, founded *An. Dom. 1496*, had been a Nunnery dedicated to St. *Radegund*, but on account of the Lewdness of the Nuns was, with the Remains of their Revenues, granted by King *Henry VII.* to *John Alcock, Bishop of Ely*, who endowed it for one Master, six Fellows,

lows, and six Scholars. But those Revenues have been augmented by other Benefactions, that they now maintain one Master, sixteen Fellows, and thirty-one Scholars.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE was founded by *Margaret, Countess of Richmond*, and Mother to King *Henry VII.* upon ^{Christ's} College, the Scite of *Gad's House*, which had been built by King *Henry VI.* and endowed it for the Maintenance of a Master, twelve Fellows, forty-seven Scholars, and six Servants. King *Edward VI.* added, one more Fellowship and three Scholarships, which, with other Additions, make the number of Members on this Foundation to be a Provost, thirteen Fellows, fifty-five Scholars, besides twelve Scholars of smaller Pensions, and the necessary Officers.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, dedicated to St. *John Evangelist*, St. John's, was begun by the Foundress of *Christ's College*, about nineteen years after, upon the Scite of an ancient Hospital of Canon Regulars dedicated to that Saint in 1134. She, dying before it was finished, left the Completion thereof to *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and *John Fisher*, Bishop of *Rochester*, with Money and Lands sufficient to build and to endow it for the Maintenance of one Master, fifty Fellows, and fifty Scholars; whose number has since been increased, by additional Benefactions, to a Master, fifty-four Fellows, and a hundred Scholars, and upwards: And the Building has received an Addition of two Courts.

MAGDALEN-COLLEGE, anciently known by the Name *Magdalen*, of *Monks-ball*, it being a Cell or Inn for Monks only, was new built by *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, An. Dom. 1519, by the Name of *Buckingham-college*, which Name it retained till dissolved, and given by King *Henry VIII.* to Lord High Chancellor *Audley*, who founded thereon a new College in honour of St. *Mary Magdalene* thirty-fourth *Henry VIII.* and endowed it for a Master, five Fellows, one Scholar, and three Servitors. It stands on the contrary side of the River *Cam* to the rest, and has been enlarged, and further endowed; so that it now maintains a Master, thirteen Fellows, thirty Scholars, and a *travelling Fellowship* appropriated to the Gentlemen of *Norfolk*.

TRINITY-COLLEGE was founded by King *Henry VIII.* Trinity. An. Dom. 1546, upon the Scite and with the Revenues of *King's Hall*, *St. Michael's House*, and *Phyfwick Hostel*; to which his Majesty added much more, to complete one beautiful Building, dedicated to the holy and undivided *Trinity*, and to maintain a Master, sixty Fellows, forty

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Scholars, and twenty poor Scholars. Queen *Mary* added 376*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* *per Annum* for the further Maintenance of twenty Scholars, ten Choiristers, and their Master, four Chaplains, thirteen poor Scholars, and two Sub-sizers.

This College in its present State is one of the most beautiful, regular, and spacious Colleges in *Europe*; out of which, says Dr. *Fuller*, may be carved three *Dutch* Universities. It consists of two spacious Squares or Courts, with a noble Library at the bottom of the lesser of them, built of free Stone, and supported by two rows of Pillars, and accounted the most magnificent Building of its kind in the three Kingdoms: And the number of its Members are now a Provest, sixty Fellows, sixty-two Scholars, thirteen poor Scholars, four Hirelings, ten Choiristers and their Master, six Singers, twenty-four Alms-orators, and many other Officers. To which we add a Library-keeper and three royal Professors.

Emmanuel. EMMANUEL-COLLEGE is founded upon the dissolved House of the *Friars Preachers*, by Sir *Walter Mildmay*, *An. Dom.* 1584, and dedicated to the Glory of God by the Name of *Emmanuel-college*. The Founder placed in it a Master, three Fellows, and four Scholars; which were afterwards increased to the present number of a Master, fourteen Fellows, fifty Scholars, and ten poor Scholars, besides the necessary Servants and Officers.

Sidney-Sussex. SIDNEY-SUSSEX-COLLEGE, so called from the Lady *Frances Sidney*, Countess of *Sussex*, who in the Year 1589 bequeathed 500*l.* to be laid out in the Founding of this College on the Scite of an old Monastery of *Franciscan* or *Grey Friars*, built by King *Edward I.* Her Executors built this College, and endowed it with Revenues to maintain a Master, ten Fellows, and twenty Scholars; adding much out of their own Generosity. What Defects remained were amply supplied by Sir *Francis Clerk*, who built a second Court, containing twenty Chambers; and founded four more Fellowships, and eight Scholarships; and augmented all the Scholarships of the old Foundation: So that now there are one Master, twelve Fellows, and twenty-eight Scholars, besides Servants, &c.

Public Schools. There are public Schools for every College, erected together with Brick and rough Stone, on the four sides of a quadrangular Court. Every College also has a particular

ticular Library for the Benefit of their Members: And Public
there is an University-library enriched with the Collections Library.
of Archbishops *Parker*, *Grindal*, and *Bancroft*, and of
Doctor *Thomas Moore*, Bishop of *Ely*, consisting of thirty
thousand Volumes, which King *George I.* purchased for
7000*l.* and presented to this University in 1715.

On Sundays and Festivals the whole University attend Service and Sermon at St. *Mary's Church*. But each College and Hall has a Chapel for divine Worship, where the Masters, Fellows, and Scholars are obliged to attend every Morning and Evening.

In 1724, his Majesty King *Gearge I.* established a Professor of modern History and modern Language in this University, with a Salary of 40*l. per Annum* to himself, and two Persons under him, qualified to instruct Youth in these Branches of Learning. Twenty Scholars are to be nominated by the King, each of which are obliged to learn two modern Languages at least.

Dr. *Woodward*, who was Professor of Physic in *Gresham-College*, *London*, established a Professorship of natural Philosophy, with a Provision of 150*l. per Annum* for ever.

Dr. *Addingbroke* left 400*l.* towards building and furnishing an Hospital, in trust to the Masters and Fellows of *Catharine-hall*, for the Cure of poor diseased People.

Besides the Scholars above mentioned, who are all upon the Foundation of the Colleges, there are two other sorts, called *Fellow-commoners* and *Commoners*; so distinguished because they live at College at their own expence, the former sort receiving their Name from their dining with the *Fellows*, the others from their dieting with the *Scholars*.

King *James I.* in 1604 granted this University the Privilege of chusing and sending two Representatives to the House of Commons.

King *Edward III.* in 1333 granted these Privileges to this University:

That the Mayor, when ordered by the Vice-chancellor, shall weigh the Bread.

That the Chancellor shall, upon *Michaelmas-day* annually, swear the Mayor, &c. to maintain the Rights and Privileges of the University.

That such as are imprisoned by the Vice-chancellor shall not be set free by the King's Writ.

That Masters of Arts shall not be cited out of the University into the Court of Christianity.

King

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King Richard granted in 1382,

That the Chancellor shall have the Inspection of all Victuals.

That the Chancellor and University shall set Prices upon Candles, licence Victualling-houses, and oversee all Weights and Wares, at Stourbridge Fair.

That no Action be brought by any Townsman against a Scholar or Scholar's Servant, save only in the Chancellor's Court.

That the University have Power to punish all Fore-stallers, Regraters, &c. paying a Rent of 10*l. per Annum* into the Exchequer for the Privilege.

King Henry IV. granted this University Power to print within itself *omnes & omniimodos Libros*, i. e. *all Books of any kind.*

Caxton. Caxton, the native place of *William Caxton*, the first Printer in *England*, is a small Market-town in the Hundred of *Stowe*, bordering upon *Huntingdonshire*, about fifty measured Miles from *London*, keeps a Market upon *Tuesday*, and a Fair on the 5th of *May* and 12th of *October* for pedlary Ware.

Isle of Ely. *Ely** is a City and an episcopal Seat, sixty-nine measured Miles from *London*, situate upon rising Ground in the Fenns north of *Cambridge*, surrounded in such a manner with Rivers and Drains, that the Country about it has obtained the Name of *the Isle of Ely*. It is a pretty large Place, but not much remarkable for its Beauty or Populousness. The Cathedral, called the Minster, is four hundred feet long, with a west Tower two hundred feet high; and it has a most magnificent Cupola, that seems to totter with every Blast of Wind: And the principal Street on the east side of the City is so full of Springs, that there are Wells at almost every hundred yards, which, though bricked up knee high, overflow almost the whole year from one to another all the way down the declivity of the Hill, on which the City stands. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*: And there are two Fairs; one for Horses on *Ascension-day*, and another

* There are several Etymologies for this Name: One derives it from *Eel*, the Fish with which the Waters in the Fenns abound; others from *Elos a Marß*. But I rather chuse the opinion which derives it from the British Word *Helig*, i. e. *the Willow* or *Sallow*, which grow in great Plenty in this Place.

C A M B R I D G E S H I R E.

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for Cheese, Hops, and Horses, on the *Thursday* of the Week in which St. Luke's Day happens. It is governed by the Bishop, both in ecclesiastical and civil Jurisdiction, under a Charter from King *Henry I.* The Bishop did appoint a Judge to try all Causes, civil and criminal, within this Isle, till King *Henry VIII.* took away that Privilege. Though a City it sends no Member to Parliament. Here is a Free-school, supported by a good Estate, for the Education and Maintenance of forty-two Boys; and two Charity-schools, supported by voluntary Subscription, for forty Boys and twenty Girls. There are such quantities of Garden-stuff cultivated in the Environs of *Ely*, that they supply *Cambridge* and the Country as far as *St. Ives*.

Linton, near the south-east Angle of the County, and *Linton*. forty-six Miles from *London*, is a small Market-town, near which is a Coal-mine. The Market is kept on *Thursdays*. Here are also two Fairs for Horses; one on *Holy Thursday*, the other on the 30th of *August*.

Merch or Marsh, situate about seventy-five Miles from *Merch*. *London*, in the very center of the Fen, has a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair for Household-goods on *Whitsun-Monday*; for Horses on the 2d of *June*, and for Cheese on the 27th of *October*. The Church belongs to the Parish of *Doddington*.

Newmarket is sixty-one measured Miles from *London*, Newmar- and is a handsome well-built Town, partly in this County, ket. and partly in *Suffolk*. The south part is in *Cambridgeshire*. This Town has been greatly improved by the Advantages received from the great Concourse of the Great and Opu- lent, and People of all Ranks, who resort to the Races upon the Heath adjoining, which is accounted the finest Course in *England*, to partake of the Diversion of Horse-racing. Besides, it reaps a small Advantage from its being a Thoroughfare between the Counties of *Cambridge* and *Suffolk*. The Meetings for Horse-races at *Newmarket* are in *April* and *October*: And King *Charles II.* built a House for the Residence of the Sovereign, when he pleases to honour those Meetings with his Presence: And those Races have been encouraged by all the crowned Heads from that time. This Town was burnt in 1683, and rebuilt by a Brief. Here are two Charity-schools; one for twenty Boys, another for twenty Girls; a Parish-church on the *Suffolk* side, where also is the Market; and

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a Chapel of Ease to *Ditton* on the *Cambridge* side. Here is a Market on *Thursdays*; and two Fairs, one on *Whit-Tuesday*, another on *October 28*, for Horses and Sheep.

Roach.

Roach or *Rech*, another small Market-town, about sixty-five measured Miles from *London*, has its Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair on *Monday* in *Rogation-week* for Horses. Here begins a Fortification or Ditch, with a Rampart, called *Rech Dyke*, or more vulgarly *the Devil's Dyke*, which runs across *Newmarket-heath*, and is supposed to be the Boundary of the Kingdom of the *East Angles*.

Royston.

Royston, thirty-eight measured Miles from *London*, is a pretty Market-town, partly in *Hertfordshire*, and partly in *Cambridgeshire*; so called from a *Cross* erected there by Lady *Roxia*, a Countess of *Norfolk*, and Wife to *Pagan de Beauchamp*; which for many years was called *Roxe's Cross*: And when this Place grew up into a Town, about a Monastery erected afterwards to the Honour of *Thomas à Becket*, it changed its Name to *Roxe's Town*, now corruptly *Royston*. It is now a populous and well-built Town, on a chalky Soil, in a good Air. *Royston* was formerly situated in five Parishes: And there was also a Convent of religious seated there. But upon the Dissolution of that Convent the conventional Church was made parochial, and a Vicarage, for the use of the Town, and well endowed, and the Incumbent made Lord of the Manor; and all the old Parishes were reduced into this one. Here is a Charity-school supported by voluntary Contributions. The Trade of this Town for Barley and Malt is very considerable. It gives Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Hardwicke*.

Richard I. granted this Town a Market and a Fair: The Market is kept on *Wednesdays*, and is crowded generally from *London* and other parts with Dealers in Barley, Malt, and Horses. The Fairs are upon *Ash-Wednesday*, *Wednesday* in *Easter-week*, *Wednesday* in *Whitsun-week*, *first Wednesday in July*, and the *Wednesday* after the *29th September*, for all sorts of Cattle.

Soham.

Soham is a small Market-town, near the Borders of *Suffolk*, sixty-eight measured Miles from *London*. It was once the Residence of the Bishop of the *East-Angles*, but was totally ruined by the *Danes*, who burnt the Church and the Inhabitants together. However, it supports a

Market

Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on the 28th *April* for Cows and Horses. There is a good Causeway made through the Marshes from this Town to *Ely*. Here is a Contribution-school for about a hundred Children.

Wijbech is the last and the remotest Town of any note *Wisbech*, in this County from *London*, being eighty-eight measured Miles from that Metropolis. It has a very great Trade (favoured with Water-carriage to *London*) for Oats, Oil, and Butter*, and from this Market the Isle and all the rest of the County is supplied with all sorts of Commodities brought thither from *London*. Here is an episcopal Palace belonging to *Ely*, and a good Town-hall ; a plentiful Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *Saturday* and *Monday* before *Palm-Sunday* for Hemp and Flax ; on *Monday* before *Whitsuntide* for Horses ; on *Saturday* before *Whitsuntide* for Hemp and Flax ; on *July 25th* for Horses ; and on the 1st and 2d of *August* for Hemp and Flax.

Besides these there are several other places worthy notice, as *Whitelsea* in the Isle of *Ely*, where there is a great Fair for Horses and other Cattle on the 25th of *January*, 13th of *June*, and 25th of *October*, if they do not fall upon *Sunday* ; in which case the Fair is kept on the *Monday*.

But *Stourbridge* not only excels all other Fairs in this County, but perhaps in all *Europe*. It is kept on the 8th of *September* in a large Corn-field, near the Brook *Stoure* and the Village of *Chesterton*, extending from the River *Cam*, towards the Road, for about half a Mile square. This Fair is like a well-governed City. There is a Court of Justice open every day for keeping the Peace, and deciding Controversies arising from the Business of the Fair, in which the Magistrates of *Cambridge* are Judges, who proceed and determine matters in a summary way without Appeal.

*Stour-
bridge.*

By the Rules of this Fair the Corn must be cleared off before a certain day in *August*, or the Fair-keepers may enter and trample down the Crop, to build their Booths and Tents : And if the Fair-keepers do not move all away before a certain day in *September*, the Ploughman may enter with Plough and Cart, and overthrow whatever is found, into the Dirt.

* It is said that there are more than fifty-two thousand Quarters of Oats, a thousand Tons of Oil, and eight thousand Firkins of Butter sent hence annually to *London*.

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The Shops in the Fair are built in Rows like Streets, in which are exposed to sale all manner of Wares, Goods, and Merchandise, by retail; with Tents and Booths for Taverns, Coffee-houses, and Eating-houses. Here is also a large Area about eighty or a hundred yards square, formed of the largest Booths, called the *Duddery*, for Waggoners to unload woollen Manufactures, &c.

Here also is a prodigious Trade for Cheese, Wool, and Hops: Neither are those that frequent this Fair without their Diversions; for there is always plenty of Drolls, Puppet-shews, Rope-dancing, and the like.

The last day of the Fair is ordained for Horses.

Thorney. Some add *Thorney* to the Market-towns. It lies in the Fens, and was anciently famous for being the Monastery of a mitred Abbot. The Abbey was magnificent; whose Church is still extant, and made parochial. *William of Malmesbury* describes the Situation to be a terrestrial Paradise. The Market is held on Tuesdays: A Fair on July 1, and September 21, for Horses.

Curiosities. At *Fulmer*, near the south Border of this County, there is found plenty of Vitriol in the Quarries of Free-stone. There are Crows about *Royston* which have white Feathers in their Breasts and Wings.

Grantchester. According to *Bede*, who wrote about the Year 700, the present obscure Village of *Grantchester*, near *Cambridge*, was a desolate City, which had been known by the Name of *Cair Grant*, or the *City Grant*, in the old *Celtic Tongue*, as recorded in a Manuscript, written before the Year 520, preserved in the University-library. It is conjectured that *Cambridge* itself rose out of the Ruins of *Grantchester*, otherwise the *Camboritum* of the *Romans*.

Ikenild-street. The *Ikenild-street*, which the *Ely-book* calls *Ermin-street*, a *Roman Highway* dedicated to *Mercury*, called *Ermen* by the *Saxons*, runs along the west part of this County, passing by *Huntingdon*, through *Caxton*, to *Royston*: And there is another *Roman Way* at *Lynton*, which runs into the *Ikenild*.

At *Arborough*, a Mile north of *Cambridge*, are the Remains of a *Roman Camp*, inclining to a Square, and of very considerable extent. And at a small distance from hence, to the south-east of *Cambridge*, are *Gogmagog-hills*, on the top of which is an Intrenchment of a rude circular form, two hundred and forty-six paces in diameter, and fortified

fortified with three Rampsires, and two Ditches between them. But there is no certainty of its Antiquity. However near this Camp southward we find the Remains of a Roman Way.

The *East-Angles*, in order to defend this Country from Ditches, the Incursions of the *Mercians*, cut several long, wide, and deep Ditches; called at this time *Flems-dyke*, *Brent-ditch*, *Seven-mile-dyke*, *the Devil's Dyke*. — *Flems-dyke* begins at *Hinxton*, and runs five Miles eastward to *Horse-heath*; *Brent-ditch* runs from *Milbourne*, on the north of *Royston*, by *Fulmer*; the *Seven-mile-dyke*, so called from its being seven Miles distant from *Newmarket*, is situated at the end of *Stourbridge Causeway*, made by Dr. *Hervey*: This Dyke begins on the east side of the *Cam*, and runs in a straight line to *Balsham*. *The Devil's Dyke* begins at *Reeb*, and running over *Newmarket-heath*, it ends near *Cowridge*. The two last mentioned are supposed to be the Work of St. *Edmund*, King of the *East-Angles*.

At *Cradindene*, about a Mile from the City of *Ely*, was anciently a Monastery of Monks, which King *Henry VIII.* upon their Surrender converted into a Deanery, with Prebendaries, Vicars, Lay-clerks, Choiristers, a Schoolmaster, Usher, and twenty-four King's Scholars, and endowed them with the Site and a great part of the Lands belonging to the Priory.

Camp's Castle, at a Village called *Castle Camps*, was the Seat of *Vere*, Earl of *Oxford* in the Reign of King *Henry I.* The only remains now to be seen are the Tower and outward Hall, built with Bricks, and is in the Possession of the *Charter-house, London*.

There is a great Horse-fair on the 25th *January*, at *Whittlesea*, about four Miles east of *Peterborough*; and two other Fairs, on *June 13*, and *October 25*, for Horses and Cattle.

SEATS of the Nobility and Gentry in CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

ELY and **DOWNHAM**, the Palaces of the Bishop of *Ely*.

GOGMAGOG-HILLS, the Seat of the Earl of *Godolphin*.

KIRTLIDGE, the Seat of the Earl of *Guildford*.

CHEVELEY, the Seat of the Most Honourable *John Manners*, Marquis of *Granby*.

HORSEHEATH, the Seat of Lord *Montfort*.

WIMPLE,

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WIMPLE, the Seat of the Earl of Hardwicke.

MADINGLEY, the Seat of Sir John Hynd Cotton, Knight.
SNAILMELL, the Seat of Sir Robert Clerk, Knight.

LORY STANTON, the Seat of Sir Thomas Hatton, Knight.

WEST WRATTING, the Seat of Sir Joseph Hilderbrand, Knight.

ISLEHAM, the Seat of Sir John Peyton, Knight.

DODINGTON, the Seat of Sir Thomas Peyton, Knight.

BATTESHAM-HALL, the Seat of Soame Jenyns, Esquire.

WRATTING, near Newmarket, the Seat of Jennison Shaftoe, Esquire.

THE

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
County Palatine of C H E S T E R,
O R
C H E S H I R E.

CHESHIRE, or the County of *Chester*, takes its Name. Name from the City of *Chester*, and is situate between *Lancashire* on the North; *Shropshire* on the Boundaries. *South*; *Staffordshire* and *Derbyshire* on the East; and the *Irish Ocean* and the Counties of *Flint* and *Denbigh* in *North-Wales*, on the West; measuring forty-five Miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth, or about a hundred Circumference, and twelve Miles in circumference; and divided into the following Hundreds. *Wireball*, *Edisbury*, *Bucklow*, *Macclesfield*, *Northwich*, *Namptwich*, and *Broxton*; in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and Province of *Canterbury*; containing a hundred Parishes, one City, and twelve Towns. other Market-towns; and is watered by the River *Dee*, which rises beyond *Pemple-Meer* in *Merionethshire*, and falls into the *Irish Sea* at *Parkgate*; yields plenty of Salmon, and all sorts of River-fish, and is made navigable for Ships of considerable Burden up to the City of *Chester*: By the *Weser*, which rises near *Audlam* in this County, and, having received several small Streams, is itself lost in the River *Mersey*: By the *Dan*, which

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Mersey. which rises near *Macclesfield*, and falls into the *Weser* at *Northwich*: And by the *Mersey*, which rises in *Yorkshire*, takes its Course through *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*, and runs into the *Irish Sea* at *Liverpool*.

Soil. The Soil of this Country is to be considered, as in most others, according to its higher or lower Situation; and in general it is very good, producing Abundance of good Corn, and such exceeding rich Pastures for grazing Cattle that King *Edward I.* called it the *Vale Royal of England*. Such a good Soil indicates a good and wholesome Air.

Air.

Produce. The Produce of this County is Corn, Cattle, Salt, Cheese*, and Mill-stones, which are dug out of *Mowcop-hill*, about a Mile high; and there is a good Trade for Copper and Tin.

Representatives. This County sends two Knights to represent it in the House of Commons, and has the Honour to be a *County Palatine*, and gives Title of Earl to the eldest Son of the Royal Family of *England*, being always united to the *Prince of Wales*.

Market-Towns. The principal and Market-towns in *Cheshire* are the City of *Chester*, *Namptwich*, *Middlewich*, *Northwich*, *Macclesfield*, *Cogleton*, *Frodsham*, *Stockport*, *Sandbach*, *Altringham*, *Malpas*, *Knotesford*, and *Torpoley*.

City of Chester. *Chester* is a very ancient City and a Colony of the Romans, upon the River *Dee*, a hundred and eighty-two Miles from *London*. The River *Dee*, which had been choaked up with Sand from the Sea for several ages, has been lately made navigable by a Company who, empowered by Parliament, have made a Channel ten Miles long, for Ships of very considerable Burthen, which now load and unload at the Quay of this City.

Name and Antiquity. It took its Name *Cestria*, corruptly *Chester*, from its being a Station for the twentieth Roman Legion, styled *Valens* and *Victrix* by *Julius Agricola*, about the Year 80, after he had conquered *North-Wales*: And here the *Roman Britons*, after the Legion was called home to *Rome*, preserved their Liberty: And when *Wales* was divided under several petty Sovreigns they chose *Chester* for the Seat of the *British Sovereignty*. It was an episcopal See in 314, when *Adalstius*, Bishop of this City, then called the Colony of

* It is affirmed that this County sends fourteen thousand Tons of Cheese yearly to *London*, eight thousand to *Bristol* and *York*, and an incredible quantity to *Ireland*, *Scotland*, &c.

Legions,

Legions, was present at the Council of *Arles*. King Henry III. made it a Corporation to consist of a Mayor, twenty-four Aldermen, two Sheriffs, and forty Common-councilmen. King Henry VIII. erected it into an episcopal See, independent of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, with which *Chester* had usually been connected, and over which one Prelate presided, and gave *Chester* the Privilege to send two Citizens to represent this City in the House of Commons.

Chester is a County and Hundred within itself, and governed by a Mayor, Recorder, twenty-four Aldermen, two Sheriffs, and forty Common-councilmen, by Charter from Henry III. who increased its Privileges.

The City is a square, two Miles in circumference, built with large spacious timber Houses, chiefly of old date; and those in trading Streets have Galleries, Piazzas, or covered Walks, in the Front, under which are all their Shops; and People walk free from all danger of Horses and Carriages, and all sorts of Weather. These Galleries are called *Rows*, and when kept clean add a Beauty and venerable Grandeur to the City. In those Streets, where Trade does not circulate, the Buildings are elegant: The Streets in general are broad and regular. The two chief Streets intersect each other at right Angles, and meet in the Center, called the *Pentise*. The middle is adorned with the Exchange, over which is the Town-house. Here are nine Parish-churches and a Cathedral, a venerable Pile, three hundred and seventy feet long, built, soon after the Conquest, by *Hugh Lupus*, Prince Palatine of *Chester*. Nor must we omit the Bridge over the River *Dee*, which is very wide and strong, consisting of twelve Arches, and defended at each end by a strong Gate; over one of which is a Tower, with a Basin at-top, to supply the City with Water, thrown up by a Mill from the River.

Here is a Charity-school, supported partly by a Fund of 500*l.* and partly by Subscriptions, in which are taught, clothed, and maintained, forty Boys.

The whole is surrounded by good Walls, built of Stone Walled. by *Edelfleda*, a Mercian Lady, in 908, and so broad that you may walk upon them, within the Battlements, round the City: In which are four Gates and three Posterns; and these are defended by a Castle, a firm and strong Building, standing on a rising ground southward, founded

Episcopal
See.

Corpora-
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Present
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Garrison. rounded in part by the River, and joined to the Walls on the other side ; and though said to be built by the *Romans*, and not fortified with Outworks in the modern Taste, it is kept in good repair, and mounts a strong Garrison, under a Governor of the City and Castle, a Lieutenant-governor, and other proper Officers. Within this Castle is a stately Hall, where the Sovereign Earls of *Chester* held their Parliaments, and where now the *Palatine* Court and Assizes are held twice a year, as also the Courts for the County, in which all Causes that are not criminal are determined by a Chamberlain, a Judge special, called the Chief Justice of *Chester*, one Baron of the Exchequer, three Serjeants at Law, an Attorney, Escheator, &c. besides other commodious Appartments to accommodate the Judges of Assize, a Hall for the Prince's Exchequer Court, Offices for the Recorder, &c. a Prison for the County, an Office for a Prothonotary, and a Tower. The square Tower on the left Hand of the Entrance into the upper Ward was built by *Julius Agricola*, and was part of the Pretorian of that General.

Custom-house. It is numbered amongst the Sea-ports. Here is a Custom-house, with a Collector, Customer, Comptroller, Searcher, and many inferior Officers. But *Liverpool* runs away with most of the foreign Trade and Navigation, *Chester* only serving for Exportation of Corn, Cheese, Salt, and Tobacco-pipes, in which this City is said to excel any Manufacture in *Europe*. Its best support is the Conflux of Strangers travelling to and from *Ireland*; on which account there is a Market on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, and as well provided with all sorts of Grain, Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, as any in *England*: And here are two great Fairs, one on the last *Thursday* in *February* for Cattle, and the other on 10th *O^rtober* for *Irish* Linnen, Cloaths, Hardware, Hops, Drapery Goods, *Manchester* Wares, and Cattle : And this may justly be said to be the best Linnen-fair in the Nation.

Trade. Market Fairs. Forest of De la Mere

On the north-east side of this City lies the Forest of *De la Mere*, a spacious and delightful Place, noted for great plenty of red and fallow Deer, and affords great help to the neighbouring Towns by its supply of Fish, Fowl, and Turf. And here, in the Dwelling-house of the Chief Forester, is now to be seen the Remains of an ancient Town built by *Edelfleda*, a famous Mercian Lady. This delicate House is called the *Chamber of the Forest*.

This Place gives Title of Baron to the Earl of *Warrington*.

Upon the same River *Dee*, to the eastward of *Chester*, *Malpas*. stands the ancient Town of *Malpas*, situate upon a high Hill, a hundred and fifty-seven Miles from *London*, consisting of three good well-paved Streets, &c. Here is a stately Church, with two Portionists or Rectors (for this Parish extends into many Townships), a Grammar-school, and an Hospital; and a Market on *Mondays*; besides three Fairs for Cattle, Linnen, Woollen Clothes, Hardware, and Pedlary, on the 25th of *March* and *July*, and the 28th of *December*. It is a Borough, governed by Burgeses, and gives Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Cholmondeley*. Here are excellent Salt-springs.

At the Mouth of the *Dee*, on the south side of the Pen-^{Parkgate.} insula called *Wirul*, is situated *Parkgate*, the Port where the Passengers take shipping for *Dublin*, and land in their return from *Ireland*.

To the North-east we come to the large populous Mar-^{Nampt-}ket-town of *Namptwich*, situate in the Vale Royal, on *wich.* the River *Weser*, a hundred and sixty-four Miles from *London*. It is neat and regularly built. Here is a great Trade for Cheese and Salt; in which Commodities this Town and the adjacent Parts excel all others, for the good Relish of the Cheese, and Whiteness of the Salt. Here are also many Gentlemen's Seats, and Houses of good Entertainment for the numerous Passengers that travel the great Road from the South to *Ireland*. All which Advantages support a good Market on *Saturdays*; and on the 26th *March*, 4th *September*, and 15th *December*, there is a Fair for Cattle, Horses, Cloaths, Flannels, Hardware, Pewter, and Bedding. The Church is a large and beautiful structure, in the form of a Cross, with a Steeple in the middle. Here is a Charity-school for forty Boys, and another for thirty Girls. This Town also gives Title of Viscount to the *Cholmondeleys*. And about six Miles south-west lies *Cholmondeley*, a small Village, which gives that noble Family the Title of Earl.

Between *Namptwich* and *Chester*, and on the great Road, *Topoley*. stands a small Market-town called *Topoley*, or *Tappery*, at the distance of a hundred and seventy-two Miles from *London*, whose Dependance is chiefly on Travellers. The Market is kept on *Thursdays*; and there are three

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Fairs, on the 1st of *May*, and *Monday* after *St. Bartholomew*, and on the 10th of *December*, for Cattle and Pedlars ware. The Sheriffs Torns and Hundred Courts are usually kept here.

Middle-wich.

Then returning to the North-east we arrive at *Middlewich*, four Miles north of *Nantwich*, and a hundred and fifty-eight from *London*. This is a Market-town, consisting of several Streets and Lanes well inhabited, and under the Government of Burgeses. Here is a very spacious Church, with a Parish that extends into many Townships round about it. There are two Market-days, on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*; and two Fair-days, on *July 25* and *Holy Thursday*, for Cattle. But it is more particularly remarkable for the Salt-springs, Pits, or Brine-leaths, or sheaths in it, which produce great quantities of Salt and a good Trade to the Town.

Northwich About four Miles north of *Middlewich*, and a hundred and sixty-five from *London*, we come to *Northwich*, situate on the *Weser*, near its Conflux with the *Don*, which the Welsh call *Hellath-du*, i. e. the black Salt-pit, because the Salt, made from the Pits in, and bordering on this Town, is not so white as in other parts above mentioned. It is a very ancient Town, as the Buildings themselves testify; and it is so near the center of the County, that it is generally appointed for the transacting of public Affairs. The Church is very good, with a fine Roof and a semicircular Choir. Here is a free Grammar-school, and a Charity-school to teach ten Boys to read, write, and cypher. Here is a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair on *August the 2d*, and *December 6th*, for Cattle, Drapery Goods, and Bedding. On the south side of the Town are a great many Mines of Rock-salt, which is dug up and sent to the Sea-coast in Lumps, to be dissolved and made into Eating-salt. Some of these Mines are a hundred and fifty feet deep, and afford a most beautiful subterraneous Prospect, looking like a Cathedral supported by rows of Pillars, and a Roof of Chrystral, all of the same Rock, transparent, and glittering from the Candles of the Workmen digging the Salt away with Pickaxes.

Frodsham. Near to the Conflux of the Rivers *Weser* and *Mersey* is a small Market-town called *Frodsham*, on the north-west side of the County, and a hundred and sixty-two Miles from

from *London*. Here is a stone Bridge over the *Wefer*; and a tolerable Harbour; and the Ruins of an old Castle at the west end of the Town, formerly the Seat of the *Savages*, Earl *Rivers*. The Church is built under *Frodsham-hill*, a Field's length from the Town. On this Hill used formerly to be fixed a Beacon, it being accounted the highest in the County. The Market is on *Wednesdays*; and there are two Fairs, on *May 4th* and *August 21st*, for Cattle and Pedlars Ware.

Passing to the south-east side of the County we come to *Sandbach*, the delightful Town of *Sandbach*, situated on the River *Wheelock*, a hundred and fifty-three Miles from *London*. It is but small, but there are to be found in it good Houses, good Company, a handsome stone Church, and good Ale: And the Market-place contains two square stone Crosses, erected upon Steps with Images, and the Passion of our Saviour cut in them.. The Market, which is but of late date, is kept on *Thursdays*; and there is a Fair held on the first *Tuesday* after the 10th of *September*, and on *Easter-Tuesday*, for Cattle and Horses.

On the east of *Sandbach*, a hundred and fifty-seven Miles *Congleton* from *London*, stands the pretty Market-town of *Congleton*, once a Borough-town, and now a Corporation, governed by a Mayor and six Aldermen ; has two Churches, carries on a profitable Trade by manufacturing leather Gloves, Purfes, and Points ; keeps a Market on *Saturdays*, and holds four Fairs for Pedlars Ware and Cattle, on the *Thursday* before *Shrovetide*, on *12th May*, *5th July*, and *21st September*.

The next Market-town is *Macclesfield* or *Maxfield*: A Macclesfield very ancient and large Town, situate on the River *Bollin*, a hundred and fifty one Miles from *London*. It was once a Borough-town by Patent from *Edward III*. gives Name to a Hundred, and to a spacious Forest on the Confines of *Derbyshire*: And by virtue of the Court and Liberties of that Forest this Town enjoys great Privileges and Jurisdiction. It is a Corporation, governed by a Mayor and Aldermen ; and carries on a profitable Manufacture of Buttons. The Church is a fine Building, with a high Steeple ; but no more than a Chapel of Ease to the Parish of *Presbury*. In an Oratory belonging to this Chapel are the Monuments of the *Savages*, &c. upon one of which is a brass Plate inscribed with a Promise of twenty-six

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thousand years and twenty-six days Pardon for saying five *Paternofters* and five *Ave-marias*. Here is a Free-school of ancient Foundation. The Market is kept on *Mondays*, and here are five Fairs for Cattle, Wool, and Cloth, on *May 6, June 22, July 11, October 4, and November 11.*

This Town also gives Title of Baron and Earl to the noble Family of *Parker*, Earl *Maccllesfield*, whose Progenitor, *Thomas Parker*, was created Baron of *Maccllesfield* on the 19th *March*, 1715, and Earl of *Maccllesfield* on *November 5th, 1721*; whose Arms are Gules, a Chevron between three Leopards Faces, Or. Crest, a Leopard's Head erased and guardant, Or; ducally gorged, Gules. Supporters, two Leopards reguardant, proper, each gorged with a ducal Coronet, Gules. Motto, *Sapere aude.*

Knotsford. Traversing this County again to the north-west we see *Knotsford*, abbreviated for *Canute's Ford*, a hundred and fifty-four Miles from *London*, and divided into the *higher* and *nether* Town by the Rivulet *Bicken*, which runs through it. This is the principal Market-town on the north side of *Chefshire*. The parochial Chapel stands in the *higher Knotsford*; but the Town-house and Market, which is kept on *Saturdays*, stands in the *nether Town*; where also there are two Fairs for Cattle and Drapery Goods on the 10th of *July* and 8th of *November*.

Altringham. Turning to the North-east, and crossing the Rivulet *Ringay*, we arrive at *Altringham*, a hundred and fifty-two Miles from *London*, pleasantly situated, neatly built, well inhabited, and a Corporation under a Mayor. The Market is on *Saturdays*; and there is a Fair for Cattle and Drapery Goods on the 5th of *August* and 2d of *November*.

Stockford. About five Miles eastward stands *Stockford*, another Market-town on the River *Mersey*, a hundred and sixty Miles from *London*. Its Market is kept on *Fridays*; and here is a Fair for Cattle and Pedlars Ware four times a year, on *March 4 and 25, May 1, and October 25*. Here is a calybeat Spring said to be stronger than that at *Tunbridge*. This Town is like to become famous, and to receive vast Advantages, from the inland Navigation begun and carried on by his Grace the Duke of *Bridge-water*, which not being completed cannot be properly described in this place.

Halton, There is another little Market-town called *Halton* or *Hault*, i. e. *High Town*, from its Situation on a Hill. Here

Here is a Castle built by *Hugh Lupus*, a strong and handsome Building to this day, and is now a Member of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, which maintains a large Jurisdiction in the County round about it, by the Name of *Halton Fee*, or the *Honour of Halton*, having a Court of Record, a Prison, and other Privileges. Once a year, about *Michaelmas*, the Officers of the Duchy of *Lancaster* keep a *Law-day* at this Castle, and every fourteen days a Court is kept to determine all matters within this Jurisdiction; but Felons and Thieves are tried at *Chester*. The Market is small, and kept on *Saturdays*; and here is a Fair on the 5th of *April*.

In the Morasses, where Turf is cut, especially those on the tops of high Hills, are found a great plenty of marine Shells, Pine-cones, Nuts and Shells, Trunks of Fir-trees and Fir-apples, &c. A brafs Kettle, a Mill-stone, and some Amber-beads were also dug up: For which there has not yet been assignd any plausible Account.

A little Spot of Land near *Frodsham* produces a peculiar sort of a small wild white heart Cherry.

At *Norton-hall*, a Seat belonging to Sir *Thomas Brook*, is a remarkable Echo.

There is a *Roman Way* from *Middlewich* to *Northwich*.

Near *Bunbury*, a small Village on the Borders of *De la Mere Forest*, stands *Beeston-castle*, built by *Ranulph III. Earl Chester* in 1180, but now in Ruins. It stands upon a Hill, and covers a great extent of Ground, with a great number of Towers.

The SEATS of the Nobility and Gentry..

CHESTER-PALACE, the Seat of the Bishop of *Chester*.

CHOLMONDELEY, the Seat of the Earl of *Cholmondeley*.

EATON-HALL, the Seat of Lord *Grosvenor*.

CUMBERMERE, the Seat of Sir *Lynch Salisbury Cotton*, Bart.

STOCKPORT and **POINTON**, the Seats of Sir *George Warren*, K. B.

HENBURY, the Seat of Sir *William Meredith*, Bart.

MOLLINGTON, the Seat of Sir *Charles Whitworth*, Knt.

TABLEY, the Seat of Sir *Peter Leicester*, Bart.

MORTON, the Seat of Sir *Richard Brooke*, Bart.

RHINE-HILL, the Seat of Sir *Thomas Egerton*, Bart.

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MARTIN-SANDS, the Seat of Sir *Thomas Fleetwood*,
Bart.
OVERPEVER, the Seat of Sir *Henry Mainwaring*, Bart.
ALDERLEY, the Seat of Sir *Thomas Stanley*, Bart.
ARLEY, the Seat of Sir *Peter Warburton*, Bart.
TATTON-PARK, the Seat of *Samuel Egerton*, Esq.
CREW-HALL, the Seat of *John Crew*, Esq.
WINNINGTON, the Seat of *Richard Pennant*, Esq;
LIME, the Seat of *Peter Leigh*, Esq;
HOCKENHELL, the Seat of *John Walþ*, Esq;

THE

T H E

P R E S E N T S T A T E

O F T H E

C O U N T Y o f C O R N W A L L.

THE County of Cornwall is supposed by some to receive the Etymology of its Name from the Form of the Land, which turns like a *Horn*; and from its being once the Asylum of the *Welch*, who fled hither to defend themselves against the *Saxons*, qu. *Cornu Walliae*; the *Cornish* Men, being always ready to assist the *Welch* against their Enemies. But the just natural Etymology is, from *Kern*, a *British* word for a *Rock* and *Wall*; this County being, as it were, a rocky Defence of the Island of Great Britain against the raging Waves of the Western Ocean: Nor were they ever conquered by the *Romans* or *Saxons*. It was under the jurisdiction of Duke *Condon*, when *William* of Normandy seized upon the *English* Throne. *Condon* submitted to the Conqueror: And *William* soon found means to wrest that valuable Government out of a Man's hands, whom he found so ready to join with the strongest Power. — King *Edward III.* created *Edward* Gives Title to the Prince of Wales. Earl of *Chester*, Duke of *Cornwall*, and Prince of *Wales*; from which Time it became the Part of the Title and Revenue of the King of *England*'s eldest Son and Heir apparent.

It is bounded on the South by the *English* Channel; on the West, by the Western Ocean; on the North, by St. Georges's Channel; and on the East, by *Devonshire*. And, being washed by the Sea on the South-west and North,

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and divided on the East by the River *Tamar* from *Devonshire*, it becomes a Peninsula at the western Extremity of *Great Britain*.

Extent.

This County is about two hundred and thirty Miles in circumference, which is only 960,000 Acres: But according to Mr. *Carew* it contained 1,500,000 Acres in the Reign of King *Edward I.* If so, we must suppose, that the Inundation of the western Ocean, which destroyed the Country of *Lioness* and other large Tracts of Land bordering upon that Ocean, happened since that King's Reign.

Soil.

The Land is mountainous and rocky. But though the Rocks are not covered with much earth, their bowels turn out to great profit; and the Valleys between the Hills, afford good Pasture, and when well manured with a fat sort of Sand, and a Sea Weed called *Ore-wood*, produce good Hay and plenty of Corn.

The Soil is of three kinds; the black and gritty, the shelfey and flattey; and the stiff reddish approaching to clay. The highest grounds are covered with the first kind, and are not capable of Improvement, either for Gras or Corn. Their Produce is chiefly Turf for fuel, but lower down this Soil has been so cultivated, as to produce Potatoes, Rye, Barley, Oats and good Pasture for Cows and Sheep. The shelfey flattey kind, which possesses the middle of the County, chiefly bears good Wheat, all other Grain, and a stronger spire of Grass. The reddish loomy ground, found most commonly in the levels and gentle Declivities, yields better Crops.

Almost every Parish has stratas of Clay for Bricks Tobacco-pipes, and other uses. And here is such a variety of Sea-sands; that some are spread on the highest Hills, and some upon cliffs, far above the highest Sea-marks*.

Produce.

The natural Produce in *Cornwall*, of Wheat, Barley,

* On the side of St. *Agnes Beacon*, and 480 foot at least, above the level of the Sea; it has been found by digging, that there are five feet of vegetable Soil and common Rubble under it; then six feet of fine white and yellow clay, and under that a layer of Sand, like that of the Sea below; then fix feet of rounded smooth Stones, as are found on the beach; under that four feet of white stoney Rubble and Earth, and at the bottom, a firm Rock with veins of Tin.

Rye,

Rye, and Oats is scarce enough in a moderate year for home consumption.

The whole Surface of the ground, almost every where in this County, is covered with a whitish Crystal called White Speen. At *Denybal*, there is a Quarry of the finest Slate in the World for covering roofs of Houses. At St. *Columb* is a good Quarry of Free-stone, there are also Quarries of Marble, several kinds of the Arbestos, a great variety of Chrystals and Gems in the Tin-mines.

It produces the Semi-metals, Bismuth, Speltre, Zink, Naptha, Antimony, Lapis Calaminaris, Pencil-lead, Cobalt, and Mundic.

From the Hills and Rocks they cut, what is called *Moorstone*, used to face Windows and Chimneys, and when polished, as beautiful as any *Egyptian Granate*, being very hard, of a fine white colour, and full of glittering sparkles, others are full of *Slate-tile*, Limestone and Pebbles. But the most Treasure is produced from the Mines of *Tin* and *Lead*, and *Mundic*, which afford a great quantity of excellent Copper. And many proofs have been made, that there is a great deal of Silver found in the Lead-mines, and much Gold in the Tin-mines.

The Air is so purified by the ebbing and flowing of the *Air*. neighbouring sea, that it is very subtil and healthy; but very sharp, and subject to violent and sudden gusts.

It is divided into these nine Hundreds, *Penrith*, *Kirrier*, Hundred. *Pider*, *Powder*, *Trig West*, *East*, *Lefnowth*, and *Stratton*, and watered by the *Tamar*, a British name signifying the *The Ta-* water of the large River. It rises about three Miles from *mar.* the Sea-coast, in *Moor-winstow*, the most Northern Parish in this County. The Spring issues from the summit of a Moor, and, the water taking two courses in its descent, that which descends to the North, forms the River *Turridge*; and that which descends to the South, forms the *Tamar*; which, at the distance of ten Miles, gives name to the Village of *North Tamar-ton*; where there is a Stone-Bridge: and being increased in its course by many small Streams, *Tamar* becomes a wide and rapid Stream at *Polston*; where there is a large Stone-Bridge of very ancient foundation. The *Tamar* continues to increase in its course, by the Conflux of other Waters; and is made passable for Travellers, and all carriages, by a high Stone-Bridge at *Stoke Glymstock*; and at *Calstock*, five miles below which, the

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the *Tamar* becomes a spacious Harbour : and passing within half a mile of *Saltash*, and joined by the River *Lynher*, they form the noble Harbour called *Hamoze*,* by the *Foy*, which rises near *Levethan*, passes *Bodmin*, and runs into the Sea at *Foy*; by the *Low*, or *Loo*, which riseth at the small Village *Temple*, and empties itself into the Sea between the two *Loos*; by the *Cober*, which springs at *Theram*, and falls into the Sea at *Helston*: by the *Hale*, which springs up at *Garmow*, and runs into the Sea at *Lalant*: by the *Valle*, which first appears at *Roche*, and helps to form the Harbour at *Falmouth*: and by the *Camel*, which rises about two Miles north of *Camelford*. Its Name was antiently *Dunmere*, i. e. *the Water of the Hills*; at present called *Camel*, i. e. *the Crooked River*. After a course of about twelve Miles, this River becomes navigable. At *Eglos-hel* it receives the *Laine*, a very rapid Stream, and about one Mile further at *Wade-Brigde*, it runs under the largest Bridge in the County, consisting of seventeen Arches. To which Barks of fifty or sixty Tons come up. At *Padstow* it is a Mile broad, and it is crossed by a Ferry-boat. Here is a Pier, and a pretty Town: but the Bar is so choaked with Sand about two Miles below, that the biggest Ships, which pass into that Harbour, must not exceed two hundred Tons, and those at very high Tides.

Staple of
Tin,

Corpora-
tion of
Tinners.

The principal Staple of this County is the Manufacture of *Tin*: and the *Tinners* are reckoned not to be less than 100,000, incorporated with many ancient Laws and Privileges in four Divisions, viz. *Faymore*, *Blackmore*, *Trewarnaile*, and *Penwile*; in each of which places, Courts are held by the Lord-Warden of the *Stannaries*, or *Tin-mines*, and sometimes Parliaments of the whole Society. The Head of this Corporation is the Warden, who is supreme Judge in all Causes, whether in Law or Equity, from whom there is no Appeal, but to the King and his Council: and he can authorize a Deputy-Warden over every Division or Company, with power to hold a Court every three Weeks, in their respective Jurisdictions, to hear and determine all personal controversies between Tinners themselves or Foreigners, in matters relating to Trade and Dealings: from whom

* A Saxon Word, meaning a marshy or wet District.

there lies an Appeal to the Lord-Warden, and also to the King and Council. In all which cases the Trial is by a Verdict of six Tinners, except in affairs of great importance; when there is impanelled a Jury of twenty-four principal Tinners, six out of each Division, and returned by the Mayors of the four Stannary Towns: upon whose Verdict, which binds the whole body, the Lord, or his Deputy pronounceth judgement.

The *Cornish Men*, in consideration of paying four shillings for the coinage or trying the value of every hundred weight of Tin, are exempt from all Duty for exporting *Cornish Cloth*. The coinage Towns are *Leskard*, *Leftwithiel*, *Truro*, *Helston*, and *Penzance*.

The Tin is made of little black Stones, called *Shoad*, that lie very deep in the ground. When the Shoad is brought above ground, they first break it with hammers; then carry it to the stamping Mill, which prepares it for the Mills that grind it to Powder. Then they wash it clean from Earth, &c. and melt it at the Blowing-house, into Pigs of three or four hundred weight, marked with the Owners Name, and the Value set upon it at the Essay or Coinage-house, between *Midsummer* and *Michaelmas*. There is also a *Post-Coinage*, when the proper Officers stamp the Pigs with the Seal of the Duchy of *Cornwall*, at *Christmas* and *Lady Day*; for which there is paid four-pence per cent. extraordinary.

Copper has also been worked in this County with great success, for seventy years past: so that the present annual Income from Copper in *Cornwall* is nearly equal, and it is thought will soon exceed that of Tin.

Here are also Mines of Lead and Iron: but there does not seem to arise any great Advantage from them, or Iron. inclination to improve those Gifts of Nature. And Gold in very small Quantities has been discovered in the Tin-ore.

Amongst the Peculiarities of the Creation in this Country, we may number the *pyrrhocorax*, or *Cornish Chough*, a Crow with a red Bill and red Feet; and the *Seale*, or *Sea-calf*, found amongst the Rocks on the Shore of *Cornwall*.

The Sea-coast is not less famous for *Pilchards*, a delicious small Fish, somewhat less than a *Herring*, but bigger than a *Sprat*. The inhabitants at the Sea-ports carry on a very lucrative Trade with this Fish. They salt them with the Guts remaining, which are accounted the most

Coinage Towns.

Tin Manu-

facture.

Lead and

Iron.

Gold.

Gold.

Peculiar-

ties.

Trade in

Pilchards.

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most delicious part. They pile them up in heaps for ten days in a cellar ; then press them to drain off the superfluous blood and salt, and barrel them up with pickle for *France* ; but dry, for *Spain*, *Italy*, and other Countries. Some are only dried ; and the coast swarms with them from *July* to *November*.

Number of Members sent to Parliament. This County, though it only pays an eighth, in the proportion of 513 parts, to the Land-tax, and contains no more than 161 Parish Churches, has been so favoured by our Kings, that it sends forty-four Representatives to the House of Commons, *viz.* two Knights of the Shire, and two Burgesses each, for twenty-one Borough Towns.

Borough Towns. These Boroughs are *Launceston*, *Liskeard*, *Lechlade*, *Truro*, *Bodmin*, *Helston*, *Saltash*, *Camelford*, *West Looe*, *East Looe*, *Grampound*, *Penryn*, *Tregony*, *Boffinney*, commonly called *Tintagel*, *St. Ives*, *Fowey*, *St. Germains*, *St. Michael*, *Newport*, *St. Mawes*, *Callington* or *Kellington*.

Launceston. *Launceston* (two hundred and eight Miles from *London*) supposed by Authors to be a corruption of *St. Steven's Town*, as standing in *St. Steven's Parish*, was built by *Endulphus*, Brother to *Alpsius Duke of Cornwall*, about the year 900. *Henry III.* made this Town a Borough ; and King *Edward I.* gave it the Privilege to send two Representatives to the House of Commons ; though it was not incorporated till the year 1555. Since which time the free Burgesses and Mayor, about 136 insist upon the sole Right of electing the Representatives of the Borough.

It is the chief Town of this County, where the Knights of the Shire are chosen, a neat place, including the Townships of *Dunevet*, and *Newport*, well inhabited, enjoys a good Trade, has a Market on *Saturdays*, and is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, and eight Aldermen. Here is a Fair for Cattle on *Whitsun Monday*, *July 5*, *Nov. 17*, and *Dec. 6*. Here also stands the County Goal. Here are seen the Remains of an old Castle : in one part of which were held the Assizes before removed by Act of Parliament to *Bodmin* : and in another part is the County Gaol. Queen *Elizabeth* founded here a Free-school : and there are two Charity Schools supported by private Contributions for Boys and Girls. The Girls are taught to knit, sew, and make Bone-lace, and are allowed what they earn. *Henry VIII.* allowed this Town the Privileges

lege of a Sanctuary. Quere, Has that Privilege been claimed?

Newport, so called from a *Newgate*, or *Nova Porta* Newport built to it, adjoins to *Launceston*; and though it does not appear to have been incorporated, or styled a Borough in ancient Records; yet as part of the King's Demesnes, it has claimed a right to chuse two Representatives in Parliament, ever since the 6th of King *Edward VI.* who are chosen by all the Inhabitants, paying scot and lot, on having Burgage-Tenure in this District; and are returned by two Officers, called *Vianders*, chosen annually at the Lord of the Manor's Court. Here is also a Market kept on *Saturdays*, and a fair on *May Day*, *St. Margaret's*, and *Holy Rood-Day*.

Leskard, or *Liskarrett*, is a large populous Town upon *Leskard*. a Hill, two hundred and thirty Miles from *London*, and pleasantly situated in the middle of Woods and Commons. This Town is privileged with the Coinage of Tin, was made free with the same Privileges, as granted to *Launceston*, A. D. 1240, has sent two Reprefentatives to Parliament ever since the 23d *Edward I.* but was not incorporated 'till July 6, 1580, by the name of the Mayor, eight Alderman, or Burgeſſcs, and fifteen Affitants, or Common Council-Men, in whom, and the other Freemen is invested the power of electing Members of Parliament.

This Borough is well built and paved, and adorned with a large Church, dedicated to *St. Martin*; an admirable Water-Conduit, a beautiful Town-hall, in which is a Clock with four Dials. And here is a good Market on *Saturdays*; to which all the neighbouring Towns resort to buy Boots, Shoes, and other Leather-Wares. And here is a Fair for Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Cloth, and a few Hops on *Shrove-Monday*, *Monday fe'n-night before Easter*, *Holy Thursday*, 15th of *August*, 21st of *September*, and 10th of *December*.

Leftwithiel,* two hundred and thirty-nine Miles from *Leftw-thiel*. *London*, is a small Town, and though well-built, is but

* A *Cornish* Word, signifying the *Lion's Tail*: anciently the Residence of the Earls of *Cornwall*, whose Arms was a *Lion*. This Town originally stood upon the high Hill, on which are still to be seen the Remains of the Duke's Castle or Palace, called *Lestormin* or *Lestormel*.

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thinly inhabited, and is very ancient, supposed to be the *Uzella* of *Ptolomy*, and situated where now are the Ruins of the old Castle of *Lestormel*. Here is a woollen Manufacture, an Office for the Coinage of Tin, and for keeping the Weights and Measures for the whole Stannary. The Corporation have a Right to the Bushelage of Coals, Salt, Malt, and Corn in the Town of *Forwy*, and of sending two Representatives to Parliament, by Charter, dated 33 *Edw.* I. who are chosen by capital Burgesse, of whom the Mayor is one, and seventeen Assistants; of whom consists the Corporation. Here is a Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair for Cattle, &c. on *June 29*, *Aug. 24*, and *Nov. 2*.

Truroe.

Truroe, † (two hundred and seventy-four Miles from London) is a considerable Town, well-built, contains several handsome Streets, carries on a good Trade in shipping of Tin and Copper, &c. and enjoys the several Privileges of the Coinage of Tin, and of sending two Representatives to Parliament; who are chosen by the Corporation, that consists of a Mayor, four Aldermen, a Recorder, and twenty capital Burgesse. The Mayor is also Mayor of *Falmouth*, and being chosen annually, there is a Custom, when he has finished his Year, to deliver the Maces, by the Command of the Lords of the Manors, to their Stewards, 'till six-pence is paid for every House in the Town, by way of acknowledgment; and then, the Maces being delivered back to the Corporation, they proceed to a new Election of a Mayor. It is situated near the Conflux of a small River, which almost surrounds the Town, and forms a large commodious Quay for Vessels, of about one hundred Tons Burthen.

The People of this Town dress so elegantly, and live so sumptuously, that the *Pride of Truroe* is used as a by-word in the County.

Copper abounds between this Town and St. *Michael's*.

The Quayage for Goods, laden and unladen at *Falmouth* belong to this Corporation. And here is an old Gothic Church; a good Market-house, and a considerable Market on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, with a Fair on *Wednesday in Mid-lent*, *Wednesday in Whitsun Week*, on *November 19*, and *December 18*. for Cattle, &c.

Bodmin.

Bodmin, stands almost in the Center of Cornwall, about

† Which in *Cornish*, signifies a Town of Three Streets.

twelve Miles from each Channel, and two hundred and sixty-three Miles from *London*, situate between two Hills. It is a very ancient Town, and was once an episcopal See, *An. Dom. 905.* The Town is still pretty large, almost a Mile long; but the Ruins that are on the north side shew that it has been much larger in circumference. It sent two Members to Parliament in twenty-third *Edward I.* who are now chosen by the Body Corporate, which consists of a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, twenty-four Common-councilmen, and a Town-clerk, who have a Toll and Lands to the value of 200*l. per Annum.* The Church is the largest in the County: And there is a very plentiful Market on *Saturdays* for all kind of Provisions; and four annual Fairs for Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Cloth, &c. on *January 25, Saturday after Mid-lent-Sunday, Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, and December 6.* In this Town is the Sheriffs Prison for Debtors, and a Free-school, maintained partly by the Duke of *Cornwall*, and partly by the Corporation.

The principal Manufacture here is Yarn.

*Helston**, situate on the River *Cober*, two hundred and ninety-four Miles from *London*, is a Borough, a Sea-port, and a Market-town, with the Privilege to coin or stamp Tin. This Town takes its Name from the salt Water about it, which has a greenish Taste, and has sent two Members to Parliament ever since the twenty-third *Edward I.* now chosen by the worn Freemen of the Corporation, who are generally about seventy, and ten Out-burgesses or Freemen, though the number of Inhabitants are not less than fifteen thoufand. It was not incorporated till the twenty-seventh *Elizabeth* by the Name of a Mayor, four Aldermen, and twenty-four Assistants or Common-councilmen; and King *Charles I.* granted that the Mayor for the Time being, and the preceding Mayor, and the Recorder shall be always Justices of the Peace within the Borough, and keep a Quarter-fessions: For which purpose here is a Guildhall. The Church is large and handsome, with a Tower and Steeple ninety feet high, which serves for a Sea-mark. The Town is large, populous, and rich, with a good Trade, consisting of four Streets, which intersect each other in form of a Cross, and through each

* In *Cornish* it signifies *Green-ball*. But some Writers rather derive this Name from the Rivel *Hél*, qu. *Hél's Town*.

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of them runs a Channel of Water, that center at the Market-house, which is a large convenient Building. The Market is kept on Saturdays; and there is a Fair for Cattle on Saturday before Midlent-Sunday, on Whitsun-Monday, and on July 20, September 9, November 8, and on the second Saturday before Christmas.

Saltash.

Saltash or *Salteffe*, two hundred and twenty-six Miles from London, on the Banks of the River *Tamar*, upon the Declivity of a Hill, and about three Miles from *Plymouth-dock*, with which there is a Communication by a Ferry called the *Crimble Passage*, is a populous trading Borough-town, where the Inhabitants carry on a good and profitable Trade in Malt and Beer. It was incorporated by the Name of a Mayor, six Aldermen, and thirty Burgeses in thirty-fifth *Charles II.* with Liberty to chuse a Recorder, and to elect two Members of Parliament, the number this Borough had sent to the House of Commons in the Reign of *Edward IV.* In this Corporation the Manor of the Borough is vested, and on the Payment of 18*l. per Annum* it has all the Tolls of Markets and Fairs. This Town was once a Member of the royal Manor of *Tamartor-castle*, by which it still enjoys the Privilege of a Court of Admiralty, a yearly Rent for Boats and Barges in the Haven, Anchorage of foreign Ships, and Dragging of Oysters from *Easter* to *Candlemas*; a Coroner's Inquest, Arrests, &c. Here is a good Market on Saturdays, and a Fair for Cattle, &c. on February 2, and August 5. But the Church of this Town is no more than a Chapel of Ease to St. *Stephen's* Parish, in which *Saltash* stands. Here are a Free-school, a Town-house, and a handsome Market-house.

The Harbour will receive Ships of any Burthen; and there are some Merchants settled here of late years, who dive into the *Newfoundland* Trade.

Camelford *Camelford*, which takes its Name from its Situation near the Source of the River *Camel*, is a Borough, but a very small Town, two hundred and fifty Miles from London: A Place of great Antiquity, and remarkable for the Death of *Arthur*, the British *Hector*, who was slain here in Battle. It was created a Borough by *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, who granted a Market on Fridays, and a Fair on St. *Swithin's* Day; but did not send Burgeses to Parliament till the Reign of *Edward VI.* Queen *Mary* confirmed this Privilege by Charter: And though this is no more

more than a Hamlet to the Parish of *Lantegloo*, has no Chapel of its own ; and though the whole Place does not contain about sixty or seventy Houses it is a Corporation, with a Mayor, eight Aldermen, a Recorder, and a Town-clerk, who with ten Freemen elect two Members of Parliament. And here are now held four Fairs, *viz.* on Friday after *March 10*, on *May 26*, *July 17*, and *September 6*, for Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Cloth, and Hops.

West Looe, otherwise called *Portbyan* or *Portpigham*, stands *West Looe* on the west side of the River *Looe*, two hundred and thirty-two Miles from *London*, in the Post-road from *Plymouth*. Here is a good Stone-bridge ; and the Chanel is navigable, for Ships of small burden, up to it. Here is a good Trade for *Pilchards* ; and it is a Borough, with Privilege to send two Representatives to Parliament, granted by King *Edward VI.* and a Corporation made by Queen *Elizabeth*, *An. Dom. 1574*, by the Name of a Mayor and twelve Burgesse, with Power to chuse a Steward ; but it has no Parish-church. They converted their Chapel of Ease into a Town-hall ; and the Inhabitants are obliged to go to worship and bury their dead, &c. at *Talland*, in which Parish *West Looe* stands. It is also a Market-town ; and the Market is kept on *Saturdays* : And there is a Fair or Cattle, &c. on the 5th of *March*. The Election of Representatives in Parliament is in the Mayor, Aldermen or Burgesse, and the Freemen, who are generally about sixty. It holds the Manor of the Dutchy at the Rent of 24*s. per Annum.*

East Looe is situate on the opposite side of the same River *East Looe*.
vulet, and is an ancient Port, known by the Name of *Port Looe* in ancient Grants, and is a pretty large Town, incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, *An. Dom. 1587*, by the Name of a Mayor and eight Burgesse, who and the Free-men chuse two Representatives in Parliament. It contains about two hundred and thirty Houses, and holds a Market on *Saturdays*, which is well stocked with Provisions ; and two Fairs, on *February 13* and *October 10*, for Cattle, &c. But it is only a Member or Hamlet of the Parish of *St. Martin*. It holds the Manor of the Dutchy at the annual Rent of 20*s.*

Grampound or *Grampont**, two hundred and fifty-two Gram-pound.

* Or *Grand Pont*, the Great Bridge.

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Miles from *London*, is a small Market and Borough-town, consisting of one Street of about ninety Houses; almost in the center of the County, and stands in the Parish of *St. Creed*, to which the Chapel of *Grampound* is subject, tho' it has been a Market-town ever since the Reign of *Edward III.* and sent Representatives to Parliament in the Reign of *Edward IV.* who are chosen by the Magistrates and Freemen, and those that pay Scot and Lot: about sixty in all. It is governed by a Mayor, eight Aldermen, a Recorder, and Town-clerk; and the Corporation is endowed with Toll free throughout the County, and several other Privileges, held of the Dutchy at the Rent of 12*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* per Annum. Here is a Bridge over the River *Fal*.

The Inhabitants are said to carry on a considerable Manufacture of Gloves. The Market is kept on Saturdays; and there is a Fair on the 18th *January*, 25th *March*, and 11th *June*, for Cattle; which were granted by King *Edward III.* with view of frank Pledge, Assize of Bread and Beer.

Penryn.

Penryn, two hundred and sixty-four Miles from *London*, is situate upon a Hill, near the Entrance of *Falmouth Haven*, on the side of *Pendennis Castle*, and consists of one principal Street and other neat Buildings. Here is a spacious Quay, a good Custom-house, many Merchants, and a considerable Trade in *Pilchards* and the *Newfoundland Fishery*. This was a free Borough, and enjoyed the Privilege of a Market and Fair, before the thirtieth of *Edward I.* though it does not appear that *Penryn* sent any Members to Parliament, till the Reign of Queen *Mary*, or that it was incorporated till the Year 1619 by King *James I.* who granted, that it should remain a free Borough, and be governed by eleven discreet Burgeses or Aldermen, besides a Mayor, Recorder, Steward, &c. and that it should enjoy an Office of Record every three Weeks, a Prison, and Power to try Felons with their Jurisdiction. The Election of Representatives is in the Body Corporate, and all the Inhabitants that pay Scot and Lot, computed at a hundred Voters. The Market is kept on *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*; and the Fair on *May 1st*, *July 7th*, and *December the 21st* for Cattle, &c.

Tregony.

Tregony, two hundred and fifty-six Miles from *London*, consists of one long Street, and enjoys the Benefit of Water

Water-carriage up the River *Fal* from *St. Mawes*. It was a Borough, and sent two Members to Parliament, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* but was not incorporated till the Year 1620, when King *James* granted the Inhabitants a Charter to chuse a Mayor and twelve capital Burgeesses, and a Recorder; and to keep a Court of Record on the first Monday of every Month. The Election of Representatives to serve in Parliament for this Borough is in all the House-holders that boil the Pot, who are generally about a hundred and fifty. Here is a good Manufacture of Serges, for which there is commonly a good Trade at the Fairs held here on *Shrove-Tuesday*, *May 3*, *July 25*, *September 1*, *November 6*, for Cattle, &c. The Market-day is on Saturday.

Boffiney, commonly called *Tintagel*, is no more than a *Boffiney*. Hamlet of about twenty Houses, two hundred and fifty-two Miles from *London*, but a very ancient Demesne of the Crown, and famous in History for a Castle (said to be the Birth-place of King *Arthur*), the Ruins of which are reckoned one of the Wonders of the World, standing about half a Mile off, part on the Island, and part on the Continent, formerly joined by a Drawbridge (but the Space between these two parts has been filled up by the Fall of the Cliffs on the further side), and said to have been the Residence of the Dukes of *Cornwall*, in the times of the *Britons*. It was a free Borough in the Reign of *Henry III.* governed by a Mayor and Burgeesses, not under a Charter, but by Prescription. The first Return of Members for this Borough was in the Reign of *Edward VI.* and the Election of Members and Officers is in such Inhabitants as have a free Land within the Borough. Here is a very good Fair for Cattle, &c. on the 19th of *October*, but there is no weekly Market.

St. Ives, two hundred and seventy-eight Miles from *St. Ives*. *London*, or *St. Iiles*, is so called from *St. Iila*, a famous old Irish Saint. This Town hangs over the Sea, like a little Tongue, in the *Bristol* Channel, or *Irish* Sea. It is a neat Place, and the Inhabitants wealthy, who drive a great Trade with *Pilchards* and *Cornish* Slates, though the Harbour is almost choaked up with Sands, whose Banks reach from hence to the Land's End. The first Return of Members for this Borough was in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, by the Name of *St. Isle*. It is no more than a

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Hamlet to the Parish of *Unilalant*. It was incorporated by King *Charles I.* *An. Dom. 1641*, who, by his Charter, grants, that this Borough shall have, and be governed by, a Mayor, twelve capital and twenty four inferior Bur-geffes, a Recorder, a Town-clerk, &c. and that they shall have four Fairs and two Markets, and a Grammar-school, of which the Bishop of *Exeter*, the Mayor, &c. are Governors. All Inhabitants who pay Scot and Lot have a Right to vote at Elections for Parliament-men, and seldom exceed two hundred and fifty. Now there is only one Fair, on the Saturday before the first Sunday in *Advent*, for Cattle; but there is a Market on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, weekly. The Land between this Place and *Mount's Bay* is not above four Miles over, and is so situated that neither the *British* nor *St. George's* Channel is distant above three Miles.

Fowey.

Fowey, or *Fouth*, as the *Cornish* Men call it, is a pretty populous Town, and a commodious Sea Port, about a Mile long, on the Coast of the *British* Channel, situated on the East Side of a River of the same Name, two hundred and forty Miles from *London*. Much is talked of the Navigation of the Port and River *Fowey*, and of the Service of the Inhabitants thereof against the *French*, which obtained for them the honourable Appellation of *The Gallants of Fowey*, with many Privileges, amongst which, it was made a Member of the Cinque Ports by *Edward III.* But we do not find it was made a Borough, 'till 13 *Elizabeth*, from which time *Fowey* has sent two Members to Parliament, who are chosen by the Inhabitants, paying Scot and Lot: and the Corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, eight Aldermen, a Town Clerk, and two Assiftants, who hold the Toll of the Fairs and Quayage of the Harbour, at forty Shillings *per Ann.* Rent. Here are a fine large old Church, a Free School, and a public Hospital. And the Harbour is defended by two Block-houses.

Here is a commodious Harbour for Shipping; for though the Entrance be narrow, the Water within the Bar is very deep, and quite clear from Sands and Rocks for three Miles upwards. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*; and there is a Fair on *May 1*, and *September 10*. *Fowey* also enjoys a good share in the Fishing-trade, especially of *Pilchards*.

St. German's

St. German's, two hundred and twenty Miles from *London*, was once a Bishop's See, for a hundred and thirteen Years from the Days of King *Athelstan*; but now a mean Village, consisting chiefly of a few Fishermen's Cottages; built upon an irregular Rock, in form of an Amphitheatre, and abounding with Oysters. It was made a Borough and Town corporate 5 *Elizabeth*. The Mayor is also Bailiff of the Borough, and may make any House therein, the Prison of any one he shall arrest. He is the returning Officer, who is chosen annually at the Court-Leet, about *Michaelmas*, by a Jury impanelled by the Steward for that Purpose. The two Members of Parliament are chosen by all the House holders, who have lived a Year within the Borough, which contains only about sixty Houses near the Church; the rest of the Parish, which is twenty Miles in Circumference, and contains seventeen Villages, being without the Borough. The Market is on *Fridays*, and the Fairs on *May 22*, and *August 1*, for Cattle. The Church is large, with an episcopal Chair, and Stalls for the Prebends. There are also a Free School, and a Session-house. And this Parish is supposed to include more Gentlemen's Seats, and Lordships, than any Parish in *England*.

St. Michael's, about two hundred and sixty-one Miles from *London*, is one of the oldest Boroughs in this County by Prescription; but we do not find it sent any Members to Parliament, 'till the 6 *Edward VI.* in which return it is called *Michel, Mitchel, or Modifhole*. It does not appear ever to have been incorporated, but is governed by a Portreeve, chosen out of six principal Tenants, by a Jury of the Inhabitants, and the Court-Leet. The principal or chief Tenants are called Deputy Lords of the Manor, because they hold Lands in the Borough; and are by a Vote of the House of Commons, on the 20th of *March, 1700*, impowered with such Inhabitants, as pay Scot and Lot, *i. e.*, about thirty in all, to chuse two Representatives in Parliament for this Borough, inhabited by poor People who have neither trade nor other Privilege. There is neither Church nor Chapel in this Town; neither is there a Market; but there is a Fair on the 28th of *October*.

St. Maudit *St. Maw's** or *Maudit*, is another very small Hamlet, about two hundred and eighty-two Miles from *London*. It is one Street only, in the Parish of *St. Justus*, without either Church, Chapel, Corporation, Market, or Fair; and the Inhabitants subsist by fishing: But it is a Borough-town, and has a Magistrate, called the Portreeve or Mayor, by Prescription; and chuses two Members of Parliament by the sworn Tenants, who are about forty, and the Portreeve. They have sent Representatives to Parliament only since the Year 1562.

Here are the remains of the Castle built by King *Henry VIII.* in an orbicular form, to defend the entrance of *Falmouth* harbour. And though it is not kept in repair, this Castle is still upon the list of Fortresses, and has a Governor with a Salary of 80*l.* per ann. a Deputy Governor, at about 26*l.* per ann. and two Gunners; for there are about seventeen guns belonging to it.

Kellington *Kellington*, or *Callington* (199 Miles from *London*) is the last of the *Cornish* Boroughs, called upon in the 27 *Elizabeth*, *An. Dom. 1585*, to send Representatives to Parliament. It consists of one good broad street, was never incorporated; but has a Portreeve by prescription, who is chosen at the Court-leet of the Lord of the Manor annually, and is the returning Officer; and the two Representatives are chosen by the Inhabitants, who have lived within the Borough a twelve month, and been admitted Burghesses. Here is a good Market House, and a neat Chapel or Church; a Market on *Wednesday*, and a Fair for Cattle on *May 4*, *Sept. 19*, and *Nov. 12*. Here is a Chapel of ease to *Southill*, and the chief Trade is the Woollen Manufacture.

Such is the inconsiderable State and Condition of most of the *Cornish* Boroughs. But there are other places or Towns in this County of much greater note, strength, beauty and trade, which enjoy no such privilege, as to send Representatives to Parliament, *viz.*

Falmouth. *Falmouth* or *Valemouth*, a fine spacious Haven, at the mouth of River *Fal*, *Vale*, or *Valle*, in whose winding Bays, 100 Ships may ride at such a distance, that no one of them shall be seen from the others main-masts top, and secure from all Storms and Winds. This Sea-port lies upon the *British* Channel 282 miles from *London*, and is by far the richest and best trading Town in *Cornwall*. Ships

* Quere *St. Mary's*

of the greatest burthen come up to Quay, and the whole Navy of *England* might ride safely in the Road. In consequence *Falmouth* is a well built town, has abundance of shipping belonging to it, is full of opulent Merchants; and whose trade is much benefitted by the Packets stationed at this Port; which opens a new and lucrative Commerce with *Portugal*, &c. Here is a Custom-house, the chief Collector whereof resides here, and the Duties paid here are very considerable. Here also is a great fishing trade. It is a Corporation governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, has a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for Cattle on *July 27*, and *October 10*, and *Falmouth* gives Title of Viscount to the Noble Family of *Boscawen*. *Hugh Viscount Falmouth*, father of the present Viscount, was, by Queen *Ann*, created Lord Viscount *Falmouth*, and on the 13th of *June*, 1720, King *George I.* created him Baron of *Boscawen Rose*, and Viscount *Falmouth*.

At the entrance into *Falmouth* Harbour stands a high ragged Rock, called the *Crage*, and each side of the Haven is fortified or defended with a Castle, built by King *Henry VIII.* one at *St. Maws* on the East Side, and the other West, called *Pendennis Castle*, which is one of the largest in the Kingdom; has a Governor and proper Officers, and usually a small Garrison in it.

Stratton, a small Market Town, 211 Miles from *London*, *Stratton*. is noted for Gardens, Orchards, and Garlic; has a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *May 19*, *Nov. 8*, and *Dec. 11*, for Cattle.

Wardbridge, so called from its Bridge of seventeen Arches Wards over the *Camel*, 284 miles from *London*, holds a Market bridge. on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Cattle, &c. on *May 12*, *June 22*, and *Oct. 10*. And near this Town are nine *Cones*, or great Stones, called the *Sisters*, standing in a row.

Padstow, or *St. Petrock-flow* or place, is a small indifferent Sea Port, on the East of the *Bristol Channel*, 232 miles from *London*; and has a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *April 18*, *Sept. 21*, for Cattle, &c. However, the Harbour, with the assistance of a good Pilot, who is skilled in the position of the Rocks and Sands at its entrance, is capable of receiving many Ships of great burthen; and as such is by far the best in the North part of *Cornwall*.

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Here is a good trade in the Herring Fishery, and in
Slate Tiles.

St. Co-
lumb's.

St. Columb's, or *Columb Magna*, is an antient Town, known by the name of St. Pombs (259 miles from *London*) and takes its name from St. *Columba*, to whom the Church is dedicated. But it is small; with a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for Horses, Sheep, Oxen, Cloth, &c. on the *Thursday* after *November* the 13th, and *Midlent Thursday*. Though this appears such an inconsiderable place, the Justices for the South Division keep their Sessions, and hold a Court here once in three weeks, to determine all Suits under 40 Shillings. At a small distance from hence is a Hill with a Rampart, called the *Danes Camp*, and a Causeway leading to it.

Market-
Jew, or
Marazion.

Market-Jew, or rather *Market-Ju*, from *Jupiter*, so called from its Market being kept on *Thursday*, two hundred and eighty-four Miles from *London*, is another small Market-town *, and by its Etymology seems to be of *Saxon* Foundation: but has nothing to recommend it except a Fair for Cattle, &c. three Weeks before *Easter-eve* and on the 29th of *September*. It stands upon *Mount's Bay*, and has a Harbour, but very unsafe.

Mountsbay

Mountsbay, about two hundred and ninety Miles from *London*, is a small Market-town, in the narrowest part of the whole County, where it is contracted into an Isthmus, scarce four Miles cross from Sea to Sea, and stands on the Gulph or Bay, so called from a high Rock, by some called *St. Michael's Mount*, but the *Cornish Mount* by the Sailors, compassed by the Water when the Tide is in, and joined to the main Land when it is out. The Market is kept on *Thursdays*: But we know nothing of a Fair at this Town. The Bay is reputed a very safe Harbour against the south Winds: And in it there is the ancient *British Haven* called *Port Innis*, or the Port of the Island, because there is a little Port lying before it; but now is known by the Name of *Moushole*.

In the Rocks all along this Coast is bred the *Cornish Chough*, called *Pyrrho Corax*, from its having red Feet and a red Bill, like Fire, and a mischievous Disposition to set Houses on fire privately.

Penzance.

Penzance, two hundred and ninety-nine Miles from

* Called *Marazion* in all the Maps, and *Market-Jew* or *Ju* in all the Books,

London,

London, is a small Market-town, near the westernmost Extremity of the Island of Great-Britain. It is well built and populous, and carries on a considerable Trade by Sea. Here is a Market on Thursdays, and a Fair for Cattle, &c. on the Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and the Thursday before Advent-Sunday. It takes its Name from its Situation at the Head of the Island, and perhaps was originally called *Pensavis*, i. e. the Head of the Channel; though, if we consult the Arms of the Town, which are St. John Baptist's Head in a Charger, we may suppose, that the true Construction of *Penzance* is to signify the *Head of the Saint*.

Near this Town is *Biscar-woune*, from whence the ancient and noble Family of the *Boscawens* derive their Name. And in this Parish stands a circular Temple of the *Druids*, consisting of nineteen Stones, at the distance of twelve feet each, with a twentieth Stone in the center, and much higher than the rest.

From hence we view the Rocks of *Scilly*, the *Cassiterides* Scilly of the Ancients, a Cluster of small Islands, about sixty Islands. Miles from the Land's End.

The Names, Qualities, &c. of these Islands, with the Quantity of Land in Acres contained in each, may be seen by the following Table.

	Acres.
Five larger Islands inhabited by about 1400 People.	1520
One Family.	880
Four scattered Islands bearing Grafs.	720
Ten eastern Islands, stocked with Conies, and fit for feeding Cattle in Summer.	300
	330
	120
	80
	70
	50
	40
	30
	20
	18
	15
	13
	7
	6
	5
	5
	4
	Seven

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Seven scattered Islands placed about the largest.	21	Mincarlo	12
	22	Gwahall	10
	23	Northwithiel	9
	24	White Island near Sampson	7
	25	Round Island	3
	26	Scilly Island	1
	27	Rat Island	0½
			Sum total 448 5½
			The half. 224 2½

Acres, at least, are tillable and Improveable.

N. B. Besides the above, which are most noted, there may be numbered about a dozen very small Islands bearing Grafs, and Rocks innumerable above Water.

St. Mary's St. Mary's is the largest of the Scilly Islands, containing as many Houses and Inhabitants as all the rest. Its greatest Length is about two Miles and a Half, middlemost Breadth almost one and a Half, and may be reckoned betwixt nine and ten Miles in Circumference.

The Earth or Soil is like that of Cornwall; but the Air here is much wholsomer than the Air of that County, being so brisk and healthful, that Sickness is very seldom known among these Inhabitants.

The Hills are rocky, rising in some places to a great Height; and are enriched with mineral Stores. The Valleys are fertile; and the Fields here, like those in Cornwall, are inclosed with Stone. The heathy Plains and turfey Downs of this Island afford their Use and Pleasure. Here is also morass Ground, in two parts of this Island, called the upper and lower Moors, which supply the Cattle with Water in dry Seasons. In the upper of which, the farthest from Hugh-town, is a pretty large and deep Lake.

About two Furlongs from Hugh-town, the Capital of St. Mary's, to the eastward, is a curious sandy Bay, called Pomelin, where the Beach, from the Mark of Flood to the Mark of Ebb, is covered with an exceeding fine Writing-sand, and of which Ship-loads may be gathered at low Water.

The greatest natural Curiosities observed in St. Mary's are the Rocks of Peninnis, and a subterraneous Passage near them, whose Entrance is called Piper's Hole. This Passage is said to communicate under-ground with the Island

Island of *Tresco*, as far as the north-west Cliffs or Banks of it ; where another Orifice is seen that goes by the same Name with the former.

Going in at the Orifice at *Peninnis* Banks in *St Mary's* it is above a Man's Height, and of as much Space in its Breadth ; but grows lower and narrower farther in. A little beyond which Entrance appear rocky Basons, or Reservoirs, continually running over with fresh Water, descending as it distils from the sides of the rocky Passage : By the Fall of Water heard farther in, it is probable there may be rocky Descents in the Passage : The Drippings from the sides have worn the Passage, as far as it can be seen, into very various angular Surfaces.

St. Mary's Island is defended by a strong Garrison, situated upon the west part of it, overlooking the Town and Isthmus, and commanding the Country that way, and to the Sea about the Batteries, of which there are several strong ones, mounted with sixty-four Pieces of Cannon, some eighteen Pounders. It also contains a Company of Soldiers, a Master-gunner, and six other Gunners ; a Store-house, with Arms for arming three hundred Islanders, who are obliged to assist the military Forces at the Approach of an Enemy ; a Guard-house, Barracks, Bridge, and strong Gates : And upon the Summit of the Hill, above a regular Ascent, going from *Hugh-town*, stands his Majesty's Star-castle, with Ramparts, and a Ditch about it. This Castle commands a Prospect of all the Islands and Seas about them ; from whence, in a fair day, are also beheld Ships passing to and fro, and *England*, as though rising out of the Sea at a distance. Here the King's Colours are hoisted, and appear conspicuous aloft, for Ships to observe and obey coming in. The Right Honourable the Earl of *Godolphin*, who is also Proprietor, commands as Governor of all the Islands ; and a Lieutenant-Governor is here commissioned to act under his Lordship by his Majesty, but not upon Establishment. The Captain of the Company commands in his Lordship's and the Lieutenant-governor's Absence, who never reside.

About a Mile south-west of the south part of *St. Mary's* ^{*St. Agnes*} Garrison lies *St. Agnes Island*, otherwise called the *Light-house Island* ; upon which stands a very high and strong Light-house, seen in the Night at a great distance ; by which

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which Ships going out of, or coming into, the two Channels, avoid falling in with the Rocks, lying thicker about this than any other of the *Scilly Islands*. It is also of use to all coasting Vessels crossing the Channels.

Tresco
Island.

About three Miles and a Half northerly of the most northern part of *St. Agnes Island*, or two Miles northerly from *St. Mary's Key*, lies the Island of *Tresco*, the capital Town of which is called *Dolphin*, (probably from *Godolphin*) consisting of a Church, and about half a score stone-built Houses, after the manner of those built in *St. Mary's Island*. And near the Landing-place of *Tresco*, in sight of *New Grimsby Harbour*, stands a Dwelling called *Tresco Palace*. Farther up the Island are several scattered stone-built Houses inhabited by labouring People.

St. Mar-
tin's If-
land.

About two Miles from the northermost part of *St. Mary's*, or one from the eastermost part of *Tresco*, lies the Island of *St. Martin*; upon the extremity of which, at the outermost part, stands a Day-mark, next the coming in of *Crow Sound*, appearing at a distance, as conspicuous by day as the Light-house upon *St. Agnes*, but is not altogether so high and large. It is built with Rock-stone, equally round next the bottom, and tapering upwards. This serves to direct Vessels crossing the Channels, or coming into *Scilly*.

Bryer
Island.

Almost half a mile from the West side of *Tresco Island*, to the Westward of the landing place, lies the Island of *Bryer*, which is inhabited by several Families, some of a generous Disposition, and Persons of able Circumstances.

Samphire, and many kinds of medicinal Herbs grow here, as in several of the other Islands.

The number of People upon the Island of *St. Mary*, are about seven hundred, including Men, Women, and Children; and about as many in the Islands of *Tresco*, *St. Martin*, *Bryer*, *St. Agnes*, and *Santson*. In the last and smallest of which inhabited Islands, lives but one Family, which goes to the Place of Worship in the other Islands; here being no opportunity of public Devotion, nor of communication, but by the means of a boat.

The Men are loyal Subjects, endowed with much natural Strength of Body and Mind, giving proofs of their Fortitude in bearing Fatigues and Hardships; are very good Seamen and Pilots; and want only an opportunity of Education to render themselves more useful Subjects.

The Women are very dextrous in the use of the Needle, and

and also in Talents of good Housewifry ; nor do they want Beauty, and other engaging Qualities to recommend them.

Sir *Cloudesly Shovel* was lost near these islands, upon the *Gilston Rock*, returning from *Toulon*, October 22, 1707, and not upon the *Bishop and Clerks*, as by some have been represtented. It was thick foggy Weather, when the whole Fleet in Company, coming (as they thought) near the Land, agreed to lie-to, in the Afternoon ; but Sir *Cloudesly*, in the *Association*, ordering sail to be made, first struck in the Night, and sunk immediately. Several Persons of Distinction being on board, at that time, were lost ; particularly the Lady *Shovel's* two Sons by her former Husband, Sir *John Narborough*, with about eight hundred men. The *Eagle*, Capt. *Hancock* Commander, underwent the same Fate. The *Romney* and *Firebrand* also struck and were lost ; but the two Captains, and twenty-five of their Men were saved. The other Men of War in Company escaped by having timely notice.

Returning Eastward, and in the Neighbourhood of *Godolphin Market-ju*, we come to the famous Hill called *Godolphin Hill*, or *Godolchan*, rich in Mines of Tin, and gave Name to the ancient and noble Family of *Godolphin* before the Conquest, in which continues the Government of the *Scilly Islands* by Inheritance ; but it does not appear that there was any Peerage in this Family, 'till King *Charles II.* created *Sidney Godolphin*, Baron *Godolphin of Rialton* ; and Queen *Ane* created him Viscount *Rialton*, and Earl of *Godolphin*, in 1706.

On the South of these Hills lies another Isthmus, formed *Lizzard*, by *Falmouth Bay*, and *Mounts Bay*, whose S. W. Point is called the *Lizzard*, within which Distance we meet with a Military Camp, called *Erth*, near *Loopool*, built in a large Circumference, with great Stones heaped upon one another, without Mortar, supposed to be cast up by the *Danish* Invaders.

In the Parish of *Gleer*, not far from *St. Neot's*, are the *Hurlers*. Set of Monumental Stones, called *Hurlers* ; oblong, un-hewn Stones, very massy, pitched one end upon the ground, and standing upon a down in three circles, whose centers are in a right line, the middle circles being the largest, and supposed to be the remains of an ancient *Druid Temple*.

Bolt-castle, corrupted from *Bottereux Castle*, the Resi- Bolt-castle.
dence

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dence of the antient Family of that Name, is distant from *London* two hundred and forty-three Miles: and though once a Place of great Note, is now reduced to a mean Market-town. Here is a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for Horses, Sheep, Oxen, Cloth, &c. on *August 5*, and *November 22*.

Redruth.

Redruth lies in the midst of the Mines, two hundred and seventy-three Miles from *London*, and made populous by the Tinners, who resort thither to Market on *Saturdays*; and here is a Fair on *May 2*, *September 5*, and *October 1*, for Cattle, and Necessaries of Life.

Medicinal Springs.

There are several remarkable medicinal Springs in this County, one at *Madern*, near *Penzance*, for the Cure of Pains and Stiffness in the Limbs: Another in the Parish of *Sancred*, near *Penzance*, celebrated for curing Wounds, Sores, and cutaneous Eruptions: Another called *Holywell*, at the Foot of a Cliff near *St. Columb's*, recommended for Fluxes, and other Disorders of the Bowels: Another at *Ludgoan*, near *Market-Few*, which is diuretic, passes quick by Perspiration, and has been known to cure the *King's-Evil*.

A Wood swallowed up.

It has been a Tradition that a large Tract of Ground, on the Edge of *Mount's Bay*, was formerly a Wood; which seems to have been confirmed on the 10th of *January*, 1757, when the Sands being drawn off the Shore, by a violent Sea, the Remains of the Wood appeared: several Trees (Oaks, Willows, and Hazels) with their Branches and Roots intire, were discovered in an horizontal position. The place where these Trees were found, was three hundred yards below Full-sea-mark, and the Tide was about twelve feet deep upon them.

Language.

This County, 'till within two Centuries ago, preserved the old *British Tongue*. Dr. *John Moreman*, Vicar of *Menbynnet*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* was the first who taught his Parishioners the Lord's Payer, Creed, and Commandments in *English*; but now the *English Tongue* so universally prevails, that the *Cornish Language* is not used in Conversation.

Sports.

The Sports of *Cornwall* are Wrestling and Hurling, with which the *Cornish Men* celebrate their most remarkable Holidays.

Curiosities.

In *Mén Perken*, a Village near *Falmouth*, is a Stone in the

the Shape of an *Omega*, or resembling a Cap, thirty feet round, and eleven feet high ; adjoining to which are several other large Stones, but much defaced.

Near St. Cleere's, on the North of *Leskard*, is a Pile of Rocks, placed one over another, thirty feet high ; the top Stone projecting over the rest ; supposed to be an artificial Structure, and one of the Rock-Deities of the *Druïds*.

At *Mén*, near *Falmouth*, there is a Stone Monument called *Tolmen*. It consists of a vast oval Pebble, supported by two natural Rocks ; between which there is a Passage about three feet wide, and three feet high. The longest Diameter of the Stone, which points due North and South, is thirty-three feet, the circumference is ninety-seven feet, and sixty feet cross the middle ; and it is thought to weigh at least seven hundred and fifty Tons. On the top, the whole Surface is wrought into Basons, and resembles an imperfect Honey-comb. Most of these Basons discharge their Contents into two principal Basons, one at the South, and the other at the North End of the Rock. This also is supposed to have been one of the Deities in the time of the *Druïds*.

There is found in divers places another sort of ancient British Monuments, called the *Logan-stones*, i. e. rocking Stones, some of which is supposed to be artificial ; others to be natural, as at *Castle Treryn*, *St. Agnes* in *Scilly*, and other places.

There are also Circles of erect Stones, erected by the *Pritons* on solemn occasions, to commemorate some Victory, to celebrate the Election of their Princes ; or for the Rites of Augury, or the Consultation of their *Druïds*. Some of these Circles, are exact Circles, elliptical or semicircular. Others are not only circular, but are constructed with some distinguishing Property. Again some are so small, as not to exceed twelve feet diameter : others are larger : and all have been originally intended for religious Worship, or the Meeting of noble and general Assemblies.

At *Kerris*, near *Penzance*, there is an oval inclosure called the *Roundays* ; and of this sort is the Monument called the *Hurlers*, in the Parish of St. Cleere : so called by the Vulgar, who were possessed with a Belief that these Stones were

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were once Men, and transformed into this Shape, as a punishment for breaking the Sabbath by *Hurling*.

In those Circles, where there still remains an appearance of the amphitheatrical Form, we are to suppose them erected for public Game, Sports, or Diversions. Of this sort there is a remarkable one near the Church of *St. Justus*, North West of *Penzance*, erected for athletic Exercises, for which the *Cornish* Men are still remarkable.

In other places these Circles, especially such as are accompanied with Barrows, must be accounted sepulchral Monuments. And those Barrows, or Heaps of sepulchral Stones are so numerous in this County, that they are found not only on the tops of the Hills, but almost on every Plain in *Cornwall*. There is also another kind of sepulchral Monuments, called *Cromlecks*, which, by Interpretation, is a *crooked Stone*; consisting of a large Stone, with the upper Surface convex, and lying in an inclined or crooked Position, supported by flat Stones, upon the Top of a Hill, as may be seen at *Molfra* and *Lanyon*, in the Parish of *Madern*; and about a Mile from *Senor* near *St. Ives*; and near *Ch'ün Castle*, not far from *Penzance*.

At *St. Clement's*, near *Truro*, there is a Stone, on which is cut a large Cross in Bas Relief, and the following Words, ISNIOC. VITAL. FILI. TORRICI, i. e. *Isniocus vitalis filius Torrici*, and is accounted the most ancient Christian Sepulchre in this County, and to have been erected before the *Norman Conquest*.

Condora is thought to have been a *Roman* Fortification; and near it is an old Rampire, stretching almost from Sea to Sea, the Remains of a *Roman* Work. There is a square *Roman* Fort at *Brinnomay*, and another at *Wallborow*; and we find the Remains of those Conquerors in *Launceston Castle*; in an angular Fort on the Barton of *Wolveton*, near *Truro*; and in the Intrenchment at *St. Agnes Kledh*, that extends near two Miles in length.

There are other Fortifications found in divers parts of this County; but they are generally supposed to be *Danish*; especially those that are upon Hills.

At the East End of *Karnbré Hill*, stands a ruinous Building, called *Karnbré Castle*, built upon a very irregular Ledge of vast Rocks; which, with the Fortification called the Old Castle adjoining, is supposed to be the Work of

the

the antient Britons. The same is said of *Tindagel Castle*, and the Castle of *Caerguidu*, in the Parish of *Sancred*.

Trematon Castle, near *Saltaſh*, built before the Conquest, is the most entire ancient Castle with a Keep in this County; and the Keep of *Restormel Castle* is very magnificent.

To the Towns above described, we must add *St. Austell*, a Market Town on the North of *Grampound*, but omitted in most of the Chorographers in their Description of Cornwall. Here is a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair for Horses, Sheep, Oxen, Cloth, and a few Hops on *Good Friday*, *Whitsun Thursday*, and *November 10*.

SEATS of the Nobility and Gentry of CORNWALL.

TREGOTHAN, the Seat of Lord Viscount *Falmouth*.

GODOLPHIN, the Seat of the Earl of *Godolphin*.

LANHIDROCK, the Seat of the Earl of *Radnor*.

TRERICE, the Seat of Lord *Arundel*.

MOUNT-EDGECUMB, the Seat of Lord *Edgecumb*.

CLOWANCE, near *Helston*, the Seat of Sir John St. *Aubyn*, Bart.

EAST ANTHONY, the Seat of Sir *William Carew*, Bart.

WERINGTON, the Seat of Sir *William Morice*, Bart.

TRELOWARREN, the Seat of Sir *Francis Vivian*, Bart.

PENCARROW, the Seat of Sir *John Molesworth*, Bart.

TRELAWNEY, the Seat of Sir *John Trelawney*, Bart.

TREBITCH, the Seat of Sir —— *Wray*, Bart.

POCONOCK, the Seat of *Thomas Pitt*, Esq.

And many other Gentlemens' Seats and Houses.

The Situation of this County must be allowed to be of great utility, with regard to the Produce of the Sea: for it abounds with Creeks, which at proper Seasons, afford also with various kinds of Fish; and, in regard to Navigation, by which all kinds of foreign Merchandize are imported at very little expence; and the Produce and Manufactures of Cornwall are readily exported. Nay the very Cliffs upon the Sea-shore are so dispos'd by Nature, as to facilitate the draining of Mines. So that its maritime Situation furnishes greater Plenty, and more Trade and Commerce in many particulars, than in remote inland Counties.

The many Head-lands form deep Bays, and augment the Distresses of Seamen in stormy Weather. And the

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shooting out of the Western extremity of the Land into the *Atlantic Ocean*, in the form of a *Wedge*, is the cause of a prodigious inequality of the Current or Tides, and of many Ships being drawn out of their true Course, and mistaking one Channel for another.

Tides.

The Tide near the Land's End, rises from eighteen to twenty-four feet perpendicular, at the new and full Moon, and sometimes thirty feet in Storms, with Wind at South West. On Neap-tides it rises only thirteen, and sometimes ten feet; and it sets inward from the South during the time of Flood, about nine hours; but in most places between *Scilly* and the Land's End, it flows no more than eight hours, while the Ebb continues only three or four hours, when the Current sets to the South, which singularity ought to be attended to, or the consequence will be dangerous.

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OF THE
COUNTY of *CUMBERLAND.*

CUMBERLAND, qu. *Cimbriland* or *Cumbriland*; Name, so called from its being the Receptacle of the ancient *Britons*, who fled into this corner of the Island from the *Saxon* Invaders, and defended themselves in the mountainous parts of this County; is bounded by *Scotland* on the North and North by *West*; by the *Irish Sea* on the West and South-west; by a part of *Lancashire* on the South; by *Westmoreland* on the South-east; and *Northumberland* and the County of *Durham* on the East; being sixty Miles in length, near fifty Miles in the broadest part, and a hundred and sixty-eight Miles in circuit, contains an Area of 1294 square Miles, which is divided into five parts, called *Wards*, viz. *North-Ward*, *South-Ward*, *West-Ward*, *Leath-Ward*, *Eskdale-Ward*; or, as others name them, *Cumberland-Ward*, *North-Allerdale*, *South-Allerdale*, *Leath-Ward*, and *Eskdale-Ward*, which, in ancient times, were Stations for the Watch or Guards, that were charged with the Defence of this part of the Nation from the Inroads of the *Scotch*; This County is well watered by divers considerable Rivers, and large Bodies of Waters, called *Meres*: The River *Eden* enters this County near *Penrith*, and receives the *Eymot*, which rises from *Alles-water*, or *Alles-mere*, a large Lake on the Border of *Westmoreland*, and washes the City of *Carlisle*. This is the *Itura* of *Ptolomy*, abounds with the Char-fish, and falls into *Solway Frith* on the *Irish Sea*. The *Derwent*,

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Derwent. *Derwent*, which rises at *Borradale*, on the Border of *Lancashire*; and, after running through the Heart of the County, pasieth *Cockermouth*, and emptieth itself into the *Irish Sea* near *Workington*: And it is famous for *Salmon*. There are other Rivers of less Note, as the *Eln*, the *Leven*, the *South Tyne*, the *Peterel*, and the *Claude*: Besides many Lakes or Pools, called *Meres*.

Gives Title of Duke. This County lies partly in the Diocese of *Chester*, and partly in the Bishoprick of *Carlisle*, and had anciently a King of its own, till overcome by the *Danes*. At present it gives Title of Duke to his Royal Highness Prince *Henry Frederick*, second Brother to his present Majesty; and sends two Knights to represent them in the House of Commons, besides two for *Carlisle*, and two more for *Cockermouth*.

Soil and Produce. The Country in general is uneven and hilly; but the Soil is pretty good, for the Plains yield plenty of good Corn, and the Mountains are not only rich with Grafs, and well stocked with Sheep, but their Bowels produce abundance of Coal, Lead, Copper, Lapis Calaminaris, and Wadd or Black-lead, in great Quantities; which are the chief Commodities of the County. There is not much Wood, but abundance of wild Fowl. All which contributes to improve the Air, which must be allowed to be cold and sharp, but much more temperate than those Counties which have no Hills to shelter them from the North-east.

Pearl Fishery. Here is carried on a considerable Trade in fishing for Pearl at the Mouth of the little Brook *Irt*, northward of *Ravenglass*, which is found in a little Shell-fish like a Muscle: The Country-people gather them at low Water. They are of all Colours; and such as are not so bright and shining, called *Sand-pears*, are as useful in Pharmacy as the brightest Colours.

Principal Towns. The principal Towns are the City of *Carlisle*, the Borough of *Cockermouth*, and the Market-towns of *Ravenglass*, *Egremont*, *Whitehaven*, *Workington*, *Keswick*, *Penrith*, *Irebay*, *Wigtown*, *Kirkswold*, *Alstonemoor*, *Brampton*, *Abbey-Holm*, *Boothle*, and *Longtown*.

City of Carlisle. *Carlisle* City, three hundred and one Miles from *London*, takes its Name from the Founder thereof, who was King *Luel* or *Lugubal*, and was called *Car-luel*, or the City of *Luel*, now corruptly *Carlisle*. The Romans having got Possession thereof, in the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius*, changed

changed *Carluel* to *Luguballum* or *Lugubalia*, and fixed their Head-quarters here, and in process of time fortified their Conquests on this side against the Incursions of the *Scots* and *Picts*, or *Caledonians*, with a Rampart, Dyke, or Wall, that extended from the *Irish Sea* to the *German Ocean*, of which there still remains some Appearance by the Name of the *Picts Wall*; which Wall at first was made *Picts-wall*. by Order of the Emperor *Adrian*, in the Fashion of a mural Hedge, of large Stakes, driven deep into the Ground, and wreathed together with Nettles, strengthened with huge Heaps of Turf and Earth, and a deep Ditch: However, in process of time, the *Romans* finding the Insufficiency of this kind of Materials to keep out an Enemy of any considerable Strength, the Emperor *Severus*, *An. Dom. 123*, commanded the Wall, for a Barrier against the *Picts*, to be built of Stone, well cemented together: And *Aelius*, a *Roman General* in 430, rebuilt it of Brick nine or ten feet thick, and twelve feet high above-ground, besides the Parapet, well cemented with Mortar. A deep and broad Ditch on the North or outside thereof was constructed; and made it impregnable to an Enemy that was not provided with warlike Engines to make a Breach. This Stone-wall began at a Place called *Cousin's House*, about three Miles below *Newcastle upon Tyne*, and ended at a Place now called *Boulness*, upon the south side of the Entrance into *Solway Frith*, about ten Miles north-west of *Carlisle*; measuring sixty-eight Miles and three Furlongs, on account of the several Angles or Windings occasioned by carrying the Wall along the tops of all the Mountains and Precipices that lay in the Way, in order to make the Approach to it on the north side as impracticable as possible. At the Beginning and End of this Wall, and at proper but different Distances, from two to seven Miles, along the whole Course of it, there were erected large Forts, called *Stations*; in each of which was kept a numerous Garrison both of Horse and Foot; and between every two Stations there were also erected Redoubts, or little Watch-towers, at about three hundred and eight yards Distance from each other; in each of which a few Soldiers were posted, to give the Alarm upon the Appearance of an Enemy; by which means the Alarm could be given almost instantaneously from one end of the Wall to the other.

The Names and Situations of the Stations.

1 <i>Legedunum,</i> now called	<i>Cousin's House,</i> at the east-end of the Wall
2 <i>Pons Aelii,</i>	<i>Newcastle upon Tyne</i>
3 <i>Condercum,</i>	<i>Benwell-hill</i>
4 <i>Vindobala,</i>	<i>Rutchester</i>
5 <i>Hunnum,</i>	<i>Haltown-Chesters</i>
6 <i>Cilurnum,</i>	<i>Walwick-Chesters</i>
7 <i>Procolitia,</i>	<i>Carrabrough</i>
8 <i>Borcovicus,</i>	<i>House-steeds</i>
9 <i>Vindulana,</i>	<i>Little-Chesters</i>
10 <i>Aesica,</i>	<i>Great-Chesters</i>
11 <i>Magna,</i>	<i>Carivoran</i>
12 <i>Amboglanna,</i>	<i>Burdfawald</i>
13 <i>Petriana,</i>	<i>Cambeck-fort</i>
14 <i>Aballaba,</i>	<i>Scaleby-Castle</i>
15 <i>Congavata,</i>	<i>Stanwicks, on the north side of the River, over against Carlisle</i>
16 <i>Axelodunum,</i>	<i>Brugh</i>
17 <i>Gabrofentum,</i>	<i>Drumbrugh</i>
18 <i>Tunnoculum,</i>	<i>Boulness.</i>

All which are well ascertained both by the visible Remains of the Wall in many places, sufficient to trace out its Course; and by the many Pieces of monumental Inscriptions dug up from time to time, even in our Days, at or near the Stations above-recited.

Carlisle was well covered from the Incursions of the *Calcedonians*, by this Wall: but soon became a Prey to them, and other barbarous Nations, when the *Romans* withdrew their Legions. However its situation being considered as an excellent Barrier against the *Scots*, after the *Norman Conquest*, it was restored and improved both in Strength and Beauty. *William Rufus* fortified it with a Castle and Walls. King *Henry I.* dignified it with an episcopal See, and bestowed upon it many Privileges and Emoluments, to make it strong and populous. And at present, it is a wealthy and populous Place, well built, and encompassed by a strong Wall, with three Gates, viz. the *Calde*, or *Irish Gate*, on the South; the *Bother*, or *English Gate*, on the West; and the *Richard*, or *Scotch*

Scotch Gate, towards the North. King *Henry VIII.* added to the Fortifications a Citadel, or an additional Castle on the East Side, and made the Walls of the City so thick, that three Men might walk a-breast upon them within the Parapet. Such was the Attention of the Crown to the Importance of this Fortress against the Incursions of the Scots. But since the Union of the Crowns of *England* and *Scotland*, at the Demise of Queen *Elizabeth*, these Fortifications have been suffered to fall greatly to Decay. However the late Rebellion in 1745, when a Parcel of *Irish* and *French* Desperadoes, joined by a few *Scotchmen*, took and fortified themselves in *Carlisle*, who, had they been vigorously supported, might have cut out much work for a more powerful Army, than his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* had with him, should convince us, that it has been very impolitical to withdraw the Garrison, and to suffer the Fortifications of this Barrier, to be impaired so long as a foreign Enemy, or a Pretender can find Friends in *Scotland*, to disturb the Peace, and interrupt the Trade of *England*, as they have several times, from that Quarter.

This City is situate between the Conflux of the *Eden*, Situation over which there is a Bridge, on the North; the *Peterill*, on the East; and the *Gaude*, or *Couda*, on the West; three Rivers abounding with Fish. But it is small, the Present Walls being no more than about one Mile in compass. State. However, here are two Parish Churches, one dedicated to *St. Cuthbert*, the other to the *Virgin Mary*, which stands almost in the Middle of the Cathedral, though it is separated entirely from it by a Wall. It is also an episcopal See, wealthy and populous, and the Key of *England* on that Side. The Cathedral is a venerable old Pile, inclosed with a Wall in the Center of the City. *Cathedral.*

The Choir at the East-end, is one hundred and thirty-seven Feet long, and seventy-one broad, and the Tower, one hundred and twenty-three feet high, built in 1356, and is an exact Piece of Architecture. It has a Window forty-eight Feet high, and thirty Feet broad, adorned with Pillars of curious Workmanship. The Chapter consists of a Bishop, a Dean, a Chancellor, an Archdeacon, four Prebendaries; eight minor Canons, four lay Clerks, six Choristers, and six Alms-men.

Here was carried on a good Trade in the Fustian Manufacture,

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nufacture, but it has decreased of late Years. The Assizes and Quarter Sessions are kept in this City; and there is a considerable and reasonable Market on Saturdays, for Corn, Wool, and several other Commodities; and a Fair for horned Cattle and Linen, on the 26th of August, another on the 19th of September, for Horses and horned Cattle, and a third for Scotch horned Cattle on the first and second Saturdays after the 10th of October. This City sends two Representatives to Parliament, who are chosen by the Body of the Freemen. And it also gives Title of Earl to a younger Branch of the *Howards*.

Linstock.

The Particulars worth Notice near this City are *Linstock* and *Rose Castle*. *Linstock* is an ancient Castle given by *Waldeve*, Son of Earl *Gospatrick*, to the Church of *Carlisle*. *Rose Castle* is the Seat of the Bishop of *Carlisle*, which takes its Name from the sweetnes of its Situation; and though it was burnt down and almost destroyed in the Civil Wars in 1652, it has been repaired, restored, and made a very decent and commodious Palace.

Near to this Palace is the pleasant Seat called *Hatton Hall*, now in the Possession of the *Fletchers*.

Cocker-mouth.

Cockermouth, situate three hundred and sixty Miles from London, near the Conflux of the *Derwent* and *Cocker*; from which it derives its Name, and about nine Miles from the *Irish Sea*, lies low, divided into two parts by the *Cocker*; over which are two Stone-bridges. It is neatly built of Stone, between two Hills, and disposed into two Streets. On one of the Hills on the East Side of the *Cocker*, stands the Church, built by a Brief in 1711; and on the Hill on the West side of the same River, and on the South of the *Derwent* stand the Walls of a Castle, about six hundred Yards in compass; formerly belonging to the noble Family of *Perceys*. In that Street, which stands above the *Cocker*, are the Moot-hall and the Market-house for Corn. In the other Street below, is the Beast-market. The River is navigable, and Vessels of considerable Burthen come up hither. It is also a Borough, and sends two Members to the House of Commons; chosen by the Inhabitants at large; but it was never incorporated. The chief Magistrate is a Bailiff, chosen yearly by a Jury of sixteen Burghers, at the Court of the Lord of *Cockermouth*, who is the returning Officer. Here is a good Market on Mondays, and a Fair for horned Cattle

Cattle on the first *Monday* in *May*; and for Horses and horned Cattle, on the 10th of *October*.

About two Miles from hence are the Remains of an old *Pass*-*castle*, *Roman Fort*, now called *Pass Castle*. And at *Bridkirk* or *St. Bride's Church*, there is a Baptismal Font, which is a large open Vessel of green Stone, curiously engraven with Images, representing a Priest dipping a Child in the Water, and a *Danish* Inscription upon it, in *Runick* Characters, importing that *Ekard*, a noble *Dane*, was baptized at *Pass Castle*, and that his example was followed by all his Companions.

About six Miles from *Cockermouth*, at a Place called *Brackenthwaite*, there happened a most extraordinary Phænomenon, termed a *Water-spout*, on the 9th of *September*, 1760; of which we have the following Account, from a Gentleman on the Spot.

The Village of *Brackenthwaite*, which is a part of a large Valley, extending from North to South, about five Miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, is bounded on the East by a Ridge of very lofty Mountains, running from North to South, the southermost of which, *Graffmere*, is reputed the highest in *England*, except *Skiddaw*. Its Top is quite level, and exceeding spacious, so as almost to equal in area its base; and three others northward of it, pretty nigh regularly ascend, with a greater or lesser acclivity, according to the different distance of their Rise from the Plain; so as to unite in one narrow Summit, somewhat lower than *Graffinere*; with the extremity whereof it is connected by a narrow inclined Plain. Down the Gullies, between these several Mountains, descend three small Brooks, *Lizza*, *Hopebeck*, and *Habcarton*, in Streams little more than sufficient to turn an ordinary Mill; the first of which enters the Plain about the middle, and the second the most northern part of *Brackenthwaite*, and the third farther northward, at the Village of *Larton*. On this Summit, which is common to all the three Mountains, and forms, as it were, their joint Top, seems to have been one of their Breakings, or Falls of Water, as all the three Brooks were affected by it, and perhaps pretty nigh equally. But what made the Mischief produced by the others less considerable than that by *Lizza*, was a second Spout on the Extremity of the Top of *Graffmere*, the whole of whose Waters fell into its Channel.

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Channel. This second was the chief cause of the damage which ensued in the Valley, not only as it produced, in all probability, a much greater quantity of Water than the other, but principally by the vast quantity of Rubbish which it brought along with it, the whole Side of the Mountain, down which it rushed with inconceivable Rapidity, being covered with vast Heaps of Stones, Beds of Gravel, Sand, Earth, &c. which lying loose, were easily carried away with so impetuous a Torrent. Such a Mixture, carried with that Velocity that it must necessarily acquire down a Slope of a Mile in length, and so steep as to make an Angle of sixty with the Horizon, could not but make terrible Havock in the Valley. The Channel of the Brook being rocky, and its Bank rising to a considerable height on each Side from the Place of the Water of the second Spouts falling into *Lizza*, and mixing with that of the other down to the Plain, it was so far kept within pretty good bounds ; but it was no sooner freed from those restraints, than it made the most dreadful Devastation. Of the first Field it entered, it has swept away both the Soil and the Gravel quite to the Rock ; and the second, consisting of ten or twelve Acres, is entirely buried under a Sand-bank, of such a thickness, as never to be removed, nor the Field recovered. Instead of the old Channel, which did not exceed five or six feet in breath, and one in depth, a new one is now made, at least eighteen or twenty yards in breadth, and one and a half deep. Notwithstanding which, it overflowed its Banks on each Side, in such a prodigious Stream, as to be able, at the distance of a quarter of a Mile, to wash away a remarkably thick and strong Wall : and what is more wonderful, on the other side, even where on the smooth Surface of the Meadow there seemed nothing to resist its Progress, in some Places, to tear up vast Masses of Earth, which can no where be found, so as to leave a Pit of two and a half in depth, and of eight hundred or a thousand Yards in Area. Several other Pits, 'tis thought, were made, and afterwards filled up again with Stones and Sand ; otherwise 'tis difficult to imagine how the vast quantities of Stone, which composed the Walls nigh the Brook, not one of which is remaining, should have disappeared.

Such was the Ruin it made in the Meadows and arable Grounds,

Grounds, when at full liberty to spread itself, and, as it were, to roam at large : But, impatient of restraint, it was no sooner, by the inclination of the Ground, reduced within more scanty Limits, than it began to rage indignant, with redoubled Fury. Two Meadows were entirely taken away, and a Bed of Sand left in their Place. Its Course being afterwards through a Wood, not a Tree within its reach was left standing. Two Stone-bridges, well built, and exceeding strong, were carried away with the Torrent, and not one Remnant of the Materials which composed them to be found : Nay, what is more strange, a Causeway of prodigious breadth, supported by a most enormous Bank of Earth, which is remembered to have maintained its Identity these hundred Years, and which seemed, by its venerable antique Face, to have survived the Deluge, and to bid Defiance to Tempest, has been swept away from its Foundation, and its place left in the possession of the victorious Stream. In short, not to insist longer on Particulars, nothing which fell in its way was able to resist its Fury ; but Earth, Trees, Hedges, Stones, Walls, Bridges, Piers, Mounds, and whatever opposed its Course, were swept away by the Torrent, till the place where the Brook discharges itself into the River *Cocker*. Here an End was put to its Fury ; for, though the Channel of the River was far from being capacious enough to receive the whole of the Water, yet, on account of the vast level Plain on each Side, its overflowings were innocent, as it could only deluge to be stagnant. Happily, no Houses, were within its reach, though one very narrowly escaped, the Ground being all carried away to a considerable depth within two yards of it, where the solid Rock began, on which the House was founded ; and a Mill only escaped by the Channel's accidentally diverting its Force from it to the opposite Bank, which was all torn to pieces.

Ravenglass, compounded of the *Irish* Words *Ravigh* Ravenglass and *Glas*, which signify a brackey Green, on which this Town stands, between the small Rivers *Esk*, *Ert*, and *Mute*, which surround three parts of the Town, is a neat well-built Market-town, about two hundred and seventy-two Miles from *London*. And here is a good Harbour for Ships, made by the Conflux of the *Esk* and *Mute*, which here fall into the Sea. But the chief Support of the Town,

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Town, as I have been informed, is their Fishery, which turns out to a very good Account. Here is a Market on Saturdays, and a Fair for Horses, horned Cattle, and Yarn on June 8th, and August 5th. The Towns-people have the Privilege to take Wood from the royal Manors to make Weirs or Fish-garths in the River *Esk*, by Charter from King *John*.

About the Distance of two Miles and a half northward of this Town are to be seen the Ruins of an ancient Seat called *Moncaster*, a Mansion-house as old as the Conquest.

Egremont. Egremont, two hundred and eighty-seven Miles from London, is an ancient Place, as may be collected from its Castle, built by the Brother of the first Earl of Cumberland, upon a sharp-topt Hill. This Town is situated on the Banks of the little River *Broadwater*; and had once the Privilege of electing Members of Parliament, but now is dwindled into a small Market-town, whose Market is kept on Saturdays: And there is a Fair for Horses and horned Cattle on the 19th of September. Here also is a Harbour for Boats or small Craft: And there are two Bridges over the River *Broadwater*. It is an ancient Barony, and gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of the *Wyndhams*.

Gives Title of Earl.

St. Bee's Head. About a Mile from Egremont-castle is the Promontory called *St. Bee's Head*, where there is a Parish-church in the Gift of Sir James Lowther, Bart. and a good Grammar-school and Library, founded by Archbishop Grindal, and in the Gift of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxon. The Shore from this Head to the South-west draws in by degrees, and seems, by the Ruins, to have been fortified by the Romans in all places convenient for landing: And this was the Place where the Scots, when they came like a Deluge from Ireland, met with the greatest Opposition.

About three Miles south of Egremont is an ancient Watch-tower, supposed to be the Work of the Britons: and now called *Camaroon-castle*.

Whitehaven. Whitehaven, two hundred and eighty-nine Miles from London, is so called from the white Cliffs or Rocks that shelter the Harbour or Haven from Tempests. Its present flourishing State is chiefly owing to the Coal-trade established here by the Lowther Family within these forty or fifty Years; and now it is accounted the most considerable

able Port for that Trade in *England* next to *Newcastle upon Tyne*; forasmuch as from hence are served the City of *Dublin*, all the Towns of *Ireland* upon that Coast, some parts of *Scotland*, and the *Isle of Man*. Here also is a good Trade for Salt and other Commodities and Merchandise, since the Harbour has been improved under an Act of Parliament in Queen Anne's Reign, and by another Act in 1740, for repairing the Roads leading to this Town: Yet here is no navigable River. The Ships take in their Coals in the Road, which is very good: But here is a Custom-house. Likewise a good Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for Merchandise and Toys on the first of *August*.

Workington, two hundred and ninety-four Miles from ^{Working-}*ton*.
London, near the Mouth of the *Derwent*; is famous for the Goodness and Quantity of Salmon taken in that River, and sent fresh, on Horses, to the *London* Market, travelling Night and Day. Here is a very good Harbour for Ships; a handsome stone Bridge; a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair on the *Wednesday* before *Holy Thursday*, and on 18th *October*, for Merchandise and Toys.

Keswick, situated in a fruitful Plain almost encompassed by *Derwent Fells*, and on the north side of *Derwent Lake*, two hundred and eighty-three Miles from *London*; tho' it still preserves the Privilege of keeping a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Leather and woollen Yarn on the 2d of *August*, and was anciently a Town of good Note, is so decayed that it almost entirely subsists by the Miners, who have their smelting Houses here for the Black-lead dug out of the Mines in the adjacent Mountain of *Skiddaw*, which is accounted the highest Land in *England*, and riseth up with two mighty Heads, like *Parnassus*. This Town consists of one long Street; and has a Workhouse for the Poor of the Place, erected by Sir *John Banks* in the Reign of King *Charles I*. The Air is mild, being sheltered by the *Skiddaw* Mountain.

The *Skiddaw* Mountain, at the Foot of which *Keswick* is seated, is skirted with the Lake *Basingthwaite*, a Water about one Mile broad, and five Miles long, and with the impending Woods of *Widehope Fells*, on the opposite side, forms a beautiful and romantic Prospect. In the *Derwent* are several well-wooded Islands; and on that called *Lady-Island* we find the Ruins of a Castle, the ancient Seat of the *Ratcliffs*, Earls of *Derwentwater*, a Title extinct in the

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Bowden-stone.

the Person of *James, Earl of Derwentwater*, beheaded on Tower-hill for Rebellion in the Year 1715. From Keswick, on the left, to the *Wadnines*, is a Ridge of craggy Rocks for about four Miles ; and on the right is *Keswick-Lake*, beyond which is a Group of pyramidical Hills of an uncommon Appearance : And at the Head of this Lake the *Derwent* is contracted into a narrow River between two Precipices, eight hundred yards in perpendicular Height, whose Tops are covered with Wood : Under which, on the west side of the *Derwent*, lies a Village called *Grange*. After passing this Streight or Gut you are presented by Nature with the largest Stone in *England*; it is known by the Name of the *Bowden-stone*, of *Barrow-Dale*, equal in Size to a first-rate Man of War, and lies close to the Road-side.

From hence, passing forward towards the Black-lead-Mines, you enter another narrow Valley, winding thro' barren Mountains till you arrive at *Leathwaite*, about ten Miles from Keswick, and situate just under the Mines : Over which Village hangs a Mountain seven hundred yards high, to be climbed on foot, surrounded with Precipices horrid to behold, and spouting Jets of Waters, Cataracts, and Rivers, with an alarming Noise.

Black-lead-mines

The Black-lead grows in great Plenty from the Bottom of the Mountain to the Height of about three hundred yards, after reaching the Summit of the Blaek-lead-hill, you come into a large Plain to the West : From whence arises another craggy Ascent of about five hundred yards high : And this altogether is called *Unnisterre*. From this second Precipice the Prospect is still more dreadful, the horrid Projection of vast Promontories, the Vicinity of the Clouds, the Thunder of the Explosions of the Slate-quarries, with Mountains heaped on Mountains all around, fill the Mind with a kind of involuntary Horror and Amazement.

Penrith.

Penrith, two hundred and eighty-two Miles from London, or *Perith*, a British Name signifying Red-hill or Red-head, so called because the Ground and the Stone hereabout is reddish, is a large, well-built, wealthy, and populous Town, and allowed to be the second in the County for Trade and Wealth. It stands on a Hill called *Penrith Fell*, near the Conflux of the *Einst* and *Loder*. In King Henry VIII's Reign it gave Title to a suffragan Bishop. Here

Here is now a handsome spacious Market-house, and a beautiful spacious Church, lately built: And here was once a strong Castle on the west side of the Town, whose Ruins are still to be seen. This royal Castle continued in the Crown till King *William III.* granted it, with the Honour of *Penrith*, to *William Bentinck*, Earl of *Portland*, Ancestor to the present Duke of *Portland*. There is a good Market on *Tuesdays* for Corn and other Commodities; and a Fair for Horses and horned Cattle on *Whitsunday-Tuesday*, and *November 11th*. It carries on a very considerable Trade in Corn and Cattle, and particularly in tanned Leather. Here are two Charity-schools, endowed with 55*l.* per annum by Mr. *Robinson*.

Irebay, two hundred and eighty-nine Miles from *London*, situated at the Head of the *Eln*, is another considerable Market-town, small, but ancient, supposed to be the *Arbeia* of the *Romans*. It is now divided into two Manors, distinguished by the Names of *High Ireby* and *Lower Ireby*, and by way of eminence *Market Ireby*, because this Manor only enjoys the Privilege of holding a Market, which is kept on *Thursdays*. Here is also a Fair for Horses and horned Cattle on *February 24*, and *September 21*.

Wigtown, two hundred and eighty-eight Miles from *London*, has nothing to recommend it, except some *Roman* Altars, brought thither from other Places. Here is a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair for Merchandise and Toys on the *25th of March*.

The other Market-towns afford nothing worthy of Notice. *Kirkswold*, or the Church of *St. Oswald*, is small, two hundred and fifty-two Miles from *London*, has a ruined Castle, built before the Reign of King *John*, a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for horned Cattle on *Thursday before Whitsunday*, and the *5th of August*.

Alstone-moor, two hundred and seventy-six Miles from *London*, stands on the River *Eln*, has a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for horned Cattle, Horses, Linnen, and woollen Cloth, on the last *Thursday in May*, and *1st Thursday in September*. Near this Town the *South Tyne* takes its Rise; and there was once a Copper-mine near it.

Brampton, two hundred and eighty-seven Miles from *London*, is also a small Market-town on the new military Road from *Newcastle* to *Carlisle*. Here is an Hospital for six poor Men and six poor Women, with an Allowance for

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for a Chaplain. The Lordship is in the Earl of *Carlisle*, who keeps a Court-leet in this Town. The Market is on *Tuesdays*: And there is a Fair on the second *Wednesday* after *Whitsunday*, and on the last *Wednesday* in *August* for Horses and horned Cattle. Near *Brampton*, on the Top of a Hill, is a Trench to be seen called *The Mote*. And about three Miles west of the said Town stands *Narworth-castle*, a large Structure, with a Tower at each end; the Seat of the *Dacres* in the Reign of *Edward III.* now possessed by the Earls of *Carlisle*, and in very good Condition. In this Castle is a Library furnished with many valuable Manuscripts relating to Heraldry and *English History*: And in the Hall are the Pictures of all the Kings of *England* from the *Saxon Times*.

Longtown. *Longtown*, three hundred and fifteen Miles from *London*, stands at the Conflux of the Rivers *Eiske* and *Kirksoe*, is very small, but has a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *Thursday* after *Whitsunday* for Horses and Linnen-yarn, and on *Thursday* after 22d of *November* for Horses, horned Cattle, and Linnen-cloth. Here is an Hospital, and a Charity-school for sixty Children.

Bootle. *Bootle* or *Bowtle*, near the southern Extremity of this County, is a small Town, but of great Antiquity, for it was the Inheritance of the *Cowplands* soon after the Conquest: And it has a considerable Market on *Wednesdays*; and two Fairs, on *April 5*, and *September 24*, for Cloth and Corn. About three Miles south-west of this Town is the Town and Castle of *Millum*.

Abbey-Holm. About five Miles west of *Wigtown*, and situate on a Branch of the *Solway Frith*, stands *Abbey-holm*, or *Holm*, or *Holm Cultrum*, once a Place of Note, on account of an Abbey founded upon this Spot by King *Henry II.* The Church, after the Dissolution of the Abbey, was made parochial; and Queen *Mary* gave the Impropriation to the University of *Oxford*. And this Town still retains the Privilege of a Market on *Saturdays*, and of a Fair for Horses and black Cattle on *October 29th*. The Monks of this Abbey built *Walstey Castle*, about five Miles westward from hence, as a Repository for their Charters, Records, &c. to secure them from the Scotch Plunderers, who frequently invaded those parts.

In reviewing this County we find several more Places worthy of our notice.

Broughness

Boulness, or *Bowness*, on *Gálway Firth*, at the west end *Boulness*, of the *Picts-wall*, was the outmost Limit of the Province of *Britain*, and where the celebrated Author *Antoninus* began his *Itinerary*. It is now no more than a very small Village, but has a Fort, as a Testimony of its Antiquity; which is frequently confirmed by the Ruins of old Buildings, &c. turned up by the Plough in the adjacent Grounds.

The Way from all the trading Towns on the Coast of *Cumberland* to *Scotland* is cross the *Solway Firth* at *Bowness*. This Water is represented in our Maps as a large Arm of *Sands*. the Sea, but it is easily fordible by those who are acquainted with the Bottom. It is not, however, always fordible in the same place, the sands being continually shifting; nor indeed can it be always safely forded when the Shallows are known, because the Sands in some places are only a Stratum lying over a stiff Marle, which not being hard enough to support the Weight of the Passenger, nor soft enough to swallow him at once, gives way by degrees; and though by his utmost Efforts he cannot escape, but sinks deeper and deeper at every Struggle, yet he will be sometimes more than a Quarter of an Hour before he is buried to the Chin, and then after beating the Surface with his Arms extended, the last ineffectual Attempt for Life, the Quag at once suffocates him, and buries the Body.

The Place of these Quicksands, which are sometimes thirty yards in extent, is also continually changing, so that the most skilful Guide cannot always avoid them; the best way to escape is to put Spurs to the Horse, and ride full-speed, as soon as the Ground is first perceived to have a tremulous Motion under-foot; for the time, which the same Spot sustains the Weight of the Horse, is then so very short, that the Sand does not give way soon enough to prevent the Force of the next Spring. It is also adviseable never to go over this Place alone, nor for the Company to keep close together, for if they do, all may be surprized at once, and consequently all will perish for want of Help; but if one only finds himself sinking, the rest may afford him Assistance. The usual method is to tread him out, which is thus performed; a Layer of Straw or Brush-wood must be laid round him, or if nothing better is at hand, a great Coat or two; upon this some Person

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must tread nimbly, either in a Circle or backward and forward, and the Ground, being pressed by the Weight, will gradually squeeze up the sinking Person till he can get on the artificial Stratum, and both must then run for their Lives.

Buchanan and the *Scots* Monks, who have mentioned these Quicksands, greatly exaggerate the Danger; for when the Water is so low as that the Sands are uncovered, they become so firm and hard, that no Danger can happen in passing them; and at other times so much Caution is now used, that a Life is rarely lost.

Tide.

It often happens that two things equally dangerous are not equally the Objects of Dread, and so it is here; for while the utmost Vigilance is used with respect to the Sands, sufficient Care is not taken to be in Security against the Tide. The Wind here is generally at West, and when it happens to concur with a Spring-flow, the Water drives in with such Rapidity over this level Coast, that no Horse can outrun it; but the Tide still gains upon the Rider, and at length washes him away. Many Persons of good Family and Fortune have been thus lost by their impatience, which, perhaps, without any reasonable motive hurried them over the Sands while the Tide was coming in, upon a groundless Presumption that it would not flow fast enough to destroy them, when they might have been in perfect Safety by waiting a few Hours for the Ebb.

Bowness is situated on a Promontory, on which is also a *Roman* Fort called *Tuno-celum*, which overlooks the Bay.

The Inhabitants are all Fishermen, and their manner of taking Salmon is somewhat uncommon, as it is adapted to their peculiar Situation on a level Shore, which is soon covered and soon left dry, for a great extent, at the Flux and Reflux of the Tide.

Salmon
Fishery.

The Tide brings in large Quantities of this Fish, which, when it ebbs, are seen in Shoals upon the Sands just below the Surface of the Water, and sometimes scarce covered; at this time the Coast is crowded with Fishermen, each having a Staff of Ash about fourteen feet long, armed at the end with three barbed Spikes, very like the Trident which Painters and Statuaries have given *Neptune*, as the Symbol of his Dominion. This Weapon they call a *Leyster*, and as soon as the Fish are to be seen, they dart

it

it at them with such Strength and Dexterity, as scarce ever to miss their Mark, or fail of disabling the Fish they strike from getting back to Sea.

As the great Extent of Shoal on this Coast consists of Sand, which takes a new Figure almost every Tide, there is frequently large Hollows or Pools left of very shallow Water after the Tide has left the other parts quite dry; and it often happens that the Shoals of Salmon brought in by the Flow are followed by Porpusse^s, some of which seldom fail of being left in these Pools at the Turn of the Tide. These, of which there will sometimes be twenty in one Pool, are immediately surrounded and attacked by the Fishermen; the Battle, which is often obstinate and long before the Porpus is killed, affords much Diversion to a Spectator. This Fish is cut to Pieces, and its Flesh affords a great Quantity of Oil, which turns to very good Account.

Besides Salmon and Porpus the Fishers take Flukes and Herrings in great Numbers.

At *Salkelds*, on the River *Eden*, there is a Circle of Stones, in Number seventy-seven, each of which is ten feet high, and before them stands a single one by itself fifteen foot high, called *Long Megg* and her Daughters; and within the Circle are two Heaps of Stones, supposed to cover some dead Bodies buried on that Spot: Others take these great Stones to be Monuments erected at the solemn Investiture of some *Danish* King; and that the two Heaps of small Stones have been gathered off the Plough-lands, and thrown in thither.

Corby-castle is a neat plain Building of Stone. The entrance is by a square Court-yard. On the right hand are the Gardens; on the left, Offices for Servants and Stables. The House, which is plentifully supplied with Water from Springs into large Reservoirs, stands on the Precipice of a high Rock, which, in the back part, is about a hundred feet high. In this Rock is cut a regular Pair of Stairs of about six feet wide, with all their Ornaments down to the Bottom. As you descend these Stairs you pass by several Rooms, hewn out of the Rock, about sixteen Feet square, which have no other Furniture than Tables and Seats made out of the Stone. At the Bottom of these Stairs you ascend another Pair ten feet high, which leads to a Terrace, made in form of a Semicircle; by the side

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of which runs the River *Eden*, having a Pair of Stairs to take Water at. This Terrace presents a fine View of another part of the Rock, of equal height with the former; from the Top of which falls a most wonderful curious Cascade four hundred feet high at least. The River is well stocked with Salmon and other Fish. And over against the House are the Ruins of an old Castle called *Weatherel-lower*.

Whitfield-park. In *Whitfield-park*, on the Borders of *Cumberland*, there is a famous Column or Pillar called the *Countess's Pillar*, and the best and most curious Piece of its kind in *Britain*, built of Free-stone upon the old *Roman Way*, and curiously wrought in *Basse-relievo*. There is an Obelisk on the Top. Several Coats of Arms and Devices are put in proper Places all over it; a Dial on every side, and a brass Plate, signifying, that it was erected by *Ann*, the Countess Dowager of *Pembroke*, on the 2d *April*, 1616, and the Cause thereof.

Moun-
tains. To these we may add the most remarkable Mountains in *Cumberland*, as (1) that called the *Wry-nose*, on the Top of which, near the Highway-side are three *Shire-stones*, which, though they lye within a Foot of each other, are in three different Counties, viz. in *Cumberland*, *Westmoreland*, and *Lancashire*; (2) the *Skiddaw*; (3) the *Lauvellin*; (4) the *Castinand*: Of which three last-named there goes this proverbial Rhime:

Skiddaw, Lauvellin, and Castinand
Are the highest Hills in all England.

Medicinal
Spring. There is a medicinal Spring that flows out of a Rock, near *Brampton*, impregnate with Sulphur, Nitre, and Vitriol; and allowed to be of great Efficacy in the Stone and all cutaneous Disorders.

Rose-castle *Rose-castle*, the present Seat of the Bishops of *Carlisle*, is built upon the Scite of the old *Roman Station Congavata*, where the second Cohort of the *Lergi* was quartered, and the Castle in which King *Edward I.* lodged in one of his Expeditions into *Scotland*.

Netherby. Near *Netherby*, a little Village upon the *Esk*, north-west of *Brampton*, there are the Remains of the *Æfica*, a considerable *Roman City*. And in the Walls of the Mansion-house here are several ancient Inscriptions, particularly this: *IMP. COMM. COS. i. e. Imperatori Commodo Confuli :*

Confuli: Which seems to have been erected about the Year 155, when *Commodus* was saluted by the Title *Imperator Britannicus*.

At the Conflux of the *Alne* and *Tyne*, not far from Whitley-
Ashton-moor, may be seen the Remains of another *Roman* castle.
large Town. It is now called *Whitley-castle*.

At *Moresby*, a Village two Miles north of *Whitehaven*, Moresby,
there is a Harbour for Ships. And not far from hence
stands *Hay-castle*, a Piece of Antiquity. Hay-castle.

About eight Miles south-west of the City of *Carlisle* are OldCarlisle
to be seen the Ruins of the old City of *Carlisle* (according
to others it was the *Olenacum* of the *Romans*); in and
near which have been found and dug up several Pieces of
Roman Antiquity, and two *Roman* Altars, so lately as in
the Year 1755, and another in the Year following.

Dacre-castle, about nine Miles from *Penrith*, is the *Dacre-*
Place where *Constantine*, King of *Scots*, and *Eugenius*, castle.
King of *Cumberland*, put themselves and their Kingdoms
under the Protection of *Athelstan*, King of *England*; and
is now in the Possession of *Edward Hassel*, Esq;

To the east of *Boulness-castle*, and on the north side of Drum-
the *Picts-wall*, stands *Drumbrugh-castle*, originally a Ro-
man Station, and afterwards rendered memorable by the
untimely Death of King *Edward I.* who here departed
this Life on the 7th of *July*, 1307, when he was marching
against the *Scots*. The Spot on which he died was
originally preserved by great Stones rolled thereon; but
in 1685, *Henry Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, caused a hand-
some square Pillar, nine yards and a half high, to be
erected thereon.

Five Miles east of *Carlisle* is a small Village called *We- Wetherall*.
therall, where is seen a square Structure, supposed to be
the Gate-house to a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks, founded
in the Reign of *William Rufus*, and at its Dissolution given
to the Church of *Carlisle*. Near these Ruins are several
subterraneous Houses or Cells for Hermits, consisting of
two Rooms, one within another, of about six yards square
each, cut out of the Rock, and of difficult Access.

One *Bueth*, in the Reign of the Conqueror, built a *Bew-castle*
Castle that still bears his Name, about twelve Miles east
of *Langtown*. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* this Castle
was in the Crown, and garrisoned. The Church is in a
ruinous Condition. But there is a very great curiosity in

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the Church-yard : It is a Cross, about fifteen feet high, well preserved from the Weather by a white oily Cement, with which it is washed. It is two feet broad at bottom, and tapers square up to the top : On the west side is the Representation of a Priest in his Robes, and with a Glory round his Head ; and of the *Virgin Mary* with *Jesus* in her Arms : On the north side is a great deal of Chequer-work, with an Inscription, which has not yet been rightly decyphered.

The SEATS of the *Nobility* and *Gentry* in CUMBERLAND.

DRUMBRUGH-CASTLE and GREYSTOCK-CASTLE, of the Duke of *Norfolk*.

NAWORTH-CASTLE, the Seat of the Earl of *Carlisle*.

WHITEHAVEN, the Seat of Sir *James Lowther*, Bart.

EDEN-HALL, the Seat of Sir *Philip Musgrave*, Bart.

HAYTON-CASTLE, the Seat of Sir *Richard Musgrave*, Bart.

PENRITH-CASTLE, the Seat of the Earl of *Thanet*.

DALSTON-HALL, the Seat of Sir —— *Dalston*, Bart.

HIGH-CLOSE, the Seat of Sir *Milford Lawson*, Bart.

And many other Gentlemen's Seats and Hous-es, some of the principal of which have been already mentioned.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
C O U N T Y o f *D E R B Y*,
O R
D E R B Y S H I R E.

THIS County is named from the chief Town Name. within its District. It is situated on the north Situation. side of the River *Trent*, about a hundred and sixty-four Miles in circumference; an inland Extent. County, bounded on the North by *Yorkshire*, on the East by *Nottinghamshire*, on the West by *Cheshire* and *Staffordshire*, and on the South by *Warwickshire* and *Leicestershire*. Sixty Miles in length from *Stratton*, on the Borders of *Leicestershire*, to the most northern extremity of the *Peak*, thirty-eight Miles in breadth where broadest, but only nine Miles at the south end.

It contains about eight hundred and forty-five square Miles, and is well watered by the Rivers *Dove* and *Derwent*, the *Irwell* and *Crawlow*, and the Rivulets that run into them.

The *Dove* rises in the north-west part of the County, near the three Shire-stones, and falls into the *Trent* about five Miles north of *Burton*: By which Course it becomes a Boundary between *Derbyshire* and *Staffordshire*. It takes its Name from the Colour of its Water, which resembles

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the Feathers of a *Dove*. The many Mountains, through which it runs, make this River rise so high suddenly as to surprize Sheep and Cattle grazing on its fertile Banks, and made fertile by this very Misfortune: For, this River springing originally from a Bed of Lime-stone, its Water becomes rich and fertile by the rich Materials, that wash from the Mountains into it in sudden Rains.

Derwent. The *Derwent*, rising in the *Peake* and most northern part of *Derbyshire*, runs quite through the County from North-west to South-east, and falls into the *Trent* also about eight Miles below *Derby* Town. The Water of this River is of a black Hue, tinctured by the Soil through which it runs. It not only divides the County into two parts, but it seems to divide the Soil and the Air also.

Erwash. The *Erwash* rises about four Miles south of *Mansfield*; divides part of this County from *Nottinghamshire*; and falls into the *Trent* about eleven Miles east-south-east of *Derby*, without washing any one considerable Place in its Course.

Crawlow. The *Crawlow* waters the northern parts; but has nothing remarkable in it.

Air. The Air on the east side of the *Derwent* is remarkably wholesome and agreeable; but it is sharper, variable, and not accounted so healthy on the west side, which is called the *Peake*.

Soil. The Soil in the east and south parts is well cultivated; fruitful in all sorts of Grain, especially Barley; and adorned with many fine Seats and Parks: But the western Soil on the River *Derwent*, consisting chiefly of bleak Hills and almost inaccessible Mountains, are mostly barren (except a few Fields of Oats and the Meadow-land in the Valleys, in which great Flocks of Sheep and other Cattle are fed); yet the Bowels of these Mountains are so rich in Mines of Lead, Antimony, Iron, Coal, Allum, green and white Vitriol, and Quarries of Marble, Alabaster, Spar, Mill-stones, &c. that they, with the great Improvement now in Agitation, by Virtue of an A&t of Parliament, to open a Water-carriage into the north Seas for such heavy Commodities, will soon yield as much Profit to the Owners as any other part.

Produce. The Produce of this County is very large Sheep in great Abundance; good Store of black Cattle; Oats, with which they make both good Bread, and brew good Beer; Iron, Coal, Free-stone, Lime-stone, Marble, Alabaster, Mill-

Mill-stones, Grind-stones, Whet-stones, Allum, &c.
but chiefly Lead, of which here is great Plenty and very
good.

This County is divided into six Hundreds, in which are one hundred and six Parishes, in the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*: it sends two Knights of the Shire to represent it in Parliament, and two for the Town of *Derby*.

The principal Towns in *Derbyshire* are *Derby*, *Ashbarn*, *Wirksworth*, *Alfreton*, *Winsire*, *Bakenell*, *Chesterfield*, *Tideswell*, *Chapel in Frith*, *Dronfield*, and *Balsover*.

Derby is the County-town, a hundred and twenty-two Miles from *London*, and gives Name to the *Shire*. Its Name was, in the *Danish* Age, *Deoraby*, which signifies a Shelter for Deer, for it was anciently a Park; so that the Corporation to this Day, retains a Buck in their Arms. It is situate on the west side of the *Derwent*, over which it has a good Stone-bridge of five Arches. This was a Borough in *Edward the Confessor's* Reign, and now is the only Town in the County that sends Representatives to Parliament, who are two, and chosen by the Freemen and sworn Burghesses. The south side of *Derby* is washed by *Martin-brook*, a Rivulet with nine Bridges over it. The Town is large, well built, rich, and populous; exempt from paying Toll in *London* and many other Places. It is a staple or settled Mart for Wool; but its chief Trade is in Corn, Malt, and fine Ale; great Quantities of which are sent to *London* by Water, the *Derwent* being made navigable to the *Trent*. There are in it five Parish-churches, of which *Allhallows* has the Preference, and is adorned with a beautiful high Steeple: And the Town-hall is a fine Structure of Free-stone, in which the Assizes and Sessions are kept. At a little Distance from the Town has been lately erected an airy County gaol, with a fine Court-house for holding the Assizes. The Government of this Corporation (by Charter from King *Charles I.*) is in a Mayor, High-steward, Recorder, nine Aldermen, fourteen Brethren, fourteen Common-councilmen, and a Town-clerk. Near *Allhallows* is an Hospital for eight poor Men and four Women. Many Gentlemen, who have Estates on the *Peake*, reside here: And there is a good Course for Horse-races on the Ground called the *Row Ditches* near this Town. The Market is kept on *Fridays*, and a Fair on *Wednesday* in *Lent-assize-week* for Cheese; on *Friday* in *Easter-week*

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week for horned or black Cattle; on *Friday* after *May-day*, and *Friday* in *Whitsun-week*, and on the 25th of *July* for black Cattle; on the 27th, 28th, 29th of *September* for Cheese; and on *Friday* before *Michaelmas* for horned Cattle.

Noble Family of the Stanley.

This Town gives Title of *Earl* to the noble Family of *Stanley*. The Earls of *Derby* are of the ancient Nobility of this Realm, for they are descended from *Thomas Lord Stanley*, who married the Lady *Margaret*, Widow of *Edmund Earl of Richmond*, and Mother of King *Henry VII.* and joining the Earl of *Richmond* his Son, at the Battle of *Bosworth*, obtained a complete Victory over King *Richard III.* and after the said *Richard* was slain in the Field of Battle, the Lord *Stanley* set the Crown, which fell from *Richard's* Head, upon the Head of the Earl of *Richmond*, and proclaimed him King of *England*, by the Name, Stile, and Title of King *Henry VII.*

Silk-Mill.

From St. *Mary's* Bridge in this Town, you have a fine Prospect of the East-side of the *Silk-works*, erected at the Expence, and by the Direction of Sir *Thomas Lombe*, Knight and Alderman of *London*, who brought the Design of this Mill to throw Silk from *Italy* in 1733. These Works are situate upon an Island in the *Derwent*, which they fill, except an Area to turn a Coach, or other Carriage betwixt the Buildings. At the North-end are Lodging Rooms, and other Conveniences for a Family, with a common Throwster's Shop adjoining, containing eight double *Dutch Mills* (turned by a small Water-wheel on the West-side) four in the lower, and four in the upper Floor, with Gallery and Shop-room for Doublers. To the South-end of this Shop, joins a large Building, five stories high above the Arches, and about a hundred and forty feet in length, containing the Machinery for working *ITALIAN Organzine*, and is a regular Brick-building, standing upon twelve Stone-arches. This Piece of Machinery consists of eight large Mills for spinning the Silk, and four for twisting after the *Italian Manner*. These are the two lower Stories; and the three upper Stories contain Engines for winding the raw Silk, which prepares it for the other Operations. All the Works in the five Stories are warmed equally by a Fire-engine contrivcd for that purpose, and are turned by one Water-wheel of twenty-three feet diameter, on the West-side,

In

In which are 26,586 Wheels, 97,546, or 97,746, Movements; any one of which may be stopped separately and independent of the rest; and they work 73,726 yards of Silk, every time the Water-wheel goes round, which it performs thrice in a Minute; so that here are dispatched 318,496,320, or 318,504,960, yards of Silk in one day and night. One Fire-engine, as said before, conveys warm Air to every part of the Machine, and one Regulator governs the whole Work. At the South-end of these Buildings are Warehouses, and other Conveniences, and a Turret with a Bell to call the Work-people together, about three hundred in number.

This Machine is a Curiosity not to be equalled in the three Kingdoms, and was judged by the Legislature to be of such great Importance to the Silk-Trade of this Nation, that they purchased the Model of it from Sir Thomas, at the national Expence of 14,000*l.* in order to secure and to perpetuate the Art of making the same Machine for the future, which Model is kept in the *Record Office* in the *Tower of London*, and has been copied at three different places with success, and to the great Improvement of our Silk Manufacture.

Ashborne, or *Ashburn*, about ten Miles from *Derby*, and *Ashborne*.
 a hundred and thirty-three from *London*, situate on the
 East Banks of the River *Dove*, and on a rich Soil, had been
 a flourishing Town, 'till, as the Tradition of the Place
 goes, the Inhabitants were brought first into a state of
 litigious Contention, and then reduced to Poverty, or
 driven away, by an extraordinary number of Attornies, Ruined by
 that settled in and about this Town, in the last Age. Attorneys.
 However it is still a pretty large Town, and in a fair way
 of recovery by a great Trade in Cheese, which is sent from
 hence in great quantities down the *Trent*. Here is a Mar-
 ket on *Saturdays*; and no less than seven Fairs on *Februa-*
ry 13, for Horses and horned Cattle, *April 3*, *May 21*,
 and *July 5*, for the same, and for Wool; and on *Au-*
gust 16, *October 20*, and *November 29*, for Horses and
 black Cattle: Where note, that the Fairs for Horses be-
 gin three or four days before the Fair-day here set down,
 and if the 29th of *November* falls upon a *Sunday*, then the
 Fair is kept on the *Saturday* before; for the Rule is to
 keep it on *St. Andrew's Eve*.

Worksworth, a hundred and eighteen Miles from *Lon-* Work-
don, *worth*.

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don, is a large populous Town, and the chief Town within the *Peake*. Here is a handsome Church, a Free-school, and an Alms-house, and the greatest Market in *England* for Lead, lying commodious for the smelting Furnaces at *Crech*, a small Village in the Neighbourhood. Here is kept the *Banmoot*, or Court to determine all disputes amongst the Mines above, as well as under ground; which Court is composed of a Master and twenty-four Jurors, who are empowered, when a Person has found a Vein of Ore in another Man's Land (except Orchards and Gardens) to set out to him two Meres of Ground, twenty-nine yards long in a *Pipe-work*, as they term it, and fourteen yards square, in a *Flat-work*, appointing one Mere, and other Perquisites, to the Owner of the Land for the Passage of Carts, use of Timber, and other Conveniences. The King claims the 13th Penny of the Produce of these Lead-mines, as a Duty; for which the Proprietors compound at the Rate of 1000*l.* per Annum, and it is generally believed that the Tythes of *Worksworth*, is worth as much yearly to the Rector of the Parish. There are also Veins of Antimony found near this Place; and good Mill-stones and Grind-stones are dug out of its Quarries. Here is a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair for horned Cattle on *Shrove-Tuesday*, *May 1*, and *September 3*.

Matlock.

Near this Town lies the Village of *Matlock*, upon the very *Edge* of the *Derwent*, and is remarkable for its fanative Springs. The principal of which is encompassed with a Stone-wall, which raises the Water to a due Height. There is room within the House, built over the Spring, to walk round the Bath, and Steps to go down to it gradually. The Prospect of the adjacent Country, is truly romantic; for the extended Sides of the Mountains are all craggy and rocky; and the dripping Streams, that trickle down on every Side, are interspersed with terrifying Cataracts; which, with crawling Shrubs, the Fences, or Walls of rough Stones, altogether form a View delightfully astonishing; nor can there be found any place so adapted for the Resort of sighing Nymphs and Swains as the *Lovers Walk*.

The Bath.

To this we shall add the following Description lately transmitted to the Author. *Matlock Bath* consists of one uniform Range of Buildings; besides an Out-house of handsome

handsome lodging Rooms nearly adjoining ; and the Stables, which are at a distance from the House. In the first part of these Buildings are two Baths, one for Gentlemen ; the other for Ladies ; with Entrances and dressing Rooms quite distinct. The Ladies Bath is arched with Stone about ten feet above the Surface of the Water, which renders it cool, and extremely private. Over the Baths are the Lodging-rooms, for the convenience of those who bathe constantly. Beyond the Bath on the Ground-floor, is a Range of Rooms, each of which is capable of containing a dozen People, very commodiously ; and at the further end is a large Kitchen, and a Servant's-hall. In the middle of the Building is a grand Stair-case, and fronting the top of it is a Music-room, with a large commodious Assembly-room on the Right-hand. There is a passage out of it on the side of the Hill, which rises to a great height, and shelters the back-part of the House. The Company for the time being, generally make but one Family, for they Breakfast, dine and sup together in this Room.

Before the front of this House there runs a spacious Terras, from whence they descend by a few Steps to a level Grass-plat, where they walk or play at Bowls. At the edge of this Green there is a Dwarf-wall : beyond which descends a rocky Shelf to the River *Derwent*, which is here very rude and rapid. It runs with a murmuring Noise, encreased by the reverberation of the sound from impending Rocks ; the highest of which is called *Matlock-Tor*, and measures one hundred and twenty yards perpendicular, or ten yards higher than the top of *St. Paul's*.

On one side of the House is a Grove of lofty Trees ; and on the other a delightful shady Lawn, called the *Lovers Walk*. In fine, the whole place is surrounded with such agreeable Landscapes, fine Woods, pleasant Walks, high Rocks, steep Hills, and romantic Views, that, together with the roaring Stream of the *Derwent*, it may be called a Paradise. Besides the Expence of living here, is another great Advantage : let a Person stay ever so long, it costs nothing for lodging, or bathing. The whole Expences amount to no more than three Shillings a Day, for Meals, and Tea in the Afternoon ; and this is managed by Servants placed here by Gentlemen who built the Houses by Subscription.

The

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The Water of this Bath is calcarious, nearly agreeing with *Bristol* Water, with regard to the quantity of Earth it contains, and is more powerful in sweetning the Blood and Humours, than that of *Buxton*. As to its Virtues, they are nearly the same as the Waters at *Bristol* and *Buxton*, both for internal and external Use.

Alfreton.

Afreton, (qu. *Alfred's Town*) is a little Market-Town a hundred and thirty-five Miles from *London*, on the Borders of *Nottinghamshire*. It boasteth of its Antiquity and Foundation by King *Alfred*, and is now well frequented by the neighbouring Gentry, and maintains a good Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair on the 30th of *July*, for Horses and black Cattle; and this Town bears the Reputation of brewing the best flavoured, and strongest Ale in the County.

Bakewell.

Bakewell, a hundred and forty-one Miles from *London*, is a Place of very great Antiquity, and once a *Roman Station*, upon the River *Wye*, and near to its Conflux with the *Derwent*. It is now a large Town, and accounted the best on the North-west Side of the *Peak*; was made a Borough by *Edward the Elder*, and is now a peculiar Parish with *seven Chapels of Ease*, exempt from episcopal Jurisdiction. Its Market is kept on *Mondays*, and is chiefly for Lead. And there is a Fair on *Easter-Monday*, *Whit-fun-Monday*, *August 13*, on the *Monday* after the 10th of *October*, and the *Monday* after the 22d of *November*, for Cattle and Horses. It is supposed to have taken its Name from the Baths and Springs of hot Water, now called *Buxton Wells*, near it, for *Bake*, *Bade*, or *Baden*, in Saxon and German, signifies a *Well*.

Scarsdale.

East of this Town, and on the other side of the *Derwent*, lies the rich fruitful Valley called *Scarsdale*, or the *Dale* or *Vally* between *Scars* and *Rocks*, which has had the honour to give the Title of Earl to the Family of the *Leaks*.

Chesterfield.

Within the Limits of *Scarsdale*, we find the Corporation of *Chesterfield*, a hundred and twenty-seven Miles from *London*, the chief Town of the Hundred of *Scarsdale*. The Church is a fine Structure, pleasantly situated on the side of a Hill, and a fruitful Soil, between the *Ibber* and the *Rother*, whose Buildings are handsome, and Inhabitants are numerous. King *John* made this a free *Borough*

rough. Its present Government is in a Mayor and Aldermen. Here is a considerable Market on Saturdays, and a large Market-place well supplied with Lead, Grocery, Mercery, Malt, Leather, Stockings, Blankets, Bedding, &c. with which Commodities this Town carries on a considerable Trade, not only with the neighbouring Counties, but with *London* also. The Free-school in *Chesterfield* is said to be the most considerable in the North of *England*, and sends many Scholars to the Universities, especially to *Cambridge*. The Church is large and handsome; but the Spire, being built with Timber, and covered with Lead, is warped by the Weather from its perpendicular Direction. The Market-place is spacious, and a Market-house has been lately erected. The Houses in this Town are for the most part built of rough Stone, and covered with Slate. And there are seven Fairs, on *January 25*, *February 28*, *April 3*, *May 4*, *July 4*, for Cattle, Horses, and Pedlary; and on *September 25*, for Cheese, Onions, and Pedlary; and on *November 25*, for Cattle, Sheep, and Pedlary.

This Town gives Title to the Family of *Stanhope*, originally of *Stanhope*, on the west side of the County of *Durham*, on which the Honour of a Baron was conferred in the fourteenth *James I.* and that of an Earl in the fourth *Charles I.*

Tideswell, on the North-west of *Chesterfield*, and about a hundred and forty six Miles from *London*, takes its Name from a Spring near it that constantly ebbs and flows with the Tide of the Sea, and is a small Market-town, and has a good Church and Free-school, a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair for Cattle and Sheep on *May 3*, the first *Wednesday* in *September*, and on the 18th of *October*.

About five Miles west from *Tideswell*, and a hundred and forty-nine Miles from *London*, stands *Chappel in le Firth*, which has an ancient Right to a Market on *Saturdays*: But though this has been disused there are kept up the Fairs, on *Thursday before Old Christmas-day*, *February 13*, *March 29*, *Thursday before Easter*, *April 30*, *Holy Thursday*, three Weeks after *Holy Thursday*, all for Cattle; on *July 7*, for Wool; on *Thursday before August 24*, for Cheese and Sheep; and on *Thursday after September 29*, and

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and *Thursday* before November 11, for Cattle; and a Market on *Thursdays*.

Dronfield.

Dronfield or *Dranfield*, situate in a pleasant Valley, about a hundred and forty-eight Miles from *London*, abounds with Gentry and fine Buildings on account of the Salubrity of its Air, in which it is affirmed, that consumptive and asthmatical People, that resort thither, are able to spin out their Days to a good old Age. Here is a handsome Church*, dedicated to St. *John Baptist*, whose Chancel exceeds any in the County, and its Spire is a hundred and thirty-two feet high, being equal to the length of the whole Church; an ancient Foundation, in the Gift of *John a Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*; but had not a Right to keep a Market, till a Charter was obtained for that purpose, and for holding four Fairs, by the Lord of the Manor, in 1670. The Market-day is *Thursday*, and well provided with all sorts of Provisions; and the Fair-days are *January 10*, *April 14*, *July 15*, for Sheep and Cattle; and *September 1*, for Cheese. Here is a Charity-school, and a well-endowed free Grammar-school, founded in 1567.

Balsover.

Balsover, a hundred and forty-two Miles from *London*, is situate in a good Soil and Air, and supposed to have been a *Danish* Fortification, of which there are now to be seen two large Ditches or Trenches. At present the Town is pretty large, tolerably built, and enjoys a Market on *Fridays*. But it is most remarkable for its Castle, a beautiful modern Structure, on high Ground. It has Turrets, to one of which there leads a Stair-case, which seems to have been a part of the old Castle, as well as the Rooms adjoining. The other part, built near the Castle, is a famous Gallery, seventy-two yards in length, and seven yards broad within the Cieling; a very beautiful regular Building, with Battlements at the top, and is now possessed by the Earl of *Oxford*.

* In the Chancel of this Church there is depicted, on a Glass Window, a Man playing upon a Violin, which, being very ancient, may in some measure help us to guess at the Antiquity of that musical Instrument in *England*, and to shew how much it has been improved; for this Picture of a Violin then in use has no Neck nor Finger-board, and only four Strings, as sufficient to express a Psalm-tune.

We

We come now to the seven Wonders of the *Peake**, which Mr. Hobbs comprised in this single Hexameter :

Ædes, Mons, Barathrum, binus Fons, Antraque bina.
1 2 3 4 and 5 6 and 7

Chatsworth-house, a noble and stately Palace of the Duke Chatsworth of Devonshire, is thus described by Dr. Leigh, in his Natural History. Like the Sun in a hazy Air, it gives Lustre to the dusky Mountains of the *Peake*, and attracts Multitudes of Spectators. The Passeage is by an easy Ascent, and the Gate adorned with trophies. The Hill composes a stately Square, from which, through a Gallery, upon stone Stairs, so artfully contrived, that they seem to hang in the Air, is a Prospect of a beautiful Chapel and Hall, full of curious Paintings; the one being the History of *Cæsar* stabbed in the Senate, and the other a Draught of the *Resurrection*; both done by the famous *Vario*. The Chambers are noble and large, richly inlaid with the choicest Woods, and compose a stately Gallery, at the upper end of which is the Duke's Closet, finely beautified with *Indian* Paint, and Figures of Birds drawn by native Indians. The Gardens are pleasant and stately, adorned with exquisite Water-works; as, 1. *Neptune*, with his Nymphs, who seem to sport in the Waters; let out by a Cock in several Columns, and falling upon Seaweeds. 2. A Pond, where *Sea-horses* continually roll. 3. A Tree of Copper, resembling a Willow; and by the turning of a Cock, every Leaf drops Water, which represents a Shower. 4. A Grove of Cypres, and a Cascade with two Sea-nymphs at top, and Jars under their Arms, from whence Water falls upon the Cascade, which makes a Noise like Cataracts. 5. At the bottom of the Cascade there is a Pond with an artificial Rose, through which, by the turning of a Cock, the Water ascends, and hangs in the Air in the Figure of that Flower. 6. Another Pond, with *Mercury* pointing at the Gods, and throwing up Water. Besides these there are the Statues of several Gladiators in very lively Postures.

Main-Tor, or *Mam-Tor*, a Mountain near *Castleton*, Mam Tor, under which are several Lead-mines. This Hill almost perpetually shivers down Earth and great Stones with such

* The Saxons called this part *Peakland*, which signifies an *Eminence* or *High-land*.

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a Noise, be the Air never so calm, that it often frightens the Inhabitants ; yet they never observe the Hill to grow less, which is ascribed to its great breadth ; that though it is daily diminishing, it is not discernible. By this continual falling of Earth and Stones, another Hill is formed at the bottom, and both together they call the *Mother* and the *Daughter*.

Elden-hole, a frightful and terrible Chasm, seven yards broad, and fourteen long. Its Mouth is very craggy, and it is reckoned bottomless, the Depth having never yet been found, though often attempted. Water trickles down from its top, which presently congeals into Icicles ; and Stones, when thrown in, make a Noise like Thunder for a long time, which lessens by degrees, till the Sound is lost. Mr. Cotton, in his Poem on the *Wonders of the Peak*, tells a most dismal Story of a Gentleman, who got two Guides to conduct him through this Country (as is the common way of travelling here), and they being allured by his Portmantua, imagining there was something valuable in it, under pretence of his travelling more safely in this craggy County, advised him to alight from his Horse, and so conducting him to *Elden-Hole*, which he knew nothing of, pushed him headlong in ; as one of them, being stung by the Agonies of his Conscience, on his Death-bed voluntarily confessed. The same Author, concerning the unathomable Depth of this hideous Chasm, has these words :

— *I myself, with half the Peak surrounded,
Eight hundred fourscore and four yards have sounded,
And though of these fourscore came up wet,
The Plummёт drew, and found no Bottom yet.*

Buxton-Wells.

Buxton-Wells, so called from the Town, where they rise out of a Rock, within eight or nine yards of one another. They are medicinal Springs, eight of them warm, sulphurous, and saline, and the ninth very cold. They are palatable, create Appetite, open Obstructions, are good in scorbutic Rheumatism, Distempers of the Nerves, and most Diseases. They are inclosed with a fair stone Building, and form a Bath of a temperate Heat, much frequented in Summer ; and here are good Accommodations for those of Quality. The Waters run through the adjacent Meadows. Near this Place are marble Stones, orderly disposed in several Rows by mere Nature. These are

are by some reckoned another Wonder of the Peake. These Baths were eminent in the time of the Romans. *Lucan* and other *Roman* Writers mention them. And there is a *Roman* Wall, cemented with red *Roman* Plaister, close to St. Anne's Well: Where also you may see the Ruins of an ancient Bath, and its Dimensions.

Wendon-Well, near *Tiddefswell*, a yard broad and deep, *Wendon-Well*. but ebbs and flows irregularly three quarters of a yard, as the Air is supposed to push the Water from the subterraneous Cavities; and when it ebbs, it makes a Noise.

Pool's-Hole, a Cave at the Foot of a large Mountain, *Pool's-Hole*. with a very shallow Entrance: But those, who have crept in, say, that after some Paces it opens to a vast Height, like the Roof of a large Cathedral; and in a hollow Cavern on the right hand, called *Pool's Chamber*, there is a considerable Echo. In this Cavity are great Ridges of Stone, and many surprizing Representations of Art and Nature, produced by the petrifying Water contiuually dropping from the Rock; as the Figures of Fret-work, Organ and Chuir-work, of Men, Lions, Dogs, and other Animals. Here is a Column, called *Mary Queen of Scots' Pillar*, because she went in so far: It is as clear as Alabaster; and beyond it there is a steep Ascent for near a Quarter of a Mile, that terminates near the Roof in an Hollow, called the *Needle's Point*, in which when the Guide places his Candle, it looks to those below like a Star in the Sky. If a Pistol be fired near the Queen's Pillar, it is resounded by the Rocks as loud as a Cannon. Those who go in return by another way, over many small Currents of Water. Near this Place is a small clear Brook of hot and cold Water, so united into one Stream, that a Man may put the Thumb and Finger into both at once.

The *Devil's Arse*, or the *Peak's Arse*, a wide Cavern under the Hill near *Castleton*. It is large at the Entry, *Devil's Arse*. but more contracted within. The Top is very high, and resembles a graceful Arch, chequered with Stones of different Colours, and continually drops Water, which petrifies. Here are several small Buildings, where poor People live, with Candles and Lanthorns to shew Strangers the Place. The Cave, after one is in a little, is dark and slippery, because of a Current of Water under-foot; and the Rock hangs so low, that one is forced to stoop.

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Having passed this Place, and a Brook, that sometimes cannot be waded, the Arch opens again; and here is a second Current with large Banks of Sand. Then one comes to a third Current, which is impassable, and the Rock closes.

Rocking-stone.

Near *Bichover*, in the *Peake*, we meet with a large Rock, and two Stones upon it, one of which, though twelve feet high, and thirty-six feet round, rests upon a Point, in such an equipoise, that it will move with only the touch of the finger.

Swallows.

There are certain Cavities, called *Swallows*, at the bottom of several Mountains, because they swallow up Streams, that never after appear above-ground.

Springs.

There is a Well, whose Waters cure Ulcers and Lepratics, at *Kedleston*, near *Derby*. The Waters of *Matlock-wells*, used internally, attenuate, heat, and rarify the Blood; externally, they are good in the Rheumatism and cutaneous Disorders.

Tor.

Facing *Matlock-bath* is a Pile of Rocks, called *The Tor*, four hundred and twenty feet high.

Repton.

Repton, a small Town near the Conflux of the *Trent* and *Dove*, was the *Reparandum* of the *Romans*, a large Town, and the Burial-place of the *Mercian Kings*. Here is a Free-school, endowed with Lands in *Derbyshire* and *Lancashire*.

Little Chester.

Near *Derby* is a small Village, called *Little Chester*, which was anciently a large City, and a Roman Station, with a Bridge, whose Foundation in the *Derwent* may be seen when the Water is very clear.

Melborn.

Melborn, about six Miles east of *Derby*, was formerly a royal Mansion, and had a Castle, in which *John*, Duke of *Bourbon*, was confined nineteen years.

Codener.

Five Miles south of *Alfreton* stands the Village of *Codener*, where may be seen the Ruins of a stately Castle: The Walls, Doors, and Windows now remaining shew that it was a magnificent Structure.

Castleton-castle.

Castleton-castle, whose Ruins still remain, was a very ancient Building, and by its Situation seems to have been impregnable before the Invention of Fire-arms. It was built upon a steep Rock, to which there is but one way of going up, and that so full of Windings, that it is near two Miles to the Top. This Castle stood about ten Miles north of *Bakewell*.

The

The SEATS of the *Nobility* and *Gentry* in DERBYSHIRE.

CHATSWORTH, the Seat of the Duke of *Devonshire*.
HARDWICK, in *Scarsdale*, ditto.
BALSOVER, the Seat of the Duke of *Newcastle*.
HADDEN-HALL, the Seat of the Duke of *Rutland*.
CROX-HALL, the Seat of the Duke of *Dorset*.
BRETHY, the Seat of the Earl of *Chesterfield*.
SHIRLEY, the Seat of the Earl of *Ferrers*.
STALEY-PARK, the Seat of the Right Hon. Lord *Ca-*
vendish.
KEDLESTON-HALL, the Seat of Sir *John Curzon*, Bart.
CALKE, the Seat of Sir *Henry Harpur*, Bart.
And several other Gentlemen's Seats and Houses.

T H E
 P R E S E N T S T A T E
 O F T H E
 C O U N T Y o f *D E V O N*,
 O R
D E V O N S H I R E.

Na**m**e. **D***E V O N*, is a Derivative from the *British* Word *Dunan*, or *Duffnent*, which signifies *deep* or *low*; because most of the Towns and Villages of any consideration, within this County, are situated in low Bottoms, or deep Vallies. It is a maritime County, situate between the *English* and *Bristol* Channels, containing about two hundred Miles in Circumference, and bounded on the East by *Somersetshire*, on the South by the *English* or *British* Channel, on the West by *Cornwall*, and on the North by the *Severn Sea*, or *Bristol* Channel.

Si**t**uation. This County is divided into thirty-three Hundreds, twelve Boroughs, forty Market-towns, and one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three Villages; and is the largest and most populous County in *England*, except *Yorkshire*; watered with a great number of Rivers, of which the *Tamar*, the *Ex*, and the *Dart*, are accounted the principal; and there are above a hundred and fifty Bridges in this County. To these Rivers you may add the *Tau*, the *Lad*, the *Oak*, the *Touridge*, and the *Tame*.

Boun**d**aries. **R**ivers. **B**ridges. **The**

The *Tamar*, which abounds with good *Salmon*, has been described in *Cornwall*. The *Ex* was called *Isca*, by *Ptolomy*, and *Isc* by the *Britons*, and rises in *Exmore*, a *Eick*.
 The *Tam-*
mar.
 The *Ex*, or
filthy barren Land, near the *Severn-sea*, and in *Somersetshire*, it receives several small Streams, runs by *Tiverton*, where there is a Bridge, and then augmented by the Influx of the *Colombton*, *Horton*, and *Credy*, it washes the Walls of *Exeter*. At *Topsham*, about three Miles lower, the *Ex* receives a considerable Addition to its Stream, which makes it navigable to that Town ; at two Miles further, it receives the *Ken*, and thus after a Course of forty Miles, the *Ex* falls into the *British Channel*, at a Place called *Exmouth*. The River *Dart*, whose Spring is amongst the Hills and Stannaries, South of *Okehampton*, empties itself into the *British Channel* at *Dartmouth*.

So that Nature has provided this County with several Navigation Ports and Harbours ; and supplied the Inhabitants with great Plenty of Fish, excellent *Salmon*, and other Fresh-water Fish in the Rivers ; and such Quantities of Pilchards on the Coast, as to enable them to carry on a considerable Trade with Pilchards to foreign Parts. For the *Ex* is navigable to *Topsham* ; the *Touridge*, to *Biddeford* ; the *Tau*, to *Barnstaple* ; the *Dart*, to *Totness* ; the *Plym*, to *Plymton* : and most of the other Rivulets are, or might be, made navigable for some distance from their Mouths. Thus the *Ax* might be made navigable for Barges to *Axminster* ; the *Otter*, for small Vessels, to *Ottery St. Mary's* ; the *Tau*, to *Comb-bridge* ; the *Salcomb*, for small Craft, to *King's-Bridge* ; but no higher than three Miles from the Mouth for Vessels of a larger Size.

The Obstruction made to the Navigation of the *Ex*, up to *Exeter* by the Earl of *Devon*, as hereafter mentioned, put that City upon applying to Parliament for power to cut a navigable Canal from *Topsham* to *Exeter*, which they obtained, and the Work was completed about the beginning of this Century ; and by this navigable Canal, Ships of large Burden go up to the Quay at *Exeter*, where they load and unload with the greatest Ease and Safety.

The Soil of this County is of various Kinds. The Soil. Western Parts are mostly coarse, moorish and barren, and generally of such a stiff Clay, that the Rain cannot penetrate the Land ; but the Inhabitants by their Art and

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Labour, supply the Defects of Nature, and with Shell-sand, if near the Coast, or with Turf burnt to Ashes for Manure (which is called *Denshiring*) render the very worst parts of this Soil fruitful. Upon which Land they breed fine Oxen, afterwards fattened by the *Somersetshire* Farmers for the *London* Markets. The Soil in the northern Parts is dry and healthy, consisting of spacious Downs, on which fine Sheep are grazed, and a great quantity of Corn grows. The eastern Parts, which, in some Places, abound with a rich Marl; in others with a fertile Sand; and the middle Parts, which consist of a strong red Earth, intermixed with Loam, produce great Crops of Corn, and the best Pease in *Britain*. But the southern Parts excel to that degree of Fertility, that they call it the *Garden of Devonshire*.

Air. The Air is remarkably healthful and mild in the Valleys; but very sharp and piercing upon the high Lands.

Produce. The Produce of this County is Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Wool, Tin, Lead, Cyder, some Silver, and Load-stones; Stones for Buildings, Slate for covering Houses, of which great quantities are exported, and a great quantity of Fish and Fowl.

Manufactures. Here are also many considerable Manufactures, as Kerries, Serges, Druggets, Perpetuana's, Long Ells, Shalloons, narrow Cloths, Silks, Bone-lace, &c. In which, and in Corn, Cattle, and Sea-fish, the Inhabitants carry on a very considerable Trade.

Representatives in Parliament. This County sends two Knights for the Shire; and twenty-four Burgeses to represent it, and twelve Boroughs, including the City of *Exeter*, in the House of Commons. In the Year 905, *Werstanus* was consecrated Bishop of *Devon*, at a provincial Council held in *Westsex*: and now

Gives Title of Duke. it gives Title of Duke to the noble Family of *Cavendish*, descended from *Robert de Gernon*, a Norman Commander, who came into *England* with *William the Conqueror*; and whose principal Seat is the wonderful Palace of *Chatworth* in the *Peak*, in *Derbyshire*. *William Cavendish*, Esq; was created Baron of *Hardwick*, and Earl of *Devon*, by King *James I.* and *William*, the fourth Earl of *Devon*, was created Marquis of *Harington*, and Duke of *Devon*, by King *William III.* on the 20th of April, 1694, for his good Services in bringing about the Revolution, and saving

saving the Church and Nation from Popery and arbitrary Power.

The Towns of Note are the City of *Exeter*; the Boroughs of *Totness*, *Plymouth*, *Okehampton*, *Barnstaple*, *Plympton*, *Honiton*, *Tavistock*, *Ashburton*, *Dartmouth*, *Teignmouth*, and *Tiverton*. The Market-towns that are not Boroughs, are *Topsham*, *Tidmouth*, *Axminster*, *Culliton*, *Colyton*, *Bampton*, *Peverell*, *Southmoulton*, *Crediton*, *Chudleigh*, *Newton-Bushel*, *King's-bridge*, *Dodbrook*, *Modbury*, *Comb-martin*, *Ilfordcomb*, *Chimleigh*, *Hartland*, *Bideford*, *Torrington*, *Houltsworthy*, *Hatherley*, *Bow*, *Moreton*, and *Chagford*; which last, together with *Plympton*, *Tavistock*, and *Ashburton*, still enjoys the Privilege of Coinage and stannary Courts.

A County so full of great Towns, and those Towns so full of People, and the People so universally employed in Trade, Manufactures, and Agriculture, can scarce be equalled in Number and Value, throughout the three Kingdoms.

Exeter, a hundred and seventy-two Miles from *London*, Exeter. a Contraction of *Exe*-*cester*, meaning a Castle upon the *Ex*, is a City and episcopal See, well situate on a rising Ground, upon the eastern Bank of the River *Ex*, about eight Miles from the Sea; which River in former times flowed up to the Walls thereof; but has for many Years been interrupted by Weirs, &c. erected by *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devonshire*, supposed to be done to raise the Value of his own Manor of *Topsham*, four Miles below, where the Ships that draw too much Water, are now obliged to load and unload: other Vessels pass into the Canal, and sail up to the City by help of Flood-gates properly disposed; which raise a Body of Water twelve feet high; and the Water not wanted for this Navigation, passes over a strong Stone-weir, into its natural Channel.

Edward the Confessor erected this City into an episcopal See. It was incorporated by King *John*; King *Henry VIII.* made it a County within itself, and since that time *Exeter* has sent two Representatives to Parliament, who are chosen by the Magistrates and Freemen.

It also gives the Title of Earl to the noble Family of *Cecils*, descended from *Robert Sitlift*, or *Seefil*, alias *Cecil*, who flourished in the Reign of King *William Rufus*. But the first Earl of *Exeter* of this Family was *Thomas*, eldest Son of *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, Lord-high-treasurer

Gives Title of Earl.

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surer and Prime-minister to Queen *Elizabeth*, whom King *James I.* created Earl of *Exeter* in the third year of his Reign.

Exeter is considered as one of the chief Cities of *England*, both with regard to Buildings, Wealth, Extent, and Number of Inhabitants.

Present State.

The Buildings in general are good. Here are twenty Churches (sixteen within and four without the Walls), and five large Meeting-houses. There is also a handsome, convenient, and stately Guildhall ; a long Bridge over the *Ex*, with Houses on both sides ; and an old Castle, called *Rougemont*, originally the Palace of the *West-Saxon* Kings, whose Remains are kept in repair for holding the Assizes, Quarter-sessions, and County-courts. In the South-gate are two common Prisons, and a Compter for Arrests upon Actions. Here are also several charitable Foundations, such as Hospitals, Alms-houses, and Charity-schools ; but the County Hospital for the sick and lame Poor, begun in the Year 1741, by the voluntary Subscriptions of the neighbouring Gentry, &c. and measures three hundred feet in length, without the City-walls, deserves particular attention.

This City is two Miles in circumference, including the Suburbs. It is walled with Stone, in the form of a Parallelogram, three thousand *Roman* feet long, and two thousand feet broad, has six Gates, and has stood several considerable Assaults or Sieges. This Wall is now in pretty good repair, and has many Lunets and Towers ; and there is a Walk round the City ; from which there lies open an extensive Prospect of a very fine Country. There are four principal Streets, which all meet in the midst of the City, called *Carfax*, or *Quatre voys*, i. e; four ways : in each of which there are divers Streets, Lanes and Alleys. That called the High-street, is very spacious and grand ; and though the Houses in it are, in general, antique, they are erected upon so good a Plan, that they are not inelegant. Besides, this Street, like *Cheapside* in *London*, is full of Shops, well furnished, and appears brisk and lively with Trade of every kind. It is also well supplied with Water, brought by Pipes from neighbouring Springs to Conduits ; and by a Water-engine from the River, which works into a Reservoir about twenty feet above the ground, and thence circulates by Pipes. Here

Here is also a magnificent curious Cathedral of Gothic Architecture, three hundred and ninety feet long, and seventy-five broad ; with a Ring of ten incomparable Bells, reckoned the largest in *England*, and an Organ, whose biggest Pipe is fifteen Inches in Diameter. The Dean and Chapter have their Houses round the Cathedral, which form a Circle called *the Close*; because inclosed and separated from the City by Walls and Gates. And within this Inclosure are two Churches for the Service of the Cathedral. The Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, and Treasurer, are the Dignitaries of this Cathedral ; and to these are added the four Arch-deacons of *Exeter*, *Totness*, *Barnstaple*, and *Cornwall*. This Cathedral was began in 1150, but not finished 'till the Year 1485, yet so regular, that it appears to have been begun and finished by one and the same Architect. The Bishop's Throne in the Choir, is an admirable Piece of Workmanship, and of great Antiquity.

Here is a great Trade carried on for Wool, Yarn, Trade. Serges, Perpetuanas, Long-Ells, Druggets, Kerseys, and other Woollen Goods, and computed to amount to 600,000*l.* per Annum. The *Serge Market* is said to be the greatest Market of Woolen Manufactures in *England*, or, at least, next to *Briggate Market* for Cloth at *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*. For this Market not only supplies home Demands, but the Trade to *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*; besides the large Commissions the *Dutch* send for *Holland* and *Germany*.

This City was incorporated by King *John*, and made Corpora-
a County of itself by King *Henry VIII.* and is goyerned tion.
by a Mayor, twenty-four Aldermen, four Bailiffs, a Recorder, a Chamberlain, a Town-clerk, and four Stewards, who have a Sword-bearer, four Serjeants at Mace, and four Staff-bearers. The Mayor and Officers here try and determine all Pleas and civil Causes, with the advice of the Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City : but criminal and crown Causes, are determined by eight Aldermen, who are Justices of the Peace.

Here are also twelye Companies of incorporated Trades, who, on public Occasions, follow the Mayor. Here was formerly a Coinage of Money, which had the Signature E. under the Bust.

The Markets are kept thrice a Week, on *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*,

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Fridays, and Saturdays, and there are four Fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, Whitsun-Monday, the first of August, and sixth of December, for horned Cattle, Horses, and almost every Commodity, especially that on the first of August, which is frequented by Mercers, Linen-Drapers, Haberdashers, &c. from London; and kept three whole Days and a Half.

Totness. *Totness, situate on the side of a Hill, on the Banks of the River Dart, about eight Miles from Dartmouth, and a hundred and nine-five Miles from London, is a Borough by Prescription, and the most ancient in this County; and has, in former Ages, been a fortified Town, whose Walls and Gates are to be traced in their Ruins, as may also be the famous Roman Fosseway, which began here, and passed through Somersetshire, &c. to Lincoln City. All which shew that this Town was of some Consideration in the time of the Roman Government. After the Conquest, one of the Norman Chiefs built a Castle in this Town. And though it has suffered greatly from the injury of time, Totnes is a pretty Town, consisting of one wide Street, three Quarters of a Mile in length, adorned with a spacious Church, with four Pinnacles, each above ninety feet high, on a fine Tower; a Town-hall, a School-house, and a fine Stone-bridge over the River Dart, which, about this Town, abounds with Trouts and Salmon-peel, taken by a Shore-net, into which the Fish are driven by a Spaniel, trained up on purpose for the diversion. The Charter of this Corporation was granted by King John: By which this Borough is impowered to send two Representatives to Parliament, who are chosen by the Freemen. The Government is in a Mayor, thirteen Burger-masters, twenty-eight Common-councilmen, and a Recorder. Here is a Market on Saturdays, and a Fair on Easter-Tuesday, May 1, July 25, October 28, for Horses, Sheep, and horned Cattle. The chief Trade of this Town is the Woollen Manufacture.*

Plymouth. *Plymouth is situated at the Conflux of the Rivers Plym and Tamar, two hundred and fifteen Miles from London, and was called Tamarmouth, till its Name was altered to Plymouth by an Act of Parliament, which made it a Corporation, in the eighteenth Henry VI. It has undergone many Changes, in common with other Places. But its present State is a Borough-town; a strong Fortification;*

a royal Dock ; one of the most commodious Harbours in the three Kingdoms for the *British* Navy, consisting of two Harbours capable of containing a thousand Sail of large Ships ; and in every respect in such a flourishing Condition, that *Plymouth* is not inferior to many great Cities, for the Number of its Inhabitants, and extensive Trade, both foreign and domestic.

The Government of this Town is now in a Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common-council. The Mayor is elected by a Jury of thirty-six Persons, chosen by four others, of whom the Mayor and Aldermen chuse two, and the Common-council the other two. The Mayor and his Predecessor and the two senior Aldermen are Justices of the Peace. Here also is a Recorder and a Town-clerk. The Toll of the Markets, and of the Corn, Yarn, &c. and the Profits of the Mill, belong to the Corporation ; and the Revenue of the Shambles are farmed out towards the Supply for the Mayor's Kitchen.

Here are three broad Streets, well covered with Houses ; a Citadel, consisting of five regular Bastions, mounting a hundred and fifty-five Guns, and well garrisoned under a Governor and Lieutenant-governor : Two handsome, large, well-built Churches ; the Profits of whose Pews are appropriated for the use of the Poor : A Town-house, a Custom-house, a Work-house, four Hospitals, and a Charity-school for a hundred Children, to be clothed, fed, and taught.

Plymouth is a *Head Port*, returned by Commission into the *Exchequer* in *Trinity-term*, twenty-ninth *Charles II.* In which Commission the Dimensions of the lawful Quays are particularly described and set out. The Management of the Customs is under a Collector, Customer, Comptroller, Searchers, Landwaiters, &c. who have full business, especially in time of War, this Port being generally the Rendezvous of the outward-bound Convoys, and the most convenient Port for homeward-bound Ships to provide themselves Pilots for the Channel. Here also is a considerable number of Ships belonging to the Merchants of *Plymouth*, who drive a profitable Trade, not only in *Pilchards*, and the Produce of *Spain*, *Portugal*, the *Mediterranean*, and *Italy*, but with our Colonies and Islands.

The Inlet of the Sea, which runs some Miles up the Ham-ouze. Country, is called *Catwater*, where it receives the *Plym* : and

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Arsenal.

and at the Mouth of the *Tamar*, it is called *Ham-ouze*, and covered by the Castle of St. *Nicholas*, there is a wet Dock, big enough to hold five first-rate Men of War, and a dry Dock, hewn out of a Bed of Slate, and lined with *Portland Stone*, after the Mould of a first-rate Man of War; the whole forming a complete Arsenal, under the Direction of a Clerk of the Check, a Store keeper, Master Shipwright, Master Attendant, Clerk of the Survey, and a Commissioner for Sea-affairs. The Docks and Basin were chiefly constructed in the Reign of King *William III.* and finished under Queen *Anne*; and are furnished with all Conveniences for building and repairing of Ships.

This in fine is one of the chief Magazines in *England*, and is defended by several Forts, which mount about three hundred Guns, and by a strong Citadel, before the Mouth of the Harbour. This Castle, founded by the *Val-borts*, Lords of this place, was modernized, and converted into a strong Citadel by King *Charles II.*, and covers two Acres of ground.

Sends Representatives.
Gives Title of Earl.

This Borough-town sends two Representatives to Parliament, who are chosen by the Freemen and Freeholders within the Corporation. And it also give Title of Earl to the noble Family of *Windsors*, who were Barons of this Realm at the time of the *Norman Conquest*. King *Charles II.* restored *Thomas Windsor* to the Stile and Title of Lord *Windsor*, at the Restoration, and in his 34th Year created him Earl of *Plymouth*.

Markets.
Fairs.

The Market-days are *Monday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*. And here is a Fair on *January 25*, and *September 21*, for horned Cattle, and Woollen-Cloth.

Eddy-stone.

At the Entrance of *Plymouth Bay*, about four Leagues South-west from *Ramhead*, stands the famous *Light-house*, called the *Eddy-stone*, built (upon a Rock covered at Half-tide) to direct Navigators in their Course, and to caution them of the Dangers upon that Coast.

Ockington.

Oakhampton, otherwife *Ockington*, so called from its Situation on the River *Ocke*, or *Oke*, a hundred and ninety-three Miles from *London*, was a Borough before the Conquest, and sent Representatives to Parliament in 28 *Edward I.* but this Privilege was discontinued after the 7 *Edward II.* 'till the Year 1640, when it was restored. And since then the Members of Parliament are chosen by the

the Freemen and Freeholders of this Corporation, whose Government is invested in a Mayor, eight principal Burgeses, eight Assistants, a Recorder, a Justice and a Town-clerk. Here is a pretty Trade in the Serge-manufacture; but the chief support of the Town is the Road between *Launceston* and *Crediton*. Here is a Market on *Saturdays*, and no less than four Fairs for Cattle, on the second *Tuesday* after the 11th of *March*, on *May 14*, the first *Wednesday* after the 5th of *July*, and on the 5th of *August*.

Barnstaple, situated pleasantly among the Hills, in the form of a semi-circle, to which the River *Taw* is a Diameter, or Cord of the Arch, a hundred and ninety-four Miles from *London*, near the Coast of the *British* Channel, shews, by its Name, that it was in primitive Ages a Mart-town or Staple for Merchandizes. For, in the *British* Tongue, *Bar* signifies the Mouth of a River, and *Staple* a Place where Merchandizes are sold. Here has been a good Haven for Shipping, now become shallow, for those of large Burden. The Town was once walled in, and enjoyed the Privileges of a City, by the Favour of King *Athelstan*. In King *Edward the Confessor's* Days it was a Borough; at present it is a Corporation and Borough-town, a Sea-port, Member to *Exon*, as appears by the Commission returned in the *Exchequer* in *Easter Term*, 29 *Charles II.* is well built of Stone; is governed by a Mayor and twenty-four Common-council Men, or capital Burgeses, (of whom two are Aldermen) a High Steward, Recorder, and Deputy Recorder, and other Officers; has sent two Burgeses to Parliament ever since the 23 *Edward I.* who are chosen by the Mayor, Aldermen, capital Burgeses and common Burgeses, (about two hundred in the whole) and the Mayor is the returning Officer.

Barnstaple?
Name.

Antient
State.
Present
State.

This Port is established by Act of Parliament, for landing Wool from *Ireland*. And here is carried on a considerable Trade for Wines, and other Merchandise, imported from abroad, and with the Serge-Makers of *Tiverton* and *Exeter*, who come to *Barnstaple* to buy Shad-fish, Wool, Yarn, &c. The Market Day is *Friday*; and there is a Fair for Cattle on the 29th of *September*, and the 21st of *April*.

The Town is clean and well-paved. The Houses are of Stone; and there is a Stone-bridge of sixteen Arches over the *Taw*. Here is a Paper-mill, a Charity-school for fifty Boys;

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Boys ; and another for thirty Girls, supported by private Contributions.

Plympton. *Plymton*, two hundred and twenty Miles from *London*, otherwise called *Earls' Plymton*, and *Plymton Maurice*, is situate in a Valley, about a Mile from the River *Plym*,

A Borough *qu. a Town on the Plym*. This is an ancient Borough, and sent Representatives to Parliament as early as the twenty-third *Edward I.* who are chosen by the Freemen of the Town. It consists of two Streets, in the form of a

Corporation. T, well inhabited ; and is a Corporation, with a Mayor, Recorder, eight Aldermen or principal Burgees, who are called the Common-council, a Bailiff, and a Town-clerk,

Market. chartered by Queen *Elizabeth*. Here is a Market kept on Saturdays ; and there are four Fairs for Cattle and Woollen-cloth, kept on *February 25, April 5, August 12, and October 28*. It is also a Stannary-town.

Fairs. Here also is a very handsome Free-school, endowed with 100*l. per Annum*. and a Guildhall upon Stone-pillars, where the Corn-market is kept. On the north side of the Town are shewn the Ruins of an old Castle, moated round, and a pyramidal Mount, two hundred feet in circumference, and seventy feet high, with a circular Wall upon the top.

Honiton. *Honiton*, a hundred and fifty-seven Miles from *London*, is an ancient Foundation, upon the River *Otter*, and was held by *Drago*, an eminent *Saxon*, before the Conquest.

Borough. It was created a Borough, with divers Privileges, in the nineteenth *Edward I.* but made no more than two Returns till the sixteenth *Charles I.* when this and other Boroughs were restored to their ancient Right of sending Representatives to Parliament. This Borough, since that time, has always sent two Members, who are chosen by the Inhabitants at large, called *Burgage-holders*. But this is not a Corporation. A Portreeve, nominated at the Court of the Lord of the Manor, and chosen annually, is the returning Officer. Nevertheless it enjoys the Privilege of a Market ever since the Reign of King *John*, which is kept on Saturday : And on the first *Wednesday after July 19*, here is a Fair for Cattle.

Fine Situ- ation. It stands in the high Road from *London* to *Exeter*, and in the most fruitful and pleasant part of the whole County : for the adjacent Country is said to form the most beautiful Landscape in the whole World, abounding with Corn and rich

rich Pasture also. And though the Town consists only of one Street, it is long, beautiful, well built, and populous, remarkably paved with small Pebbles, and cleansed with a small Channel of Water, that runs down the middle; and a little square dripping Place at every Door. It ought to be remembered, that this is the Place where the Serge-manufacture appeared first in *Devonshire*. This Manufacture still is carried on here; but its principal Trade is in *Lace*; great quantities of which are sent to *London*.

The Parish-church stands half a Mile out of Town, upon a Hill, which being difficult to ascend, there was built a Chapel of ease in the Town, in the Year 1743. Here is a Charity-school for thirty Boys; and an Hospital with a handsome Chapel about a quarter of a Mile out of Town, in the Road to *Exeter*; and of a very antient Foundation for Lepers, though now other Patients are admitted under the direction of the Rector, Church-wardens and Overseers of the Parish.

Three-fourths of this Town was burnt down by accidental Fire on the 19th of *July*, 1747, the damage amounting to 43,000*l.*

Tavistock, or *Tavestock*, two hundred and one Miles from *London*, takes its Name from its Situation in a bottom, on the Banks of the River *Tave* or *Tavy*. It was a Borough, and the Seat of *Ordgarius*, Duke of *Devon*, in the Reign of King *Edgar*. It became afterwards famous for its Abbey, or religious House of *Monks*, whose Abbot was invited and sat in Parliament, as a Baron. But there is very little to be seen now of that grand Foundation, dissolved by King *Henry VIII*. During that flourishing State, this Town grew very populous, and was held in great repute, obtained the Privilege of sending two Representatives to the House of Commons, as well as a mitred Abbot to the House of Lords. But, it does not appear that *Tavistock* was ever incorporated, though it still continues to be a large well-built Town, and a Stannary, sends two Representatives to Parliament, chosen by the Freeholders in the Borough, and returned by the Portreeve, who is chosen annually by twenty-four Freeholders in the Lord of the Manor's Court. *Tavistock* gives Title of Marquis to the eldest Son of the Duke of *Bedford*; holds a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair for Cattle on *January 17*, *May 6*, *September 9*, *October 10*, and *December 11*. But if any of these

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these Days happen on a *Saturday*, the Fair is held on the *Friday* before; if on a *Sunday* or *Monday* the Fair is put off 'till the *Tuesday* following. Here is a handsome Church covered with *Slate*; and two *Alms-houses*.

Buckland. Near this Town stands *Buckland-Priory*, originally a House for *Benedictine* Monks; but now the Seat of the honourable Family of the *Drakes*, descended from the celebrated Navigator Sir *Francis Drake*.

Ashburton. *Ashburton*, a hundred and ninety-one Miles from *London*, was a Royal Demesne, by the Name of *Ashperston*, in *Domes-day-book*; enjoyed the Right of sending two Representatives to Parliament, in 26 *Edward I.* and 8 *Henry IV.* but after that we do not find those Representatives returned, 'till the ancient Privilege was restored in the 16 *Charles I.* since which time, the choice of Members of Parliament is in the House-keepers, who chuse two Representatives; and they are returned by a Portreeve, annually chosen, as at *Honiton*, &c. it never having been incorporated. Yet this is a Stannary-town, and sends Representatives to the Stannary-convention at *Crookern-Taur* in *Dartmore*, and was privileged with weighing of Tin in 13 *Edward I.*

Present State. This Town consists of one long Street from East to West, pretty well built, upon the great Road from *London* to *Plymouth*. Here is a very handsome Church, dedicated to *St. Andrew*, and built in the Style of a Cathedral; with a Tower ninety feet high, and a Lead-spire upon it; and a Chapel dedicated to *St. Laurence*; in which is the Borough-school, and the Place for Parish-meetings, and for the Election of Members of Parliament. Here is a Market on *Saturdays*, for all sorts of Provisions, and on *Tuesdays* for Wool and Yarn. The Fairs are kept on the first *Thursday* in *March* and *June*, the 10th of *August*, and 11th of *November*, for horned Cattle. It is remarkable for its Tin and Copper-mines, and a Serge-factory.

Dartmouth. *Dartmouth*, a hundred and ninety-eight Miles from *London*, so called from its Situation at the Mouth of the River *Dart*, includes three Townships in one Corporation, namely, *Clifton*, *Dartmouth*, *Hardness*; and was originally called *Ludbill* by the *Britons*. The *Saxons* gave it the Name of *Dartmouth*; and it began to flourish, upon the decay of *Totness* Haven, about the Time of the *Norman Conquest*. It was a royal Demesne, for which reason it was allowed in 26 *Edward I.* to send Representatives to

Parlia-

Parliament. And King Edward IV. translated the Port of *Fowey* hither, as a Reward for the Bravery of the Town's People, in defending their Town against the *French*, and entirely routing the *French* Army sat down before it.

This Town is a Mile long; and well built with high Present Houses. The Corporation at present consists of a Mayor, two Bailiffs, and a Coroner, chosen annually; twelve Masters or Magistrates, twelve Common-council-men, a Town-clerk, and a High-steward; who with the other Freemen, chuse two Members of Parliament, returned by the Mayor.

The Harbour will carry five hundred Sail of Ships safely Harbour, in its Basin, defended by three Castles, besides Forts and Block-houses; and upon occasion the Entrance can be shut up with a Chain. Before the Quay runs a spacious Street, well inhabited by considerable Merchants, who carry on a flourishing Trade with *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, and all up the *Mediterranean*, to the Plantations, and *Newfoundland*; besides the Pilchard-fishery, which, at this Port, employs the greatest number of Vessels of any other in the West, except *Falmouth*. It is a Member-port of *Exon*. And here is a Market on *Fridays*; but no Fair. By a Grant from *Edward III.* the Burgeses of this Town are Toll-free throughout all *England*; and in the Reign of *Richard II.* they obtained an exclusive Right to export Tin.

Beeralston, about two hundred and three Miles from *London*, was, before the Conquest, called *Bire*; and being given by *William the Conqueror* to one of the Royal Family of *Alençon* in *France*, it ever after has retained the compound Name of *Beeralston*, corruptly for *Bire Alençon*. It is no Corporation, but a Borough by prescription, that sends two Representatives to Parliament, chosen by such Burgeses as pay three Pence acknowledgment to the Lord, and on that account called *Burgage-holders*. They are returned by a Portreeve, chosen as at *Honiton*. It is of a very small Extent, and little Trade; is no more than a Hamlet to the Parish of *Bereferrers*; but enjoys the Privilege of a Market on *Thursday*.

Tiverton, a hundred and sixty-five Miles from *London*, alias *Twiford-town*, because it stood between two Fords, before the Bridges were built over the *Exe*, and the *Loman*, was in *Doom's-day-book*, ranked among the King's Demesnes,

THE PRESENT STATE OF

mesnes ; had divers Privileges granted by King *Henry I.* as Frank-pledge, Assize of Bread and Beer, Gallows, Pillory, &c. a Market and three Fairs ; but it was not incorporated, nor admitted to send Members to Parliament, 'till the Year 1615, when King *James* by Charter, reciting "that " in Consideration of its being an ancient Town, and had " lately suffered a loss of 35,000*l.* by Fire,* he ordained " for the Benefit of the Inhabitants, that the Town of " *Tiverton* should be a Town incorporate, consisting of " a Mayor, twelve capital Burgeses, and twelve inferior " Burgeses, or Assistants, who should be the Common- " council ; that there should be a Clerk of the Peace, " and a Recorder, a Jail, and a Keeper of it ; and that " the Delivery thereof shall be before the Mayor, &c. " That the Freemen shall elect two Burgeses to sit in " Parliament ; that none but Freemen of *Tiverton* shall " expose Wares to sale there ; and that they shall have " two Fairs, and a Pye-powder-court, on *Tuesday* fortnight " after *Whitsunday*, and on the 10th of *October*, for Cat- " tle : But if it fall on *Sunday*, then the *October* Fair is " kept on the *Tuesday* following the 10th. And two " Markets weekly on *Tuesday* and *Saturday*.

Burnt.

This Town has suffered greatly, and at several Times, by Fire. But such is the happy Situation of *Tiverton*, that it has always risen out of its Ashes with more Beauty and Stateliness, which may be attributed to the brisk Trade carried on here in several kinds of Manufactures ; and to the considerable advantages reaped from the great number of Gentlemen's Sons, sent to be educated at the Free-school founded by *Peter Blundel*, a Clothier, with two Fellowships, and two Scholarships to *Sydney College, Cambridge*, and one Fellowship and two Scholarships to *Baliol College, Oxon*, for Scholars bred up in this School.

Act for
rebuilding.

The Act of Parliament, which passed for rebuilding this Borough after the Fire on the 5th of *June*, 1731, that destroyed two hundred Houses, and as many Goods as

* On the 3d of *April*, 1598, which burnt so furiously, that six hundred Houses were consumed, and nothing escaped the Flames but the Church, and two Alm's-houses. Again, it was scarce rebuilt, when on the 5th of *August*, 1612, to which this Passage refers, the Town was totally destroyed a second time by Fire.

amounted

amounted to 150,000*l.* and upwards, enjoined that the new-built Houses should be covered with Lead, Slate, or Tile, and not thatched; that perilous Trades should not be exercised in public Streets; that no Stacks of Hay, Straw, Corn, &c. shall be erected at or near the public Parts of the Town; that Fire-engines might be bought by the Guardians of the Poor; that Houses may be demolished to stop any future Fire; that the Streets and Passages of the Town may be enlarged, &c. In 1733 there passed another A&t for making a Chapel, built by the Subscription of the Inhabitants, a perpetual Cure, and for providing a Maintenance for the Minister who shall officiate in it.

The other Market-towns are also some of the largest and most populous of any in *England*.

Topsham, a hundred and seventy-five Miles from *London*, Topsham. Sea-port. is a Sea-port, and a Quay to *Exeter*, where the large Vessels unload and send up their Goods in Lighters to *Exeter*. By which means *Topsham* has greatly increased in Buildings, Inhabitants, and Wealth. And as its Situation and adjacent Country is very pleasant, many resort hither for their Pleasure. It is surrounded almost by the Rivulets *Clift* and *Ex.* Here is a Market on *Thursday*, Market. and a Fair on *St. Margaret's Day*, for Cattle.

Biddiford, a hundred and ninety-seven Miles from *London*, Biddiford. Name. so called from its Situation, was antiently written *Name*. *By the-Ford*, there having been a *Ford* just above the Bridge, on a Spot where an House is still standing, called *Ford-house*, or *the Ford-house*.

It is situated on the sides of two Hills, between which a fine River runs, and also thro' the Town. Over this River is a Bridge, of twenty-four beautiful and stately Gothic Arches.

It has been said that the Arches of the Bridge are so wide and lofty, that Vessels of fifty Tons may sail through; but though Ships of much less Burthen cannot sail thro', yet Vessels of much greater may go through without Masts. Some Authors have asserted, that though the Foundation of the Bridge is firm, yet it will shake at the lightest tread of a Horse; but this is a mistake, for the Foundation is immovable, the Arch, indeed, not being covered with a sufficient weight, is so elastic, that it yields and springs up again under the rapid Motion of a Coach.

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The Boats used on the River for hire, are Passage-boats, Ballast-boats, and Lighters; in the Passage-boat a Passenger is carried from *Bideford* to *Appledore*, three Miles, for a Penny, and the Hire of a Lighter that will carry ten Tons, for a whole Tide, is five Shillings.

Present State.

The Town in general is well built, particularly a new Street fronting the Quay, which is *Bridge-land*, and inhabited by People of Fortune. The Quay itself is in the Body of the Town, and so commodious that Ships of two hundred Tons may lay their Side to it, and unload without the use of a Lighter. It is a place of considerable Trade, in the Herring-fishery; and the manufacturing of Rock-salt, into what was called Salt upon Salt, by first dissolving it in Sea-water, and then boiling it again. Great Quantities of Potters-ware are made here, and exported to *Wales*, *Ireland*, and *Bristol*.

Corporation.

It is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, capital Burgees, Town-clerk, Serjeants, &c. and has a particular Court, in which Actions of Debt, and upon the case, may be brought for any sum.

The *Granvilles* have been Lords of this Place ever since the Conquest, 'till very lately, and in the 11th Year of Queen *Anne*, it gave the Title of Baron to *George*, late Lord *Lansdown*.

Markets.

Here is a Market three Days in a Week, on *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, the *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays* Markets are most considerable; *Tuesdays* being well served with Corn, and other Provisions: *Thursdays* is called the little Market, and is held in a different Part of the Town.

The number of Houses is about five hundred, and allowing five Persons to each House, the number of Inhabitants will be about two thousand five hundred.

The Church.

The Church, though it is large, and has two Ailes and two Galleries, can yet but just contain the number of Persons that attend divine Worship: great part of it has been lately new built; the whole has been repaired and beautified, and new Seats have been made. It has an organ, and the Organist's Salary is *20l. per Annum*. It has also a good Ring of six Bells, and the Tower being near the River, the Tone is rendered more soft and musical. The Motto on the Treble is, *Peace and good Neighbourhood*, and that on the Tenor, *I to the Church the Living call, and to the Grave I summon all*.

The

The Church is in the Manor of *Biddeford*, the Diocese of *Exeter*, the Hundred of *Shebare*, and the Deanery of *Hartland*.

The Living is worth 200*l.* per *Ann.* and the present Patron is the Right Hon. the Lord *Gower*.

There is an Epitaph in the western Wall of the Church-yard, that fixes a point of Chronology, and shews that the Plague raged with great Violence in *Biddeford* in 1646. The Persons buried under it are three Children of *Henry Ravning*, Surgeon, who were the first that the Disease carried off, and were supposed to contract it by playing on some Bags of Wool that were just landed on the Quay.

There are two dissenting Meeting-houses, one of which is pretty large, the number of Dissenters being computed to be nearly 1-4th of the whole Inhabitants.

There is a Grammar-school, endowed with about 20*l.* A School. per *Ann.*

About two Miles down the River is a place called *Hub^b-Hubble-stone*, from a large Stone of the same Name, of which they relate the following Story. In the Reign of King *Alfred* one *Hubba*, a *Dane*, having desolated *South Wales* with Fire and Sword, came to *Appledore* with thirty-three Sail of Ships, and, landing his Troops, besieged the Castle of *Kenwith*; but being opposed with great Courage by the *Devonshire Men*, he was slain, and buried under this Stone, to which they gave his Name, and called it *Hubba's-stone*. In the *Magna Britannia* this Castle is said to be at that time called *Hennaborough*, but I believe it to be the place now called *Henny Castle*, a Hill about a Mile north-west of *Biddeford*.

There is a Monument to Mr. *John Strange*, an eminent Merchant. The Life of this Gentleman was rendered remarkable by many Incidents, that seemed as if he was brought into the World, and preserved by Providence for a particular purpose, which he lived to accomplish, notwithstanding several Accidents that would otherwise have been fatal; and then died when it might reasonably have been expected, that he would have had a longer Life. When he was very young he fell from a very high Cliff without receiving any hurt, and he was afterwards struck on the Forehead by an Arrow, which just raised the Skin, and glanced away, without doing him any farther Injury.

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jury. When the Plague broke out in *Biddeford*, the Mayor deserted his Trust, and fled the place. This was the Crisis for which Mr. *Strange* seems to have been born; he was chosen Mayor instead of the Fugitive, and during the whole time that the Pestilence raged, he went into the infected Houses, to see that the Sick were properly attended, to prevent the Houses of the Dead from being plundered, and to see that the Bodies were properly interred. After he had performed this good Work, and there was none sick of the Disease in the place, he sickened of it, and being the last that it destroyed, his Death crowned his Labours, and conferred his Reward.

Biddeford is bounded to the North by *Northam*: and it is remarkable that though *Northam* is two Miles north of *Biddeford*; yet part of the Parish is a Mile south of it.

Soil and Produce.

The Soil is hilly and rocky, with blackish Mould, yellowish Clay, Fens, Marsh, Wood, Arable, Pasture, and Heath. The chief Product is Wheat, Barley, Peas, and Beans. There are many good Quarries of hard, durable Stone for building in the Rocky-part, and in the Clay-part very good Earth for Brieks. There is also a Culm-pit, which was worked for Fuel a few Years ago, when Coal was very dear.

The principal Manure is Lime, Ashes, Dung, and Sea-sand, that in Colour resembles unburnt Umber, but is lighter and more yellow; a Sea-weed, called Oar-weed, is also sometimes used, but principally for Gardens. The Ashes are made by spading the Turf, from the Surface of the Ground, and then burning it in Heaps.

Springs.

The Springs are generally found at the depth of about sixteen Feet, and the Water is very sweet and soft, except near the Quay, and there it is a little-brackish.

Air.

The Air is, in general, healthy, though the place is frequently covered with thick Fogs from the Sea.

Tide.

If the Wind blows strong at South-west, a high Spring-tide seldom fails to overflow the Quay, and rise so high under the Arches of the Bridge, that the smallest Boat cannot pass. A common Spring-tide, without the Concourse of a south-west Wind, generally lays all the Marshes under Water.

Custom-house.

This is a Member-port of *Exon*. The Custom-house adjoins to the lawful Quay, and is very convenient for the Trade at this Port; and the Duties thereof are managed

by

by a Collector, Comptroller, Customer, Searchers, Waiters, and other inferior Officers.

In the Bay, Lat. 51. 14. North, lies the Island of *Lundy*, which is five Miles long, and two broad, and so *Lundy*. encompassed with Rocks, that it is accessible only in one part: and the Avenue there is so narrow, that a few Men might defend the Pass against a Multitude.

The Island is four Leagues distant from the nearest Land, but it abounds with fine Springs of fresh Water. The Soil in the southern part is good, but the northern part is rocky. There is, among others, one craggy, pyramidal Rock, so remarkable for the number of Rats borroughing about it, that it is called *Rat-Island*. The whole Island abounds with Rabbits and Wild-fowl. It is said that no venomous Creature will live upon it. It is inhabited by only one Family, who sell Liquors to such Fishermen as put on shore there. It is said to be in the Hundred of *Banton*, and to be the Property of Lord Gower.

On *Northern Burroughs*, which is distant from *Bideford* about four Miles below the Bridge, there is a Beach of Pebbles, about three Miles long, of very considerable Breadth and Depth, so that although they have been long used as Ballast, the Number is not perceptibly diminished. These Stones are from six to eighteen Inches long, curiously variegated with Veins of different colours, and sufficiently hard to take a fine Polish; on the outside of them grows a great Quantity of the *Lichen marinus*, or *Sea Liverwort*, which is much esteemed by the neighbouring Inhabitants as a wholesome and pleasant Food, being gently opening, and an antiscorbutic. It is frequently packed up in earthen Pots, and sent to *London*.

Of the Places above-bridge, none are worth Notice except *Ware Giffard*, which is also distant from *Bideford* about four Miles; at this Place the Water of the River *Ware Gif-* fard. first becomes fresh, and sometimes rises so suddenly, that the Inhabitants on the Quay are not only confined to their Houses, but driven to the upper Rooms. The Fish above-bridge are Trouts, gravelling Salmon, Flukes, Flounders, Eels, Bass, and Millet; and below, Rock, Bass, Cod, Oysters, Cockles, and Muscles, though of the Shell-fish Muscles only are plenty, the Oysters being generally brought from *Tenby* in *Wales*, and sold at about 1*s.* per fix

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six score. Mackerel are also brought in their season by the Comb Boats, and Herrings from Clovelly in such plenty, as to be sometimes sold at the rate of seven for a Penny.

Freming-ton.

In the Parish of Fremington are great quantities of reddish Potter's Clay, which are brought and manufactured at Biddeford, whence the Ware is sent to different Places by Sea: And near Ware Giffard there is plenty of fine Pipe-maker's Clay, many Ship-loads of which are annually exported to Bristol, Liverpool, Chester, and other Places.

South-moulton.

Southmoulton, qu. the Town on the south side of the River Moule, which falls into the River Taw, a hundred and eighty three Miles from London, is a Saxon Foundation, and incorporated. The Town is clean, well built, and populous, with a very spacious Church, large Meeting-house, a Charity-school for thirty Boys by Subscription, and a Free-school well endowed. It is a Corporation, consisting of a Mayor, Recorder, eight capital Burgeses, a Town-clerk, and two Serjeants at Mace; with Privilege to keep a Market every Saturday, and a Fair on Saturday after February 13, before May 1, on Wednesday before June 22, after August 26, and on Saturday before October 10, and December 12, for Cattle, Wares, and all sorts of Merchandise. The Trade of this Town consists chiefly in Serges, Shalloons, and Felts, which are manufactured here in great perfection.

Corpora-tion.

Market.

Great Torrington, or *Torrington on Towbridge*, is the ancient populous Borough called *Cheyan Torrington*, or *Great Torrington*, situated on the side of a Hill near Towbridge River, a hundred and ninety-two Miles from London. This Town had the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament in the Reign of King Henry IV. It was incorporated by Queen Mary I. by the Name of the Mayor, (eight) Aldermen, and (sixteen) Burgeses of *Great Torrington*: Under which Government the Town still continues. And its convenient Situation has engaged the Gentlemen and Magistrates of the County to keep their Sessions, &c. usually in this Town. Here are two Churches, one of which has a Library; a Meeting-house, and several Alms-houses, with Right of Commonage for the Poor; and a Charity-school for thirty-two Boys.

A Corpo-ration.

Present State.

The Town is populous, wealthy, and well-built; has a Stone-bridge over Towbridge River; and is full of Merchants,

chants, that drive a good Trade to *Ireland, &c.* Here is Trade, a good Trade in Stuffs; and a Market on Saturdays, well served with Corn, Flesh, Fish, and all Necessaries of Life. And this Town gives Title of Viscount to the noble Family of *Byngs*, Sir *George Byng*, Admiral, being created Viscount *Torrington* by King *George I.* for his Conduct and Bravery in discharging his Orders effectually against the *Spanish Fleet* off *Sicily* in the Year 1718.

Gives Ti-
tle of Vi-
count.

Modbury, two hundred and twenty-three Miles from *Modbury*. *London*, formerly called *Mortberry*, an ancient Borough, in the Road between *Dartmouth* and *Plymouth*, has nothing to recommend it but its good Ale, in which Liquor it is said to excel; and a good Market, which on *Thursdays* is provided with a plenty of all Necessaries of Life. Here is a tolerable Manufacture of *Serges*.

Bradninch, a Borough, and part of the Dukedom of *Bradninch*. *Cornwall* before the *Norman Conquest* by the Name of *An ancient Braines*, situate on the little River *Columb* or *Culme*, a hundred and seventy-six Miles from *London*, was a Borough, but lost its Right of sending Representatives to Parliament, *How lost* by complaining it was too burthensome to them, in those days, when the Constituents bore the Expences of their Representatives during their Attendance on Parliament, and did not sell their Votes to the Men whom they chose to be their Representatives.

At present the Town consists of three Parts, *viz.* the *Present Fee*, the *Manor*, and the *Borough*: The *Fee* consists of Freeholders, who are obliged to attend the Lord's Court twice a-year, to make their *Presentments*. The *Manor* consists of such as hold their Lands of the Lord by *Fine*. The *Borough* consists of those to whom the Lord has given a Charter. These challenge a Power to chuse a *Mayor* yearly, who has the Government of the Town, and by *Govern-* his Office is *Justice of the Peace*, as are likewise his next *ment*. *Predecessors*. Here is a Market on *Saturdays*: But we do not find any Fair kept here.

Ifarcomb, a hundred and ninety-four Miles from *London*, *Ifarcomb*. is a Sea-port on the *Bristol Channel*, and a very safe Harbour for Ships, on account of a Pier, repaired and enlarged by *Act of Parliament* in the Year 1731. There are Lights maintained here, instead of a Watch-tower, for the direction of Navigators upon that Coast, which not only renders this Harbour of great Advantage to Ships from *Ireland*,

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land, to take shelter, when they are not able to run into the Mouth of the *Taw* or *Barnstaple-bay*, but has induced the Merchants at *Barnstaple* to transact much of their Business here; where the Trade, and the Herring-fishery in particular, is very considerable. The Town consists of one Street, almost a Mile in length, of scattered Houses; but it is rich and populous, and very convenient for repairing and building Ships. Its Government is in a Mayor, Bailliffs, and other Officers.

In the Year, 1731 there passed an Act of Parliament for repairing, and keeping in repair, and enlarging the Piers and Harbour, and for the Support of the Light-house, the Warp and Warp-house, and the Pilot—and Towing-boats belonging to this Port.. Here is a good Church: And it has a Market on *Saturdays*.

This is a Member-port of *Exon*, and under proper Officers of the Customs.

Sidmouth. *Sidmouth*, situated at the Mouth of the River *Side*, which runs into the *English* Channel eastward of the River *Ex*, a hundred and fifty-seven Miles from *London*, takes its Name from its situation, and has been a Port of some Consideration, but is now so choaked up with Sand, that no Ships of Burthen can enter into it: Nevertheless it is accounted the chief Fishing-town in the whole County; and coasting Vessels of small Burden often put in here in bad Weather. Here is no Market; but there are three Fairs, *viz.* on *Easter-Tuesday*, on *Monday* after *St. Giles's Day*, and on *September 1*, for Cattle.

Axminster. *Axminster*, a hundred and forty-six Miles from *London*, takes its Name from its Situation on the River *Ax*, and *Minster*, or Church, erected there by King *Athelstan*; is a healthy clean Place, and tolerably well built, which drives on a comfortable Trade in Kerseys, Druggets, and other woollen Goods; and is well supplied with Fish. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*; and there is a Fair for Cattle on *April 25*, *Wednesday* after *June 4*, and *September 29*.

Kingsfield. *Kingsfield*, in this Neighbourhood, is the Scite on which King *Athelstan* defeated the *Danes*. In this Neighbourhood also stands a considerable part of that ancient and stately Fabric called *Ford-abby*, some of whose magnificent Embellishments still remain.

Culliton. *Culliton*, a hundred and fifty-nine Miles from *London*, is only a small Market-town, south-east of *Exeter*, and keeps

keeps a Market on Saturdays, and a Fair for Cattle on May 1, and November 30.

Autre or Ottery St. Mary's, situate on the River *Ottery*, Autre, or north-east of *Exeter*, is a large Town, a hundred and sixty-one Miles from *London*, and has a good Market on Saturdays, and an old venerable Church, whose Windows are darkened with the Arms of its Benefactors.

Columpton, or *Columbton*, so called from its Situation upon the River *Columb*, a hundred and sixty-six Miles from *London*, is remarkable for its handsome Church, a considerable woollen Manufactory, a Market on Saturdays, and a Fair on May 1, and October 28, for Cattle. This Town is pretty large, and carries on a very considerable Trade in the woollen Manufacture.

Brampton, or *Bampton*, or *Baunton*, a hundred and sixty-seven Miles from *London*, though once a Barony, sent Members to Parliament, and now gives Name to a Hundred, retains none of its ancient Privileges, except a Market on Saturdays, and a Fair on *Whitsun-Tuesday*, and October 24, for Cattle. It is still governed by a Portreeve, chosen annually, and has a flourishing Manufacture of Serges.

Crediton, vulgarly *Kirton*, takes its Name from its Situation, a hundred and eighty-three Miles from *London*, upon the River *Creden*, i. e. *Creden-town*, is recorded in History to have always been one of the most ancient and populous Towns in the West of *England*. Under the Saxon Kings it was an episcopal See, 'till Edward the Confessor translated that See to *Exeter*, about the Year 1050. The Cathedral is still standing. In the Reign of *Edward I.* it sent Members to Parliament. But what by the Injuries of Time, and several great Losses by Fire,* this Town has suffered greatly; and yet the Inhabitants, pleased with their Situation, and very industrious in the Serge-manufacture, &c. support themselves genteelly under all their Misfortunes. Here is a Charity-school, and a good Market on Saturdays, and a Fair for Cattle on May 11, August 21, and September 21.

* On the 14th of *August*, 1743, by which four hundred and sixty Houses, together with the Market-house, and all the public Buildings, were destroyed: and the loss of the Inhabitants on that occasion was computed at 60,000l. and upwards.

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Chadleigh. *Chadleigh*, on the River *Teign*, a hundred and eighty-two Miles from *London*, has nothing to recommend it, but a Market on *Saturdays*, a Fair for Sheep on *June 11*, and for Cattle on *September 21*, and a Manufacture of Serge.

Dodbrook. *Dodbrook*, on the River *Salcomb*, a hundred and ninety-eight Miles from *London*, has a Charity-school, and a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Harbour for Boats; and from this Town the Land runs into a wide Front, called the *Start-point*. The Pastor of this Parish takes Tythe of *White Ale*.

Newton-Bushel. *Newton-Bushel*, on the River *Teign*, has a Market on *Wednesdays*, and is a large Town, a hundred and eighty-seven Miles from *London*, but the Buildings are very mean and irregular. Here is a Manufacture of Serge. It is well frequented, and holds three Fairs, on the 24th of *June*, for black Cattle; on the first *Wednesday* in *September*, for Cheese, and on the 26th of *November* for Woolen-cloth.

Teign-mouth. At the Mouth of the *Teign* stand two Villages called *East* and *West Teignmouth*. *East Teignmouth*, is famous for the landing of the *Danes*, in their first Expedition to *England*, in the Year 970. It was also burnt by the *French* in *Queen Anne's War*; and rebuilt in a much better manner than before, by the help of a Brief. This Village was anciently a Borough, and disputed its Antiquity with *Exeter*.

King's-bridge. *King's-bridge*, two hundred and one Miles from *London*, near *Dartmouth*, is a pretty Town, pleasantly situated, has a Harbour for Boats; a Bridge over the *Salcomb*; a Free-school; a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on the 20th of *July*, for horned Cattle, Cloth, and Shoes.

Houltsworthy. *Houltsworthy* is a small Market-town, a hundred and ninety-four Miles from *London*, on the Borders of *Cornwall*, with a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on the 21st of *September*, for Cattle. Here is a Serge-manufacture.

Hatherly. *Hatherly*, alias *Hather-leigh*, a little East of *Houltsworthy*, a hundred and ninety-four Miles from *London*, has a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *May 21*, *June 22*, *September 4*, and *November 8*, for Cattle. But when either of these Days falls on *Saturday*, *Sunday*, or *Monday*, the Fair is held on the *Tuesday* following.

Bow. *Bow*, a hundred and eighty-seven Miles from *London*, is a little crooked Town; in which is kept the Court of the

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the Duchy of *Lancaster*. Here is a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *Holy-Thursday*, and *November 22*, for Cattle.

Moreton, a hundred and ninety-nine Miles from *London*—*Moreton*. is situated in the Forest of *Dartmouth*; is irregularly built, but has a considerable Manufacture in Serge; has a Market on *Saturday*, and a Fair *November 30*, for Cattle.

Chegford, a hundred and ninety-one Miles from *London*, *Chegford*. keeps a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Cattle on *March 25, May 4, September 29, and October 29*. Though this Town is now reduced to a low Ebb, it is one of the Stannary-towns.

Comb-martin, or *Martin's-Comb*, a hundred and seventy-four Miles from *London*, is so called from its *British Name* *Kum*, which signifies a Village in a *low Situation*, or in a Vale, and from the Possessor thereof, whose Name was *Martin*, to whom it was given by *William the Conqueror*; but we do not find it ever enjoyed any peculiar Privileges, 'till it was licensed to hold a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *Whitsun-Monday*. However it is famous in History for the Silver Mines worked here in *22 Edward the First's Reign*; and by which *Edward III.* was enabled to support the War against *France*. This Town lies upon the *British Channel*, and has a Cove for landing of Boats. The adjacent Soil produces the best Hemp in the Country; but has been famous for Mines of Tin and Lead; in which Lead-mines it was, that they found Veins of Silver, as above-mentioned. From the Reign of *Edward III.* we do not read of those Silver Mines, 'till *Sir Beavis Bulmer*, under Queen *Elizabeth*, had them wrought again, and extracted great Quantities of Silver from them. A new *Adit* has been lately dug here, which cost 5000*l.* but the Mines have not been wrought since.

The best Hemp in this Country grows in the adjacent Fields; of which there is a considerable Quantity cultivated, with good Profit. Here is a Market every *Tuesday*.

Chimleigh, a hundred and eighty-four Miles from *London*, is a small Market-town on the *Taw*, between *Crediton* and *Barnstaple*. The Market is kept on *Thursday*. *Chimleigh*.

Hartland, a hundred and ninety-seven Miles from *London*, is seated on the Promontory, or farthest western Shore next *Cornwall*, and is a Place of great resort for the *Hartland*. Fishing.

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Fishing boats, employed in the Herring and Cod-fishery, that take shelter there from south-east, and south-west Winds. Here are vast Takes of *Herring*; and the *Cod* is said to be the best in the whole Universe. Here also is a Pier, and a good Quay. The Market, which is well provided with all Necessaries for neighbourly Consumption, is kept on *Saturdays*: And here is a Fair for Cattle on *Easter-Wednesday*, and *September 25.*

To these we shall add some remarkable Places, as,

Torbay.

Torbay, which is a very good Road for Ships, measures eight Miles from *Berrypoint* to *Nob's-Nose*, and about six Miles deep, to the North-east of *Dartmouth*. Here *Vespasian* landed, when he came to attack *Arviragus*, King of *Britain*; and here the Prince of *Orange*, on the 5th of *November*, 1688, landed also to rescue these Kingdoms from *Papery* and *arbitrary Power*.* This is generally a Rendezvous for the King's Ships in time of War with *France*. At the bottom of this Bay is a beautiful well-built and finely situated House called *Tor-Abbey*, once a religious House, and now inherited by the *Carys*, a *Roman Catholic Family*. And near this Bay stands *St. Mary's* Church, which is said to have been the first *Christian* Church in this County.

Tora-bbey

St.Mary's.

Dartmore.

Crocken
Tor.

Dartmore is a mountainous Part of the County, converted into a Forest by King *John*, and set out in a Charter of Perambulation, to be twenty Miles long, and fourteen broad, on which, at present, the neighbouring Peasants feed 100,000 Sheep, and a prodigious number of other Cattle, and dig vast quantities of Turf for Firing.

In this Forest is the *Crocken-Tor*, a high Hill, where the Tinners of *Devonshire* are obliged by Charter to assemble their Parliament, or Jurats, of which the Lord Warden is Judge. But as the Jurats are not allowed to bring any Refreshment with them, and must here be exposed to all Weather, and have no place to sit upon, but

* This Fleet consisted of about fifty Sail of Men of War of the Line, twenty-five Frigates, as many Fire-ships, and almost four hundred Victuallers and Transports, having on board four thousand Horse, and nine thousand Foot. His Standard had this Motto, "The Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of *England*"; and underneath these Words, "Je maintiendrai".

a Moorstone-seat, the Steward immediately adjourns the Court to *Tavistock*, or some other Stannary-town.

Amongst the great Decays and Alterations of the State of Places in this County, we must number *Bishop's Tawton*, so called from its Situation upon the *Taw*, and its being originally, in 905, the first Bishop's Seat or See, in this County, which See was afterwards transferred to *Crediton*, and thence to *Exeter*.

Branton or *Branockston*, (said to be so called from St. *Branton*. *Brannock*, the Son of a King of *Calabria*, and a Preacher of the Gospel in these Parts about the Year 300) was the King's Demesne in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*. Soon after the Conquest the chief Manor was settled on the Church of St. *Peter*, in *Exeter*. King *Richard I.* gave another Manor in this Parish, with the Honour and Hundred, called *Branton*, from this Town to *Odo de Carew*, an Ancestor of the *Carews* or *Carys*.

In this Parish is a Village on the Sea-coast, called *Santon*, so much exposed to high Winds, that many hundreds of Acres of Land in that Neighbourhood have been overwhelmed with Sands, and rendered unprofitable.

To the Hundred of *Branton* belongs the Island of *Lundy*; of which we have already given a Description on Page 169.

A V I E W of the S E A - C O A S T,

The Bay before *Sidmouth* Harbour affords a good Road, where Ships often come to Anchor, when taken with a Wind at North-west : which there blows off the Shore.

There is another good Road before the Mouth of the *Exe*, with good Anchor-ground; and at *Dolage*, a little more westward, small Vessels may ride close to the Beach. Two Miles West of *Tinmouth* is *Burbacon*, a small Cove, where small coasting Vessels may ride secure from all Winds, but the North-east; and about one Mile more West, is a very considerable Bay for large Ships, where they are sheltered from the South Winds, by a Point of Land called *Bob's-nose*. Near *Bob's-nose*, and at the distance of two Miles from the Land is a large Rock, called *Mewstone*, where the *Sea-mews* lay their Eggs.

Torbay has been already noticed. But it is much exposed to easterly Winds; so that when it blows hard from

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the East, the Ships are obliged to be put to Sea, or stand away for *Dartmouth*. However small Vessels may lie a-ground, and be very safe in either *Brixham Pier*, on the South of the Bay; or in *Tarkey Pier*, in the North of the Bay; before which Pier there is good Anchor-ground in four or five Fathoms Water.

West Dartmouth is *Start-Bay*, where there is good Anchoring in six or seven Fathoms Water: and beyond the *Start-Point West*, there is a Road at *Salcomb Harbour*, where Ships may ride safe in North Winds.

Seven Miles West of *Salcomb* is *Bigberry*, a small Tide-haven. Before its Entrance lies a small Island. But the Number of Rocks, that lie on both Sides, makes the Entrance dangerous. And the whole Coast from *Bigberry* to *Plymouth* is very rocky.

About half a Mile from the South Point of the *Yalme*, which is navigable about a Mile within its Mouth, lies a large Rock, called the *Mew-stone*, whose Top is never covered, but is surrounded with so many hidden Rocks, as to render the Passage into the *Yalme* extremely dangerous: neither is the said Passage more than a quarter of a Mile broad.

Plymouth Sound terminates the *Devonshire Coast* on the *English Channel*.

The Coast of the Bristol Channel. On the Coast next *Bristol Channel*, the principal Road is *Barnstaple Bay*, otherwise *Bideford Sound*; where there is a Depth of twenty-five Fathoms, and a good Shelter in southerly Winds. Small Ships may get up as high as the Road within the Harbour, off *Appledore*, and lie safe in all Winds. The Bar is too shallow to admit large Ships.

There is good Anchoring in *Mort-bay*, a little to the West of *Bideford Sound*; and a good Road in the Bay before *Ilfordcombe*.

Tide. The Water rises both in the *English* and *British Channels*, from seventeen to twenty-four feet perpendicular, on Spring-tides; but only from ten to fourteen on Neap-tides.

Lay-spring. At *Brixham*, three Miles from *Dartmouth*, is *Lay-spring*, which ebbs and flows from one to eleven times in an Hour. The Rise and Fall is about an inch and a quarter, at a medium: sometimes it bubbles like a boiling Pot. The Water is very clear; cold in Summer, but never freezes in Winter; and accounted medicinal in some Fevers.

To

The principal SEATS of the *Nobility* and *Gentry* in DEVONSHIRE.

POWDERSHAM-CASTLE, near *Totnes*, remarkable for being the antient Seat of the *Courtenay's*. It stands in a Park finely wooded and washed by the River *Exe*, and in the Face of *Topsham*, *Limpstone*, *Exmouth*, and other Towns.

HALL-DOWN, built at the Expence of the late Sir *George Chudleigh*, is esteemed the best modern House in this County. It is of Brick, with Colonades, and other Ornaments of Stone; much resembling *Buckingham*, now the *Queen's House*, in *St. James's Park*, with the advantage of a more elevated Situation. It is also elegantly furnished.

Mamhead, a large handsome Building, erected by *Thomas Ball*, Esq; in a true *Italian Taste*, beneath several Plantations of Firs and Cedars. And from which there is the most agreeable View of the River *Exe*, and the adjacent Country, of any in this Part.

RALEIGH, a large modern Building of Free-stone, with a Park on a fertile Soil, on the River *Taw*, near *Barnstaple*: The Seat of —— *Basset*, Esq. To whom also belongs that exceeding pleasant Mansion, *Heaunton-Court*.

TAVISTOCK-HOUSE, the Seat of Sir *Bourchier Wrey*, Bart. in Right of Inheritance from the ancient and noble Family of *Bourchers*, Earls of *Bath*, and their chief Residence. It stands at the Head of a Valley, rising about five hundred Paces, by a bold Ascent from the River. At half way stands the Church, a stately Building; and on the Bank of the River, stands the Parsonage-house. Thus this little View takes in at once, the best Manor, the best Mansion, the finest Church, and the richest Rectory in all this County. As to the House itself. It deserves the name of a Palace; and is the largest and best finished in *Devonshire*.

CASTLE-HILL, the noble Seat of Lord *Clinton*.

UGBROOK, the Seat of Lord *Clifford*, about nine Miles from *Exeter*.

EGGLESFORD-CASTLE, not far from *Torrington*; the Seat of the Lord Viscount *Doneraile*.

HAYTON, Lord *Walpole's*.

THE PRESENT STATE, &c.

DAWLISH, the Bishop of *Exeter's*.

ESCOT, the Seat of Sir —— *Yonge*, Bart.

TORR-ABBEY, the Seat of the ancient Family of *Cary's*.

There are other fine Seats at *Ash*, *Oxton*, *Canons-Teing*, *Trehill*, *Ken*, *Kerbury*, *Whiteway*, *Holloway*, *Doddescombeleigh*, *Wood*, *Indio*, *Park-Place*, *Bellemarsh*, *Lowell*, *Burrough*, *Portledge*, *Tetcot*, *Poltimore*, *Nutcomb* near *Tiverton*, *Pynes* near *Exeter*, *Memlan*, *Stevenson* near *Great-Torrington*, *Pickwel*, near *Barnstaple*, *Ford*, *Haine*, near *Okehampton*, *Week*, *Langdon*, *Callacombe*, *Huntsham*, *Combe*, in the Hundred of *East-Budley*, *Reddon* near *Crediton*, and many more dispersed in this open, delightful, and fertile County.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
C O U N T Y o f *D O R S E T*,
O R
D O R S E T S H I R E.

DO R S E T is a compound of the British Word *Dour* or *Dwyr*, which signifies by the Sea-side, ^{Name.} and the Saxon Termination *Setta*, which signifies to inhabit or dwell upon. It measures about one hundred and fifty Miles in circumference, containing Extent. about nine hundred and fifty nine square Miles, which is divided into thirty-four Hundreds; is bounded on the North by *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*; on the East by Situation, *Hampshire*; on the South by the British Channel, and on the West by *Devonshire* and Part of *Somersetshire*; and watered by the *Stour* and *Froom*, and several small Rivers. Rivers. The *Stour* rises from three Heads in *Somersetshire*, and taking its Course past *Blandford*, through *Dorsetshire*, falls into the Sea at *Christ's Church*, in *Hampshire*: and the *Froom* arises from several Springs at the East end of *Dorsetshire*, and having washed the Town of *Dorchester*, it runs into the Bay, called *Pool-Harbour*, or *Pool-Haven*, a little below *Wareham*. Both these Rivers are well stocked with fresh Water Fish of all Sorts; the *Tench* and the *Eel* of the *Stour* are particularly good; and both these Rivers.

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vers conduce much to the carrying on, and improvement of, many valuable Manufactures, that flourish in those Parts. The Rivulets of the most note, are the *Piddle*; the *Lyddon*; the *Dulsh*, and the *Allen*. But not one of these Waters, except the *Froom*, could be made navigable with benefit to the Country.

Character. This is one of the most pleasant Counties in *England*; for the charming prospect of the Sea on one side: and the fruitful Plains tufted with Woods, and embroidered with winding Rivulets on the other, please the Eye, and flatter the Fancy.

Soil. The Soil is rich and fertile. The northern Parts are covered with good Pasture for breeding and feeding black Cattle; and the southern Part, which chiefly consists of fine *Downs*, feeds an incredible Number of the largest Sheep in the Nation, for *Smithfield Market*; whose Flesh and Wool are extremely good, owing to the aromatic Herbs, which grow wild and plentiful upon these *Downs*.

Produce. **Air.** The Air within this County is accounted wholesome in every Part; near the Coast mild and pleasant, somewhat sharp in the Uplands, and remarkably healthy every where; This County has been often dignified with the Name of *The Garden of England*.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this County are Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Wool, Hemp, Flax, Timber, Stone, Marble, Tobacco Pipe-clay, fine Ale: but above all, it is famous for its Linen and Woollen Manufactures. The Rocks on the West abound with *Sampshire* and *Eringo*, and the Shore produceth great quantities of Swans, Geese, Ducks, &c. not to mention the great plenty of Woodcocks, Partridges, Pheasants, &c. for the Sportsman's recreation.

Representatives. This County sends two Knights to represent it in the House of Commons, chosen by the Freeholders; besides whom there are nine Borough Towns, each of which sends two Representatives also; and it gives the Title of Duke to the noble Family of the *Sackville's*, whose Ancestor *Charles Earl of Dorset*, was created Duke of *Dorset*, on the 13th of January, 1720.

Civil and Ecclesiastical Division. *Dorsetshire* is divided into thirty-four Hundreds, and contains twenty-two Market-towns, including the Boroughs. This County, in its Ecclesiastical State, is in the

the Province of *Canterbury*, and Diocese of *Bristol*, and is divided into five Deaneries, *viz.*

Bridport, which contains 48 Parishes.

<i>Dorchester</i> ,	45
<i>Whitchurch</i> ,	55
<i>Pimpern</i> ,	32
<i>Shafton</i> ,	56

The Boroughs are *Dorchester*, *Pool*, *Lyme*, *Weymouth*, ^{Boroughs.} *Melcombe Regis*, *Bridport*, *Shaftsbury*, alias *Shafton*, *Wareham* and *Corfe-castle*. Besides which, there are these principal Market-towns, *Abbotsbury*, *Frampton*, *Beminster*, ^{Towns.} *Market-Evershot*, *Cerne*, *Bere Regis*, *Winbourn*, *Milton*, *Blandford*, *Sturminster*, *Cranbourn* and *Sherborne*.

Dorchester, in the time of the *Romans*, was a Winter station for one of their Legions, and a large walled Town, defended by a Castle. The Ruins of the Walls are easily traced out, and are to this Day called *The Walls*, though a Street is built upon the east Part thereof, and the Ditch filled up. Their Summer station was upon the Spot, now called *Maiden Castl.*, about a Mile from *Dorchester*, which Camp comprised five Trenches with ten Acres of Ground. This Town is situate upon an assent with steep Banks down to the River *Froom*, or *Frome*, which washes it's North side, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-three Miles from *London*. Situation.

This Town has gone through many vicissitudes, especially from the ravages of the *Danes*, and the rapaciousness of the *Roman Conquerors*. But its situation, for the protection of the western Coast, always prevailed with the Government, after it came to be settled, to restore it to some degree of Strength: so that *William the Conqueror* built a Castle here, and gave the Command thereof to one of his chief Barons.

At present *Dorchester* is a Corporation and a Borough, and the County-town, governed by a Mayor, two Bailiffs, six Aldermen, six capital Burgeses, and a Recorder. Besides whom, there is a Governor, chosen annually, by twenty-four Common Councilmen, whose Office is to look after the Trade of the Town, according to a Charter granted by King *Charles the First*; and a Court of Common-council, assisted by five capital Burgeses, determines all Matters belonging to the Privileges of the Freemen. It consists of three Parishes, and chiefly of Contents. Borough and Corporation. three

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three spacious Streets, which meet near the centre of the Town, well lined with regular Stone-buildings, but old and low, built after the devouring Fire, which in 1613, destroyed three hundred Houses, and two Churches. It is well paved, and kept clean. St. Peter's Church is a very handsome Structure and stands with the Town-hall in one Street. In another stand Trinity Church, and the Shire-hall; and in the third, we find All Saint's Church, and the County Gaol, with a Chapel. Here is also a good Free-school, and a handsome set of Alms-houses near it; besides two other Alms-houses of private Foundation.

Trade. The Trade of this Town did once depend chiefly upon the Broad-cloth and Serge Manufactures. The former is entirely lost, and the latter is not considerable. At present the Inhabitants have run greatly into breeding of Sheep, and making of Malt. It is said, that no less than 600,000 Sheep * are fed within six Miles of *Dorchester*. And besides the great quantities of Malt, which is sent to *Bristol*, here is a vast Trade for Beer, sent to and consumed in *London*, and its environs.

Sheep. Here are good Inns and a plentiful Market, on *Wednesday's* and *Saturday's*, for all sorts of Provisions. The Knights of the Shire are elected at this Town; the Judges keep their Assizes, and the Justices hold the Quarter-sessions here. Of its own right, *Dorchester* sends two Representatives to Parliament, who are chosen by the Freemen: and it gives Title of Marquis to the noble Family of the *Pierrepont*, Duke of *Kingston*, who derive their Pedigree from *Robert de Pierrepont*, an Adventurer with *William the Conqueror*, in 1066.

Malt. **Beer.** Here are kept four Fairs, on *February 12*, for Cattle of all sorts and Sheep; on *Trinity Monday*, and *July* the 5th, for ditto and Lambs, and on *August* the 5th, for ditto, and Wool and Leather.

Title of Marquis. This is the Town where that Tool of tyrannical Power, *Judge Jeffries* held his bloody Assizes; where he condemned Hundreds by the lump, and sent them to *Lyme*, *Taunton*, &c. in Cart-loads, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, for taking Part with the Duke of *Monmouth*.

* It is remarked, that the Yews generally bring two Lambs at a time, and are bought up at *Burford Fair*, by the Drovers, for Breeders in other Parts of the Kingdom.

Near this Town is a Place called *Maumbury*, the Re-*Maumbury*
mains of a *Roman Amphitheatre*, a hundred and forty-five
Feet wide, and two hundred and twenty Feet long ; whose
Terrace on the top of it affords an agreeable circular
Walk, and a beautiful Prospect both of the Town and
Country.

Lyme Regis, or *King's Lyme*, a hundred and forty-four *Lyme Re-*
Miles from *London*, is situated upon the declivity of a *gis.*
high, steep Rock, and the Houses, built with Stone, and
covered with Slate, make a good appearance This
Town has been of such Consideration in former Days, that
King *Edward I.* granted this Borough the same Privi-
leges, as were enjoyed by the City of *London*, with a Court
of Hustings, and freedom from Toll and Laftage : which
Privileges were confirmed by *William and Mary*. The
Corporation consists of a Mayor, (who is Justice of the Corpora-
Peace during his Mayoralty, and the next Year after, and
both Justice and Coroner in the third Year) a Recorder,
fifteen capital BurgesSES, (two of them Justices) a Town-
Clerk, &c. It is also a Sea-port in the *English Channel*,
and a Member-port to *Pool* : and tho' it has neither Creek,
nor Bay, nor Road, nor River, here is a good Harbour,
and perhaps such a one as all *Europe* cannot produce be-
sides. This is called the *Cobb*, a Platform, about a quar- *The Cobb.*
ter of a Mile from the Town, which is a massy Building,
consisting of two high Stone-walls, raised in the main
Sea, a good way from the Shore, and broad enough for
Carriages, Warehouses, and a Custom-house, which stands
upon Pillars; under which is a Corn-market; and these
Walls are so contrived, that they break the violence of
the Sea : so that Ships go safe into the Basin, and find
shelter. It is a Borough as ancient as King *Edward I.*'s
Reign, and sends two Members to Parliament. Here is *Represen-*
only one Church. The Market is on *Saturdays*; and there *ta-tives.*
is a Fair on *February 2*, and *October 11*, for Cattle. The *Markets.*
Merchants of this Port carry on a pretty Trade to *New-* *Fairs.*
foundland, and other Parts of *America*, and made a good
Progress in the Pilchard Fishery.

This is the Place where the Duke of *Monmouth* landed,
on the *11th June, 1685*, and after his Defeat, many of his
Adherents were executed in this Town.

It is called *Lyme Regis*, as a royal Manor annexed to
the Crown, in the Reign of *Edward I.* and from the
twenty-

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twenty-third of the said Reign, it has sent two Representatives to the House of Commons.

Bridport. *Bridport*, qu. *Brute's Port*, a hundred and forty-five Miles from *London*, was a Mint-town under the *Saxon* Government. King *Henry III.* made it a Borough, with divers Privileges, by whose Charter the Manor was leased to the Inhabitants in Fee Farm, for a small Quit-rent, payable to the Exchequer. King *Henry VII.* made it a Corporation. Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James I.* confirmed the same, and added more Privileges: and it sends two Representatives to Parliament. It is situate at a little Distance from the Shore, between two small Rivulets, near their Conflux. Here is a Harbour; but it is not found among the Sea-ports in the Custom-house Roll, returned into the Exchequer, 29 *Charles II.* The Harbour, which had for Ages been choaked up with Sand, has been so far cleared, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament in 1722, that there is now a Mole, capable of riding forty sail of Merchantmen safe at Anchor.

**Corpora-
tion.** The Corporation consists of two Bailiffs, who are Justices of the Peace, and fifteen capital Burgesse, who chuse the Bailiffs annually out of their own Body; a Recorder and Town-clerk, who are also Justices of the Peace.

They have a Prison, a common Seal, and hold Lands and Tenements. The Bailiffs are intitled to all Fines, and have two Serjeants to carry Maces before them.

**Market.
Fairs.** Here are two Charities; one of which is much decayed, and a good Stone-bridge. There is an Act of Parliament subsisting, which passed in 1722, for re-building the Pier, and cleansing the Harbour, but was not carried into Execution. Tho' there is still a Harbour for small Vessels. The Market is pretty large, and kept on Saturdays; and there is a Fair on *April 5*, for Bullocks and Sheep; on *Holy Thursday*, for Cheese; and on *October 10*, for Pedlary-ware.

There formerly grew such Quantities of Hemp, and of so good a Quality, between *Bridport* and *Bemminster*, that there was no need of sending for that Commodity to *Russia*. It not only sufficed to supply the Navy of *England*; but it was enacted by Parliament in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* in order to save the Price of Carriage from Place to Place, that the Cordage for the *English* Navy should

should be made at *Bridport*, or within five Miles thereof, and no where else; which Act of Parliament was confirmed almost by every Parliament for above sixty Years after. But this Trade is lost, tho' here are as good Crops of Hemp as any in *England*.

Weymouth, a hundred and thirty Miles from *London*, Wey-mouth situate on the south Bank of the River *Wey*; that riseth, only four Miles off, at a Place called *Upway*. It is an ancient Borough, and sends two Representatives to Parliament; it is a clean, agreeable Town, but has neither a Chapel, nor a Town-hall, the Inhabitants being obliged to their neighbouring Town of *Melcomb*, for a Place to do public Business, and to hear divine Service, having a Communication by a Bridge. However, here is a Custom-house, and a good Quay, a considerable Wine-trade, and a Trade with *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, Trade. and the *West Indies*, &c.

Melcomb Regis, is so called from its being a royal Borough or Manor. It was appointed a Staple-town in the 38 Edward III. and invested with divers Privileges and Powers; and by Charter from King James I. *Melcomb Regis* and *Weymouth* were made one Body Corporate. *Melcomb* is situated on the north-side of the *Wey*, directly opposite to *Weymouth*, to which it is joined by a handsome Bridge, and consists of four tolerable broad Streets, mostly built with Free-stone.

The Corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, two Bailiffs, twenty-four capital Burgesses, and an uncertain Number of Aldermen; because once a Mayor, always an Alderman; who have a right to a Market for both Towns on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Port to both Towns is formed by the River *Wey*, The Port. as it empties itself into the Sea. It is convenient and safe for a Number of Ships, being covered from an Enemy by the Forts of *Sandfort* and *Portland*. Here is a good Trade to *Newfoundland*, and for Wines; a Custom-house and a good Quay; returned into the Exchequer, as a Member-port to *Pool*, and under the Name of *Melcomb Quay*, measuring about three hundred and ninety-two Feet in length.

Both these Towns thus incorporated, and making but one Port and one Borough, give an Example of the great Inequality with which the People of *England* are represented

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fented in Parliament; for this one Corporation, composed of two small Towns, chuse, and return as many Members to Parliament as *London*, the grand Metropolis of this Kingdom; and every Voter, as in *London*, has a right to Poll for four Persons. But when chosen, the Members are returned by the Mayor in two different Indentures, two for *Weymouth*, and two for *Melcomb Regis*.

Pool.

Pool, a hundred and ten Miles from *London*, so called from the *Pool* or *Bay* adjoining, is only joined to the Continent by a Neck of Land on the North. The Water that surrounds this Town, (except on the North) is called *Luxford Lake*, famous for its Water rising and falling four times within twenty-four Hours, and for plenty of good Fish, and for the best of Oysters. This Bay, or Lake, is covered from an Enemy by a Castle upon *Bransey Island*, which divides the Mouth of it into two Passages. Its present Prosperity perhaps has been occasioned by some Accidents of a more modern Date, as Mr. *Camden* hints; but we find it a Borough in the 14th *Edward III.* and that it had been incorporated by ancient Kings, before Queen *Elizabeth* granted, that *Pool* should be a Town of itself, consisting of a Mayor, two Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty, and severed it from the County of *Dorset*, and made it a County of itself, to have a Sheriff, keep a Court, and try Malefactors within its own Jurisdiction, by a Commission from the Crown, which saves the Expence of entertaining Judges on the Circuit.

Present State.

Corporation.

Borough.

It is now reckoned the most considerable Town in the County, tho' it does not consist of above four hundred Houses, which look very handsome, built of Stone. The Government is in a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Sheriff, Coroner, Town-clerk, and Common-council; the Mayor, who is also Admiral within the Liberty of this Corporation, is chosen out of the Burgesses; and when he has passed the Chair, he commences Alderman, and is then also senior Bailiff, and a Justice of the Peace, for the Year ensuing. Out of the Aldermen are annually chosen three Justices, the Mayor and Recorder being of the *Quorum*. The Election of the Freemen or Burgesses is by the Mayor, four Aldermen, and twenty-four Burgesses; and the Election of the two Representatives sent to Parliament by this Borough, is in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses. Here are about four hundred Houses,

Houses, built of Stone, but low. The Church is large, but the Building is irregular; it is a royal Peculiar. Here is a Charity-school, a beautiful Town-hall, a Custom-house and Quay, and a large Warehouse to keep the Merchants Goods, called the Town-cellar.

Here are many considerable Merchants, who grow rich Trade. by trading to *France*, the *West-Indies*, and *Newfoundland*; and by the Exportation of Corn, Beans, and Peas, to foreign Parts. *Pool* is a head Port, and the *Little New-key* Head Port, is appropriated to the Lading and Shipping, loading and unloading, and discharging of all Goods coastwise, as also Baulks, Timber, Planks, Deals, Mats, Clapboards, and all other Raff; Pantiles, Bricks, and Train-oil, and no other Goods whatsoever.

Here is a Market on Mondays and Thursdays, and a Fair on Market-day the first Thursday in November, being a free Mart for Toys. Fair.

This Place is particularly remarkable for vast Quantities of Mackarel in the Season, and for the biggest and best Oysters in all the West of *England*; and which also contains larger Pearls, and more in Number than any other in the whole Nation. Great Quantities are carried from hence by the *Essex* Oyster-companies, and laid in the beginning of the Year on that Shore, to fatten for the *London* Market, in the Autumn. They are also pickled and barrelled up here, and sent to *London*, the *West-Indies*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and other Places. Here also is exported a great Quantity of *Purbeck* Stone.

Shaftesbury, or *Shafton*, a hundred and three Miles from *Shafesbury*, is situate on the great Road between *London* and *Exeter*; was founded in the Reign of King *Alfred*, A.D. 880, grew into a Town with three Mints, and ten Parish Churches, and a famous Monastery, and was made the See of a Suffragan by King *Henry VIII*. But it does not appear to have been incorporated, till Queen *Elizabeth* granted the Burgeses the Privilege of being governed by a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, two Bailiffs, and a Common-council. However, it has always sent two Representatives to Parliament.

This Town appears like a Bow full bent upon a Hill, Present whose Buildings (about six hundred in all) are handsome, and State. Stone chiefly; and, at present, is divided only into four Parishes. Here is a Market on Saturdays; a Fair for all sorts of Cattle, on Saturday before *Palm-Sunday*, on the Fairs. 24th of June, and 22d of November. It

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Gives Title of Earl. It has the honour to give Title to the noble Family of *Cooper's*, whose Ancestor, Sir *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, was created Earl of *Shaftsbury*, by King *Charles II.* A. D. 1672. Water is so scarce here, that the Town is supplied by Horses, or other Conveyances, from the neighbouring Pits, dug on purpose to catch Rain-water.

Wareham. *Wareham*, (a hundred and nine Miles from *London*) situated in a very healthy Part of the County, and almost encompassed on the North and South by the *Piddle* and *Frome*, and on the East, by the Bay or Lake, on which *Pool* stands, is recorded to have been the oldest * and the largest Town in the County, having then seventeen Churches, which are now dwindled away to three, † occasioned by the many losses in the Wars, between King *Stephen* and *Henry II.* &c. Again, by Fires; but more especially by the retreat of the Sea and loss of its Haven. And all the three Churches are supplied by one Minister. Here is but little Trade, except for Tobacco-pipe-clay, of which the best in *England* is dug out of *Hungerhill*, in this Neighbourhood, and Garlick, which grows plentifully about this Town. Here are about two hundred Houses, divided into two principal Streets, and it has the honour to be a Borough-town, and a Corporation, by Charter from Queen *Anne*. It sends two Representatives to Parliament, chosen by those who pay Scot and Lot, and seldom exceed a hundred and fifty Voters; and is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, ‡ Town-clerk, six capital Burgesses, and twelve Common Councilmen and their Assistants, with Privilege to keep a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Hogs and Cheese, on *April 7*, *July 5*, and *September 11*. The Mayor is Coroner of *Wareham* and *Purbeck*,

Present State.

Borough.

Corporation.

Market.

Fairs.

* It was of some Note in the time of the *Romans*. Under the *Saxons* here were two Mints, and it was surrounded with Walls, to which *William the Conqueror* added a strong Castle, on the Spot now called *Castle-hill*. In those days the Sea came up to the Walls, which brought a very considerable Trade to the Town.

† St. *Mary's*, *Trinity*, and St. *Martin's*. St. *Mary's* was formerly the Priory Church, and its Tower, which is lofty and finely decorated, is now the chief Ornament of the Place.

‡ The Mayor in Office, the preceding Mayor, and the Recorder are Justices of the Peace; the two former of the *Quorum*, and impowered to hold their own Sessions.

and of *Bransey Island*. In *Bransey Island*, the Mayor has been supreme Magistrate ever since the Reign of *Henry V.*

Corfe-castle, a hundred and sixteen Miles from *London*, ^{Coif.-castle} is a very ancient Town, and a royal Manor, in the middle of the Isle of *Purbeck*. Here stood the Castle where *Ælfrith* resided, and, by whose Order, King *Edward the Martyr*, her Son-in-law, was stabbed to make way to the Throne for her own Son *Ethelred*. It was also the Prison of the unhappy King *Edward II.* a strong and stately Building, as appears by the Ruins of its Walls, which inclose near half a Mile in Circumference. But we don't find any Incorporation thereof, till by the Interest of its new Possessor, *Christopher Hatton*, Esq; Queen *Elizabeth* not only made it a Corporation, but gave it the Privilege ^{Borough.} to send two Members to the House of Commons. By this Charter, confirmed by King *Charles II.* *Corfe-castle* is incorporated by the Stile of the Mayor and Barons, ^{Corpora-} with the same Privilege as the *Cinque Ports*, and with an ^{tion.} exemption from Toll, Arrests, Suit, or Service, without the Borough, &c. with a special Clause, that such as have served the Office of Mayor, shall be called *Barons*. The Mayor and his Predecessors are Justices of the Peace, can hold Sessions, chuse Coroners, Counsellors, Ale-keepers, &c. and the Lord of the Manor, is hereditary Lord Lieutenant of the Island of *Purbeck*; has Power to appoint all Offices, to determine all Actions by his Bailiffs and Deputies, has all Shipwrecks on the Isle, and is exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty; and the Church, which is lofty, enjoys a royal Jurisdiction, and as such exempt from Episcopal Visitation. It was repaired by King *Charles I.* and garrisoned; but after a brave Defence, it was treacherously delivered up to the Parliament's Forces, who plundered and demolished it.

Let it be observed, that the Place, called the Isle of *Purbeck*, is not wholly encompassed by either the Sea, or by Rivers: It is only a Peninsula united to the Continent, ^{on} on the West; being about ten Miles long, and six Miles in breadth. The Isthmus, or Neck of Land, by which it is connected with the Main, is about half a Mile broad.

If you enter into this District at *Weymouth*, you pass over a Stone-bridge, and find at first Entrance, a barren, but healthy Country, and well filled with red Deer. This Part

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Produce. Part is divided from the rest, by a Ridge of very high Hills, which on the other side afford excellent Pasture for Cattle and Sheep, and plenty of fine Corn. The bowels of these Hills are Quarries of a very hard and lasting Stone, used in many great Buildings in *Londen*, &c. and other Quarries of spotted and blue Marble: On the **Frower's-barrow.** South Point of this Peninsula is a Hill called *Frower's-barrow*, the top of which is fortified with triple Trenches. About five Miles east of this Fortification, there are the Ruins of a Chapel upon a Promontory, that serve for a Sea-mark; and on the *Shedland*, which is the most eastern Point, is a Castle for the defence of *Sandwich Bay*. The only Place of note upon this Peninsula, is *Corfe Castle*, of which see the Account already given, on Page 191.

The other Market-towns are,

Abbotsbury. *Abbotisbury*, a hundred and twenty-nine Miles from *London*, so called from its being originally in Possession of a Convent of Monks, is noted for a *Swannery*, (and thought to be the largest in *England*) kept here by the Lord of the Manor. The Town is small, and the Inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. The Market is kept on *Thursdays*; and here is a Fair for Sheep and Hogs on the 10th of *July*.

Frampton. *Frampton*, or *Frometon*, a hundred and seventeen Miles from *London*, situated upon the *Frome*, keeps a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for all sorts of Cattle on *March 4*, *August 1*, and *September 4*, and is adorned with a fine stone Mansion-house, East in front, the Seat of Mr. *Brown*, the Lord of the Manor. This Place is remarkable for Trouts.

Bemminster. *Bemminster*, a hundred and thirty-three Miles from *London*; has a Charity-school for twenty Boys, and keeps a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for Horses, Bullocks, Sheep, and Cheese, on *September 19th*.

Evershot. *Evershot*, a hundred and twenty-three Miles from *London*, on the borders of *Somersetshire*, is only noted for its Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Bullocks and Toys on *May 12*.

Cerne. *Cerne*, or *Cern-Abbey*, a hundred and twenty-three Miles from *London*, about five Miles north of *Dorchester*; keeps a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair on *Mid-lent Monday*, *Holy Thursday*, and *October 2*, for Horses, Bullocks, and Hogs.

Hogs. The Parish-church is built on the scite of the Abbey; but the Abbey-gate is yet standing, and over it the Arms of *Richard, Duke of Cornwall, King of the Romans.*

Bere Regis, a hundred and five Miles from *London*, is *Bere Regis*. the ancient Seat and Lordship of the *Turbervilles*, and is chief of a hundred; but a small Town, whose Market is kept on *Wednesdays*. Here is a Charity-school.

In the Neighbourhood of *Bere Regis*, stands *Woodbury*, *Woodbury* or *Woodberry-hill*, whose top was fortified with a triple Ditch by the *Romans*, who kept a Summer station there: From which Hill there is a fose way to *Old Sarum* in *Wiltshire*. This Hill at present is famous for a considerable Fair kept there, on the 18th of *September*, for the sale of Hops, Cattle, Cheese, Cloth, Haberdashery, and a great Variety of other sorts of Goods.

Windbourn, or *Windburn*, corruptly *Winborn*, a hundred and feven Miles from *London*, is so called from its Situation between, and near the conflux of the Rivers *Situation. Stour*, and the *Allen*; for *win*, in the *British Tongue*, signifies between, and *Bourne* is a *Brook* or *River*. Here the *Romans* had a winter station, and adorned it with magnificent Buildings, and strengthened it with Walls and Fortifications. Under the *Saxons* it was in great repute. *Ethewold* fertified himself in this Town against his Uncle, King *Edward the Elder*. It was never incorporated, but is a large Town governed by the Officers of the Hundred. Here is the only collegiate Church in the whole County. It is a noble Edifice, a hundred and eighty Foot long, in the form of a Cathedral, with a fine Tower in the middle, and another at the West-end, from which it is often called *Windburn Minster*; each of the Towers is ninety Feet high. The Choir in this Church, which is the only one in the County, consists of four Singing-men, six Boys, and an Organist.

King *Etbred*, Brother to King *Alfred*, lies buried in this Church, under a marble Tomb, on which is an Effigy of a King crowned, a half length, with the following Inscription: IN HOC LOCO QUIESCIT CORPUS, S. ETHELDREDI, REGIS WEST SAXONUM, MARTYRIS, QUI, ANNO DOMINI DCCCLXXXII, XIII APRILIS, PER MANUS DANORUM PAGANORUM OCCUBUIT.

Here is also a fine Free-school, founded by *Margaret, Countess*

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Countess of *Richmond*, and Mother to *Henry VII.* augmented by Queen *Elizabeth*. And the chief Employment or Manufacture carried on in this large Parish, is the knitting of Stockings. There is a *Friday's Market*; and a Fair for Bullocks and Cheese on *Good-Friday*, which lasts seven Weeks, on *Friday* successively, and again on *September 14.*

Milton.

Milton, or *Middleton*, of some note for its antiquity and *Abbey*, called *Milton-Abbey*, built by King *Athelstan*, by way of atonement for killing his Brother *Edwin*, is now a very small Village, with a Market on *Mondays*, in the very Center of the County.

Blandford.

Blandford, a hundred and seven Miles from *London*, situate on the pleasant Banks of the *Stour*, over which it has a Bridge; has suffered greatly by Fires, first in Queen *Elizabeth's Reign*, and afterwards in 1731, when the whole Town, consisting at that Time of about six hundred Houses, was burnt down, except six Houses, with the Church, and other public Buildings, as was also the Village beyond the Bridge, except twenty-six Houses. Few Goods were saved; and the Small-pox being rife there at that Time, it was piteous to see the Sick carried into the Fields to escape the Flames, where many of them died. It was soon re-built more beautifully, under the sanction of an A&t of Parliament. Its principal Traders are Mafters and Clothiers. Besides many Gentlemen who live on the pleasant Downs of *Burford* adjoining, frequent this Town, which contributes much to its flourishing state. The Government of this Town is in two Bailiffs, chosen out of the capital Burgeesses annually. Here is a Market well provided on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *March 7, July 10, and November 8*, for Horses, Sheep, and Cheese.

Market.
Fairs.Stourmif-
ter.

Stourmifer, or *Sturmifer - Newton*, a hundred and twenty-two Miles from *London*, so called from its being a Monastery or Minster, situated upon the *Stour*, a royal Demesne in the Reign of King *Alfred*, is now reduced to a very mean state, being known only for its small Market on *Thursdays*, and Fair on *May 12, and October 24*, for Cattle and Toys. Here is a Stone-bridge; and about three Miles above this Town is another, called *King-stag-bridge*, and so called, according to tradition, from the killing of a favourite Stag, contrary to the express Command of King

King Henry III. at this Place, by *Thomas de la Linde*, &c. which Action so enraged the King, that he imposed a Year's Fine upon all their Lands, called *White-hart*-
White-silver, and is paid to this Day into the Exchequer. *hart-silver.*

Stutbridge, a hundred and fifteen Miles from *London*, is a small Market-town, a few Miles above this Bridge: But it has nothing remarkable in it but a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on the 6th. of *May*, and 4th. of *September*, for all sorts of Cattle; and a Charity-school.

Cranbourne, ninety-eight Miles from *London*, is a Place Cran- of great antiquity, and the chief Town in the Hundred, bourne. to which it gives Name, as it does also the Title of *Vif-* Gives Title count to the noble Family of *Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, con- of *Vif-* fered upon Sir *Robert Cecil* by King *James I.* in 1604, count. who was the first Viscount that wore a Coronet. This Town is well watered, and pleasantly situated near a Chace, which extends almost to *Salisbury*; but it is small, and has a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for Cheese and Market. Sheep on *August 24*, and *December 6*. Fairs.

Sherborne, written in old Words *Fens-clarus*, i. e. a Sherborne, clear Spring, a hundred and eighteen Miles from *London*, the largest of all the Market-towns in this County, is situated delightfully upon the declivity of a Hill, and in Situation a very pleasant Country, with the River *Parret* running thro' the middle of it; the Houses on one side thereof being called *Castle-town*, from the Castle built by *Royer*, Bishop of *Salisbury*. This Town was an Episcopal See under the *West-Saxons*, in the Year 705, and so continued till *William the Conqueror* commanded it to be transferred to *Salisbury*. The Cathedral is still a most magnificent Cathedral. Structure, both within and without. At the entrance from the Porch lie interred *Ethelbald* and *Ethelbert*, two Saxon Kings, who lived about two hundred Years before the Roman Conquest; and in one of the Ailes is erected, a most sumptuous Monument for *John Digby*, Earl of *Bristol*, who died in 1698. Here are in this Church six Bells, so large, that, we are informed, require near twenty men to ring them. The Streets are spacious, full Present State. of good Houses, and of good Inhabitants, who are supposed to be twenty thousand Souls, with a Manufacture of *Medley-cloth*; but its most flourishing Trade is in Buttons, Bone-lace, and Haberdashery Wares. Here is a Free-school founded by King *Edward VI.* and a fine Alms-house;

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Markets, Fairs. house : and in the Neighbourhood are many Gentlemen's Seats. Here are two weekly Markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and several Fairs, viz. On Saturday after Holy-Thursday, for all sorts of Cattle ; on July 18, for Wool ; and ditto on July 26, for Wool and Lambs ; on first Monday in October, for Wool, and all sorts of Cattle.

Gives Title of Earl. Sherborne gives Title of Baron to the noble Family of Digby, Earl of Bristol, and will ever be recorded for the Place, where Prince George of Denmark, the Dukes of Marlborough, Grafton, and Ormond, with many others of the prime Nobility, who deserted King James II. at Salisbury, met and adhered to the Prince of Orange, which brought about the Revolution with ease and safety : by which our Liberties, and the Protestant Religion, were preserved without spilling the Blood of the Natives.

Effects of an Earthquake. They shew at Hermitage, about seven Miles south of this Town, a chasm in the Earth, whence a large Plat of Ground entire, with Trees and Hedges upon it, was removed by an Earthquake on the 13th of January, 1585, to the distance of forty Yards.

Portland. The other Particulars worthy of notice before we leave Dorsetshire, is first, Portland, to the south of Weymouth.

Name. It was of old Time an Island, but now is joined to the Continent, and takes its Name from a Saxon Pirate, called Port, who in the Year 523, annoyed the British Coast, and possessed himself of that Island, as a retreat for himself and Associates. It is about eight Miles round, and a ridge of Rocks running round about it, raises the sides higher than the middle, which is flat and low ; and out of them is dug the finest white Free-stone for buildings in England, as may be seen in all the Churches, Bridges, and public Structures in and about London, that have been built since the great Fire in 1666. In the Vallies there is great plenty of Corn and Pasture ; but there are not many Inhabitants, who are generally Stone-cutters.

Prefent State. The entrance into this great Rock, as it may be called, is on the north side ; the other Coasts are inaccessible, by reason of high and dangerous Rocks. The entrance is defended by two Castles, one on the Island, called Portland-Castle ; the other on the opposite shore, called Sandford-Castle, both well fortified and provided to guard the Island from the attempts of an Enemy, and to command all Ships that come into Portland-Road, or Race, which being

being a strong Current, is accounted the most dangerous Part of the *British* Channel; for, due South, there is always a Disturbance in it, by reason of the Currents setting in from the *English* and *French* Coasts; and several Vessels, not aware of them, have been removed to the West of *Portland*, and driven ashore on the Beach. Therefore there are two Light-houses erected on the two Points of it, for a Guide and Direction to Navigators. From the east-end of *Portland*, where there is a Church and several Houses, the Sea has thrown up a prodigious Beach or Ridge, called by the Mariners *Chefilbank*, not above half a stone's throw from the Shore, to which they go over in a Boat guided by a Rope; and this Bank runs parallel with the Shore near nine Miles, quite to *Abbotisbury*, leaving an inlet of Water in some Places near a Mile and an half over. Upon the Shore of *Portland* is found the Herb *Iris's-Hair*, mentioned by *Pliny*, produced by the Sea, and resembling Coral in some respects; has no Leaves, grows black and hard when cut, and breaks with the least fall.

The Seat of the *Doddington's* at *Eastbury*, six Miles *Eastbury*. from *Shaftsbury*, between *Blandford* and *Cramborn-Chace*, and in the Parish of *Gunville*, is one of the largest and most magnificent in *England*, which, with its Offices, at a distance, looks like a little Village, with a Garden and Park eighteen Miles in circumference.

The main Body of this Mansion extends a hundred and forty-four Feet, and is ninety Feet deep, to which the Arcades forming the great Court are joined. This Court is a hundred and fifteen Feet in breadth, in the clear, and its depth from the House to the entrance two hundred and ten Feet. The Arcades are ten Feet wide. The Offices placed on each side of these Arcades, extend a hundred and thirty-three Feet in breadth, and a hundred and sixty-one in depth. The inner Courts of these Offices are a hundred and sixty Feet by eighty, in the clear. Beyond these the Buildings are carried in the same Line, fifty-six Feet each way, and form two other Courts, so that the whole Front of this Mansion, and Offices, extend five hundred and seventy Feet; and these Buildings being of different heights, beautified with Turrets at each corner of the House, and with *Venetian* Windows, give the whole Structure a very grand appearance.

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Within this noble Structure is one of the finest Saloons in the Kingdom, richly and beautifully ornamented. At one end of this Saloon are three noble Apartments, one furnished with crimson Velvet, another with flowered Velvet, and a third with Satin, all richly laced with Gold. At the other end are a Drawing-room and a large Dining-room.

You advance to this noble Mansion through a beautiful Lawn, and the grand Arcade, on each side of which the Offices are ranged : Then you land upon a flight of Steps eleven Feet high, under a noble *Doric* Portico, crowned with a Pediment of thirty-two Feet, supported by Pillars forty-six Feet high: from whence opens a most magnificent Hall, adorned with Statues and Busts.

SEATS of the *Nobility* and *Gentry* in DORSETSHIRE.

HOOK-CASTLE, four Miles north of *Bridport*, the Duke of *Bolton's*.

CRANBORN, the Earl of *Salisbury's*.

WINBURN ST. GILES, the Earl of *Shaftsbury's*.

BUCKLAND, seven Miles north of *Dorchester*, Earl *Powlet's*.

SHERBORNE or SHRUBURN-CASTLE, Lord *Digby's*.

PADDLETON, Lord *Orford's*.

EASTBURY, CHARBOROUGH, EUSCOMB, KINGSTON, GRANGE, MILTON-ABBEY, STALBRIDGE, SHROTON, CHRICHILL, HAWKCHURCH, and several others.

Remarks
on the Sea-

This County lying upon the *English* Channel, we shall observe that this Coast of *Dorsetshire* does in some Places consist of very high Lands and Cliffs ; and in other Places, of only a Beach of Pebbles.

In the Bay before *Pool*, there is good security from westerly Winds. To the westward of which is *Sandwich Bay*, much frequented, land-locked by *Handfast Point* and *Peverel Point*, and of easy access, tho' there is a small Ridge of Rocks off *Peverel Point*. But the best anchoring is four or five Fathom Water off the Town of *Sandwich*. There is also a good Road before *Stradland*, to the north of *Handfast Point*; and a little without this Point is a high, steep Rock, surrounded by the Sea.

Upon

Upon the outmost Part of *Handfast Point* is a Hole in the Cliff, through which you may see the Water on the other side of the Point; which Hole is used as a Mark for Ships to anchor in *Stradland Bay*, in three or four Fathoms Water.

In *Lalwouth-Cove*, four Leagues west of *Peverel-Point*, small Vessels may ride with safety, provided they keep close to the east Point of the Cove; because there extends a ledge of Rocks from the west Point, too near the middle of the Entrance.

About three Leagues more west is *Weymouth-Road*, where Ships may ride in safety in west and north Winds; near to which, to the southward, is *Portland-Road*, in which there is more safety, for few Winds can hurt Vessels lying pretty near *Portland-Castle*.

The Sea about *Portland*, especially a little to the West thereof, is deemed the most dangerous Part of the English Channel, occasioned by a continual agitation of the Water, produced by the meeting of two Currents; one coming from between the *Isle of Wight* and the adjacent Rivers, and the other from the Channel without that Island; and the danger is increased by the *Shambles*, a Sand-bank covered with three or four Fathoms of Water, and lying about four Miles east by south, from the Bill or Point of *Portland*.

Ships coming from the West for *Portland-Road* should sail within musket-shot of the Bill, and then keep pretty close to the Land, till they come and anchor before the Castle; paying particular attention to the terrible rippling of the Race of *Portland*, which begins a little to the west of the Bill, and extends almost to *Peverel-Point*, in which race the Water is from seven to fifteen Fathoms deep. But the great difficulty lies in weathering the Bill of *Portland*, when Ships have not kept sufficiently to the southward, for the Current carries Ships much nearer to the Land than they would otherwise be. Therefore two Light houses are erected on the Bill of *Portland*, as a direction for Seamen in the Night.

The Water rises upon the Coast of *Dorsetshire*, about fourteen Feet in Spring-tides, and eight Feet in Neap-tides.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E

County Palatine of DURHAM.

Name.

THIS County, called by the *Romans* DEIRA, and by the *Saxons* DEORHAM, was named DURESME by the *Normans*, and for many Ages has been known by the Name of DURHAM, from

Boundaries the *Saxon* Word *Deorham*; bounded on the south by the River *Tees* and *Yorkshire*; on the west by *Westmoreland* and *Cumberland*; on the north by the River *Tyne* and *Northumberland*; and on the east by the *German Ocean*, is of a triangular Form, a hundred and forty Miles in Circumference, and measuring nine hundred and fifty-eight square Miles, divided into four Parts, called *Wakes* or *Wards*: all which was given by a King of *Northumberland* to St. *Cuthbert*, and his Successors, Bishops of *Lindisfarne* for ever. Thenceforward this District was called St. *Cuthbert's Patrimony*, and *William the Conqueror* erected

A County this Part of his Kingdom into a *County Palatine*, investing Palatine. the Bishop of *Durham*, with as much Power *within* his See, as the King himself exercised *out of* it; and, by way of eminence, it has always been called *The Bishoprick*. This County is a Diocese of itself, containing fifty-two Parishes, in the Province of *York*.

Rivers. Within this District we find sixteen Rivers, twenty-one Parks, and four Castles. The chief Rivers are

(1)

(1) the *Tees*, that springs in *Stanemore*, a Stony-ground in *Tees*.
 the Borders of *Cumberland*; and having run through
 Rocks of Marble, and been augmented by the *Laden*,
Ilude, *Lune*, *Bauder*, * and *Skern*, that fall into it, the
Tees becomes navigable, washes *Stockton* and *Yarum*, and
 empties itself into the *German Ocean*. (2) The *Were*, *Were*,
 which rises above *Stanhope* in *Weredale*, from three small
 Streams, called the *Kellop*, the *Wellop*, and the *Burdop*,
 at the westernmost extremity of this County; and having
 received a great many Rivulets into its Channel, and passing
 by *Stanhope*, *Walsingham*, and *Bishop's-Auckland*, and
 thro' the City of *Durham*, becomes navigable, and runs
 into the *German Ocean* at *Weremouth*, or Port of *Sunderland*. (3) The *Tyne*, which, on account of the great *Tyne*.
 Trade carried on by shipping at *Newcastle* and *Shields*, in
 the Coal-trade, &c. makes such a considerable figure in
 our Navigation, is but of very little consequence, till
 augmented by the *Derwent*, about three Miles above
Newcastle-Bridge. It is navigable for Keels as high as
 the *Derwent*, and, for Ships of considerable burthen,
 to *Tyne-bridge*, and is a safe and commodious Harbour,
 at *Shields*, for the Coal-ships, inclosed by a Bar at *Tinmouth*,
 about a Mile below *North* and *South Shields*. All these
 Rivers are famous for Salmon, of which great Quantities
 are pickled and sent to *London*.

Besides these Rivers there are several remarkable Springs Mineral
 at *Hartle-pool*, of which in their proper Places. On *El-* Springs.
vet-moor, near *Durham*, there is a very strong Caly-
 beate Spring, in the midst of the Common; and a little
 further to the south-west, in the way to *Croxall*, is a re-
 markable hot Well in a Valley, and near it a Spring
 whose Water resembles Eggs beat up; and in the middle
 of the River, which runs close at the end of this Valley,
 there is a Spring so salt as to tinge all the Stones near it
 of a red Colour, and it causes the Water to bubble about
 forty Yards in length, and ten Yards in breadth.

* Near the Conflux of the *Tees* and *Bauder*, the Water about
Midsummer 1689, forcing a Passage from below, carried away
 such a quantity of Earth, as left a Chasm of a hundred and
 sixty Yards long, eight Yards broad, and about seven Yards
 deep, which choaked up both Rivers, killed great Quantities
 of Fish, and did great damage in the adjacent Meadows by the
 barren Mud, &c. thrown upon them.

This

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This Water is as salt as Brine, and so powerful as to cause a Brackishnes to the River for more than a hundred Yards below; and when boiled, it affords a great quantity of Bay Salt.

Soil and Produce.

The Soil of this County is very opposite. - The Lands in the farthest Western Parts, which draw up almost into an Angle, are naked and barren, the Woods thin, the Hills without Gras, or covered with Heath: but their Bowels are full of divers sorts of Mines, and abound with Lead, Tin, Iron, Coal, &c. The Eastern Parts, that border upon the Sea, striking a Line from *Newcastle* to *Darlington*, taking in the Banks of the *Tees*, the *Were*, the *Tyne* and the *Derwent*, are naturally very fruitful, abounding with rich Meadows, Pastures and Corn-fields; thick set with large Towns and considerable Villages, and are also productive of Sea-coal, which Trade may properly be called the Staple of the County, shipped off for *London*, and other Places, at home and abroad, from *Shields*, *Sunderland*, *Hartlepoo*, &c. under the Name of *Newcastle-coal*. And besides Coal, here are inexhaustible Mines of Lead and Iron, Quarries of Stone and Marble.

The Air.

The Air also varies in this County. For, tho' it be generally pretty healthful; it is very sharp upon the Hills, and cold and aguish in the Western Fells or Moors. The Eastern Parts enjoy a very healthy and comfortable Climate.

Representatives.

As this County was a sort of Principality in itself, it never sent Representatives to the English Parliament, till the Reign of King *Charles II*. And these are no more than four, two for the County, and two for the City. Those for the County are chosen by the Freeholders.

Towns.

Here is one City, *Durham*, and the following Market-towns; *Barnard-castle*, *Darlington*, *Stockton*, *Stanhope*, *Bishops-Auckland*, *Sunderland*, and *Hartlepoo*.

City of Durham.

The City of *Durham*, or, as the Saxons called it, *Dunholm*, i. e. *Dun*, a Hill, and *Holm*, Land, surrounded with Water or Rivers, is situate upon the River *Were*, and is a Peninsula, being surrounded almost on every side by the *Were* and the small River *Browney*, which runs along the South-east side of this City (two hundred and sixty-two Miles from *London*). Its Foundation is fix'd at the Year 997, by the Devotion of such as followed the Relicks of St. *Cuthbert* hither, deposited upon that Spot called *Bough-church*;

church; * from whence it was removed to the Abbey, by Abbey the Monks of *Lindisferne*. Which Abbey was built, A.D. 1017. but more magnificently, as it now appears, by *Malcomb King of Scotland*, who begun it in the Year 1093. †

William the Conqueror looking upon this City to be a Place of Strength, where *Sweno*, the *Dane*, had fortified himself, no sooner got Possession of it, but he built a Castle upon the Summit of the Hill, where now the Bishop resides, as a Barrier to his Kingdom against the *Scots*, &c. and afterwards it was fortified with stout Walls; whose Ruins called *Broken-walls* are still to be seen; that could never be conquered by the *Scots*, who frequently made Incursions quite up to them; but were always obliged to retreat, with great Loss: of which there is a Monument, called *Nevil's-cross*, (on a Moor at the Entrance of the *Nevil's-cross*. Street called *Cross-gate*) from the Name of the brave Commander of the *Durham Men* on that Day of Battle, the 17th of *October*, 1346. when *David Bruce King of Scotland*, was taken Prisoner.

The Bishop of *Durham*, in Process of Time, was advanced to such Dignity and Power, that he could raise Men and Money by his own Authority; make Truces with the *Scots*; call a Parliament, and create Barons to sit and vote in that grand Council of his Palatinate: and, as a temporal Prince, he could sit in his purple Robes, to pronounce Sentence of Death. He could coin Money; and till restrain'd by a Statute in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* he could, in his own Name, hold Courts, which in other Parts of *England*, are held in the King's Name. He could commission Justices of the Peace, and of *Oyer and Terminer*; and all Writs were issued in his Name. He had his Register of Writs, and his Courts of *Chancery*, *Common-pleas* and *County-court*, *Copyhold*, or *Halmot-court*, held by his Stewards. Most Lands in the Palatinate were held of him, as Lord Paramount, *in Capite*,

* Or small Oratory built with Boughs, Sticks, Hurdles or Twigs wattled together.

† Others say by *William de Careleph* Bishop of *Durham* in the Year 1083. who expelled the Provost and secular Canons placed there by Bishop *Aldwin*, and made it a Convent of *Benedictine* Monks under a Prior, as it was found at its Dissolution by King *Henry VIII.*

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&c. as other Lands are held of the King. All the Moors and Wastes of the County, to which no other Person could make a Lease-title, belonged to him, and could not be inclosed nor the Royalties wrought, without a special Grant from him: neither could Freeholders be alienated without his Leave. He could grant Pardons for all Intrusions, Trespasses, &c. He claimed and seized for his own Use, all the Goods, Chattles and Lands of those convicted of Treason, Outlawries, and Felonies. He had the Profits of all Tenures by Wardships, Marriages, Liveries, &c. He erected Boroughs and Corporations; granted Markets and Fairs, and appointed Stewards in all Borough-courts, and Clerks of Markets in his City, and all his Boroughs and Towns. He could create a Chancellor, Constable, great Chamberlain, and other great Officers under him, by Patent. He could appoint Foresters: and as Lord High Admiral of the Seas and Waters within his *Palatinate*, he could commission Vice-Admirals, &c. to execute that Office. But these grand Privileges were so curtailed by an Act of Parliament in the 27th of Henry VIII. that now the Bishop of *Durham* can claim no other Prerogatives than such as are consistent with the general Rules and Constitution of the Realm and *English* Government. Yet the Bishop is still Count Palatine, and absolute Lord of the Town and County, and appoints all Officers of Justice, Judge, Steward, Bailiff, &c. and the Bishops of *Durham* are still Earls of *Sedburg*, which they hold by Barony, purchased of the Crown, by Bishop *Hugh Pudsey*.

Present Ju-
risdiction.

Plan of the
City.

This City is remarkably pleasant, healthy, and well provided with all Necessaries of Life, upon moderate Terms, is cut in two Places by the River *Were*, and united again by two handsome Stone Bridges; one, on the South-side at the Bottom of *Elvet*, which is therefore called *Elvet-bridge*, with many good Houses upon it: the other, on the North-side, at the Bottom of *Framwell-gate*, and is called *Framwell-gate-bridge*. It contains six Parishes and Parish-churches, besides the Abbey or Cathedral: three of which, viz. St. *Nicholas* in the Market-place, St. *Oswald's* in *Elvet*, and St. *Margaret's* in *Crossgate* are in the Town: the three others, viz. St. *Giles's*, St. *Mary's the Great*, or *Broughchurch*, or *North Bailey* Church, and St. *Mary the Less* or *South Bailey* Church, in the Suburbs.

South

South of the Abbey is *the College*, a modern quadrangular Pile of Building, inclosing a spacious Court, and consisting of Houses for the Prebendaries and Canons. Opposite to the College gate on the east, is the Exchequer. On the North of the Abbey is the College-school with a House for the Master. Between the Abbey-yard and the Bishop's-palace is a large Area called the *Place or Palace-Green*. On the West of which is the Shire-hall or Court of Judicature: the Exchequer and Offices belonging to the County-Palatine, the spiritual Court, and a fine public Library. On the East-side is an Hospital with a School at each End of it. And the North-side is filled up with the Castle or Bishop's-palace. *Oliver Cromwell* had given Orders to found a University upon this Spot, and to apply the Revenues of the Bishoprick and College or Abbey to support it. Descending from the Palace, towards the Market-place, North, stands the County-goal, a strong, commodious, lofty and stately Stone-building, at the Upper-end of *Sadler's-street*, with a strong Fair of Gates, in the Street that passeth under it. There are also strong Gates at the South-end of *Framwell-gate-bridge*, and at the Bottom of the Street called *Clay-path*, descending from the East into the Market-place; which is a grand Square, with *St. Nicholas's-church* on the East, the *Guild-ball* or Toll-booth, a handsome commodious Building, on the North, considerable Houses for Merchandise and Trade on the two other Sides; and a very fine Market-cross, or Stone-building upon Pillars for such as sell Butter, Poultry, Eggs, &c. and for other Uses; and a Stone-fountain called the *Pant*, of very fine Water, close adjoining to the Shambles, and Fish-stalls in the Center: no Market affords better Fish and Flesh in quality, or more in quantity.

Durham City consists of twelve large handsome Streets, wide, well paved and well built; besides Lanes, &c., and, as they lie mostly upon a Descent, are very clean: and, what can be scarce said of any other Town of the same Circumference, there are few Houses, even in the Heart of the City, but open backwards either to the River, or to some adjacent pleasant Walk. It measures about a Mile and a half from the Top of *Elvet* in the South, to the Top of *Framwell-gate* in the North, and as much from

the

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the Bottom of the *Little-Bailey*, near *Newbridge* in the West, to *St. Giles's-church* in *Giligate*, in the East. This City was formerly encompassed by a Wall, the Ruins wherof are to be seen in some Places.

The first Alderman of *Durham* was made by Bishop *Nevill*: and Bishop *Pilkington*, in the 18th of Queen *Elizabeth*, incorporated this City by the Name of an Alderman and twelve Burgeses, which twelve were to chuse other twelve, and those twenty-four to chuse an Alderman on the 4th of *October*. The first Mayor was in the Episcopacy of Bishop *Matthews* about the Year 1604. Which Liberties being surrendered to the Bishop, *Nathaniel Lord Crew*, on the 25th of *August*, 1684. his Lordship procured them a new Charter dated *March 7. 1 Jac. II.* by the Name of Mayor, Alderman, &c. of the City of *Durham*; which, besides confirming to them their former Rights and Privileges, granted, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, by their Recorder, might hold a Court-leet and Court-baron within this City, under the stile of The Court of the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of *Durham* and his Successors. And the City, in consequence of the said Charter, is now governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, twelve Common-council-men, a Town-clerk and Sheriff: who, with the Freemen (about a thousand in all) chuse two Representatives in Parliament. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*; and there is a Fair on the 31st of *March*, which continues three Days; the first for horned Cattle, the second for Sheep and Hogs, and the third for Horses; and also on *Whitsun-Tuesday*, and *September* the 15th in like Manner. The Corporation farm the Tolls from the Bishop, at about 20*l. per Annum.*

The Bishop is a temporal princely Virtue of the Barony of *Sedburg*. He is also Sheriff-paramount of the whole County, and appoints his Deputy, all Officers of Justice, and inferior Magistrates, as Lord of the City and Count Palatine.

The Abbey-church, dedicated to *CHRIST* and the *Virgin-Mary*, is a magnificent Building, four hundred and eleven Feet long, and eighty broad, with three Isles. The middle Isle is a hundred and seventy Feet long; the Eastern Isle is a hundred and thirty-two Feet long; and the Western a hundred Feet long. The whole is strongly vaulted

The Abbey.

vaulted and supported by large Pillars. The skreen at the Entrance into the Choir is very handsome and measures a hundred and seventeen Feet in length and thirty-three in breadth. In a Chapel behind the Choir is the Monument of venerable *Bede*, with this Inscription.

*Hâc jacent in Fossâ
BEDÆ venerabilis ossa.*

Here also it is said, were deposited the Relicks of St. *Cuthbert*, the Patron of the Church.

Many of the Windows are very curious. The middle Window to the East, called the *Catharine-wheel*, takes up the whole breadth of the Choir, and is composed of twenty-four Lights. Here are still preserved many of the ancient Vestments and Copes richly embroidered before the Reformation; and the Copes are worn by the Prebendaries on extraordinary Occasions.

But the greatest Curiosity is the Church-clock, which is erected at the South-end of the Cross-isle, and exhibits the Flux and Reflux of the Tide, the Increase and Decrease of the Moon, &c.

In the Cloisters on the South-side of this Abbey is the Chapter-house, a stately Room seventy-five Feet long, and thirty-three broad, with an arched Roof of Stone: in which lie interred sixteen Bishops. At the upper-end is a very beautiful Seat for the Instalment of Bishops. The Decorations of this Abbey are richer than any other in *England*; many of the rich sacerdotal Robes, used before the Reformation being still preserved in this Church.

King *Henry VIII.* established the present Endowment of *Durham* Abbey for a Dean, twelve Prebendaries, twelve Minor-canons, a Deacon, Subdeacon, fifteen Lay-singing-men, a School-master, Usher, Master of the Choiristers, a Divinity-reader, eight Alms-men, eighteen Scholars, ten Choiristers, two Vergers, two Porters, two Cooks, two Butlers, and two Sacristans.

The Cloyster is a large Square well built, which on the East-side is taken up with the Chapter-house, Deanery, and the Old Library: on the West-side is the Dormitory, Treasury, and Song-house: and on the North-side is the New-Library.

There

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There have passed two Acts of Parliament for making the River *Were* navigable up to this City : but neither of them has been put in Execution.

Near this City are to be seen the Remains of the *Roman* Military-way, which reached from the Mouth of the *Tyne* to St. *David's* in *Wales*.

Barnard-castle.

In surveying the County we shall begin at the Spring of the River *Tees*: and on this Situation the first Market-town we find is *Barnard-castle*, (two hundred and fifty-three Miles from *London*) originally no more than a Castle built by *Barnard Baliol*, Great-grandfather to *John Baliol King of Scots*. Its present State is a Market-town consisting of one handsome Street about the length of *Cheapside* in *London*, with divers Lanes or Alleys branching from it. Here is a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair on *Easter-Monday*, *Wednesday* in *Whitsun-week*, and the 25th of *July*, for Cattle, Horses and Sheep. Here also is a good Trade in Stockings, Belts, Reins and Bridles for Horses, which are accounted the best in *England*. It is famous for its white Bread.

Stainthorp. About five Miles North-east from *Barnard castle*, and two hundred and thirty-seven from *London*, is another Market-town called *Staindrop* or *Stainthorp*, which has nothing worthy of Notice, but a Collegiate-church that was founded about the Year 1410. by *Ralph de Nevil of Raby-castle*. In the Choir of which Church, in a stately Tomb, lies the said *Ralph*, with the Figures of himself and his two Wives. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*.

More to the South-east on the *Tees*, is a Stone-bridge, and a Village called *Presbrigg* or *Persebrigg*, qu. *Priest-brigg*, the great Pass between *Yorkshire* and the County of *Durham*: and tho' this Village is now a little dirty place, it was the ancient *Condutum* of the *Romans*.

Darlington About six Miles with the Course of the same River, we come to the rivulet *Skern*, famous for *Pike*: On a Horse-bank about three Miles North of the *Tees*, stands *Darlington* (two hundred and forty-three Miles from *London*) a pleasant and well situated Town, in the Center of a fine Country, consisting of many broad Streets very well built and paved, with a Market-place two hundred Yards long, and one hundred and thirty broad, well filled on *Mondays*, the Market-day, when great quantities of Butter and Cheese are sold Wholesale; and a much greater every other *Monday*

day from the 1st of *March* to *Christmas*, for Cattle, Horses and Sheep. Here is also a small Market on *Fridays*; and the Shambles are always well stocked with Butchers meat. The Church is built of Stone with a Tower and lofty Spire, a hundred and eight Feet high. There is a Stone-bridge with eight Arches over the *Skern*, whose Water is accounted so good for Bleaching, that they frequently send Linen from *Scotland* to bleach here. It is the chief Town of the Hundred called by its Name: one of the four Ward-towns in the County, and the most noted Place in the Universe for the Linen-manufacture of *Huckabacks*, used for Towels, Table-cloths, and Napkins. Here also is a fine plain Linen-cloth Manufacture, and a large Woollen-manufacture: which makes it a thriving Place.

Near this Town, at a place called *Oxen-hall*, are three deep (some say bottomless) Pits, called *Hell kettles*, of Oxen-hall,
Hell-
Nettles. which we have this Account in the Chronicle of *Tinmouth*, where it is recorded, “That upon *Christmas-day*, A. D. 1179, at *Oxen-hall*, in the Out-fields of *Darlington*, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, the Earth raised itself to a great height, in the manner of a lofty Tower, and remained all that Day, till the Evening, as it were fixed and immoveable, in that Posture: but then it sunk down with such an horrid Noise, that it terrified all the Neighbourhood, and the Earth suck'd it in, and made there a deep Pit,* which continues to this Day.”

Stockton (two hundred and nineteen Miles from *London*) Stockton. is the next Market-town upon the *Tees*, and is also a Sea-port, or Member-port of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, risen upon the decay of *Yarmn*, a little dirty Town, liable to many Accidents at the Mouth of the *Tees*.

Stockton, within a Century, has improved from a few thatched Clay-houses, to a neat well built Market-town, driving a considerable Trade in Lead, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, fine Ale, Malt, Corn, and Ship-building. It is also a Corporation governed by a Mayor and Aldermen; and one of the four Wards of the County. The Bishop of *Durham* is Lord of the Manor. The Market-place is very spacious and well stock'd on *Saturdays* with all manner of Provisions: and here is a Fair kept for four

* About thirty Yards deep as it has been lately sounded.

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Days, beginning on the 18th of July. Here also is a handsome Church lately built, at the Expence of the Inhabitants: and a neat capacious Dissenting Meeting-house: and the Government has thought proper to place here a Collector of the Customs and other inferior Officers, to receive and manage the Revenue arising from the Trade at the said Port; the River Tees being navigable so high for Ships of large Burthen.

Hartlepool

About eight Miles from the Tees Mouth, the Shore juts out into a small Promontory at one Place only, upon which stands *Hartlepool* (two hundred and thirty-six Miles from *London*) an ancient Corporation governed by a Mayor, his Brethren and other subordinate Officers, and encompassed on all sides, except the North, by the Sea; and has a safe Harbour: but the Trade and Navigation of this Port having left it for many Years, the Town's-people chiefly depend upon the Fishery (which is very great upon that Coast, for Cod) and upon the Advantages they can make of Ships driven in by stres of Weather. Which has occasioned the Government to station several Customhouse Officers in this Town, in order to prevent Smuggling; tho' it was never returned into the Exchequer as a Port-town. It has a Market on Mondays, and four Fairs, *viz.* on *May 14, August 21, October 9, and November 27,* for Toys and Fish.

Market
and Fairs.Chalybeate
Spring.

Here is a Chalybeate-water or Spring, which, as it rises, discovers a little Sulphur, that soon flies off, after it is taken up. It lets fall a white Sediment with Salt of Tar-tar; becomes whitish with Spirits of Hartshorn, and turns of a Pink-colour with Galls, but Green with Syrup of Violets. A Gallon yields a hundred and twenty Grains of Sediment, whereof two Parts are Nitre, one Sea-salt, and the rest Lime-stone. This Water is an excellent Antiscorbutic, and cures habitual Cholics. It is good in Pains of the Stomach, in Indigestion, in the Gravel, in Womens Obstructions, in hypochondriac Melancholy, in Cachexy, in Weakness of the Back, heatical Heats and recent Ulcers.

The Were.

We now take a View of the Towns and Places on the River *Were*, beginning at its Head. This River which *Ptolemy* calls *Vedra*, and *Bede*, *Werus*, springs from a Place called *Weredale*, meaning the Valley, in which the *Were* riseth. The *Were* receives seven or eight Rivulets or Brooks

Brooks before it reacheth *Stanhope*, a small poor Village *Stanhope*. in the West-point of the County, and, though it has the Privilege of a Market, this is so near to decay, as to be almost discontinued. However, this is one of the richest Ecclesiastical Livings in *England*, whose Value, computed at 800*l. per Annum*, ariseth chiefly from the Tythe of Pig-lead; of which great Quantities are cast in that Parish; where the Earth is full of Lead-mines.

About five Miles eastward, upon the Banks of the said ^{Wiffling-}*ham.* River, stands another Market-town called *Wolfsingham* or *Wifflingham*; but gone more to decay than *Stanhope*.

The *Were* still increasing with the Addition of several ^{Bishops-}*Auckland* more Rivulets, washes *Bishops-Auckland* (two hundred and fifty-two Miles from *London*), pleasantly situated on the side of a Hill, at the Conflux of the *Were* and the small River *Gaunless*. It is conjectured that *Auckland* is a Corruption of *Oakland*, i. e. the *Land of Oaks*, because this Neighbourhood abounds with Oak-trees. Here the Bishops of *Durham* have a fine Castle, are Lords of the Manor, and often reside at it. For which Reason it is called *Bishops-Auckland*. This Town, which is accounted one of the best in the County, stands in a good Air, has several fine Buildings, good private Houses, a Stone-bridge, a noble Palace, and a stately Church. The Market is on *Thursdays*, and there is a Fair for Cattle and Sheep on *Holy-Thursday*, *June 21*, and *October 10*. Here is an Hospital for two married Men, and two married Women.

From hence the *Were* continues its course in several Windings, through a very rich and pleasant Country to *Durham City*, already described; and here ferming itself into a Horse-shoe, it strikes full north to *Chester in the Street*, a *Roman station*, and of some Consideration when the Bishops of *Lindesferne* retired hither with St. *Cuthbert's Body*: but now it is a poor, mean, dirty Village. Adjoining to the east-side of this Village is *Lumley-Castle*, a magnificent Structure belonging to the Earl of *Scarborough*, from whence he takes the Title of Lord *Lumley*. A little more down the *Were* stands also *Lambton-Hall*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Lambton's*: and the River then running due east, washes *Hilton-Castle*, the Seat of the *Hilton's*, Barons of this County during the *Palatinate*.

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Sunder-
land.

Sunderland is the next Place of note, three Miles nearer the Sea, and two hundred and sixty-four Miles from *London*, a Sea-port, and a well-built, (mostly with Brick and Stone) populous Market-town, almost surrounded by the Sea at high Water, with a very flourishing Coal-trade, that vies with *Newcastle*, and perhaps might be able to outdo it, were this Harbour deep enough to receive the Ships, that are now obliged to load in the Road, off at Sea, with great hazard in case of bad Weather. Here is a good Market on *Fridays*, especially when the Road is well filled with Colliers.

The following is an Account of the Ships that loaded there within the Year 1752, transcribed from the Custom-house Books, *viz.*

	Coasters	F.	Prts.	Total
In the Quarter ending at	Lady-day	370	15	385
	Midsum.	1303	64	1367
	Michael.	1271	65	1336
	Christm.	480	29	509
		3424	173	3597

So great is the Trade of *Sunderland*. Many of those Ships are from a hundred to five hundred Tons Burthen: and it is a Question, whether there be ten Ports in the World, where a greater number of Ships, of equal Burthen, are loaded in the same Time. In 1753 there belonged to this Port only about a hundred and ninety Ships; and it is to be observed, that this great number of Vessels are chiefly loaded with Coals, which is the staple Commodity of the Place, and the Produce of the adjacent Country, whence a double Advantage arises; for, great Sums of Money are brought in, and many People are employed. In the Summer-season there are also about ten thousand Tons of Lime and Lime-stones carried from this River, in small Sloops of about twenty or thirty Tons, which are not included in the above Numbers. I am informed that there loaded at this Port, between *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas*, 1748, two thousand four hundred and ninety-seven Sail of Ships, and from *July 1*, to *August 1*, 1740, six hundred and twenty-six Sail; and that either in the Year 1752, or 1753, there were vended here about two hundred and ninety-seven thousand *Winchester* Chaldrons of Coals. The Amount of the Duties of Goods, exported and imported, from and to foreign Part,

Parts, *communibus Annis*, is about 10,000*l.* And as it is computed that about two hundred and sixty thousand *Winchester Chaldrons* are carried Coastways, whereon there is a Duty of 5*s.* a Chaldrone on Delivery, amounting to 65,000*l.* the whole Revenue arising to the Crown from the Imports, Exports, and Produce of *Sunderland*, may be reckoned about 75,000*l.* per *Annum*: so that possibly, with respect to the Duty arising from it, this may be the sixth, or at least the seventh Port in the Kingdom.

The principal Street is of a great length, as well as of a good breadth, parallel to which runs another, but narrower, besides a great Number of others. The Town, with the adjacent Hamlets of *Bishop-Weremouth*, *Bishop-Weremouth Saltpans*, *Monk-Weremouth*, and the *North-shore-side*, may, perhaps, contain about twenty thousand Inhabitants. Those that are delighted with marine Prospects may here see twenty or thirty Sail of Ships coming in with the flowing Tide, from the coasting and foreign Ports; fifteen or twenty going out on their respective Voyages; and thirty or forty Sail at Anchor in the Road, taking in the Remainder of their Cargoes. A Bathing-house, like those at *Scarborough*, has been built. Here is a very fine Pier, which affords a pleasant Walk, as well as Shelter for the Ships; it is said to have cost about 19,000*l.*

Near the Mouth of the *Were* stands *Hylton-Castle*, so named from the ancient Family of the *Hyltons*: of which Sir *William Hylton*, Knight, was possessed in the Reign of King *Athelstan*, whose Successors were created Barons of the Palatinate of *Durham*. It is a superb Structure adorned with Turrets ornamented with Statues on their Tops; and it is probable, that the Parts, where there are no Turrets, are of a more modern Date.

At *Weremouth* is the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Williamson's*, hereditary Sheriffs for this County.

It is a Member-port of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, and has Gives Title of Earl to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Coasting along the northern Ocean, that washeth the South-eastern Part of this County, we pass through a delightful Country, and several small Villages, till we come to *South-Shields*, situate near the Mouth, and on the south side of the River *Tyne*, a large Village, much larger than

THE PRESENT STATE, &c.

many considerable Market-towns ; for there have been here no less than two hundred Pans for boiling of Seawater into Salt, besides Accommodations for those concerned in that great Manufacture of Salt ; and in the shipping, that lie off this Town, either to load Coals or Salt : which are numerous, and encourage Masters of Colliers, Tradesmen, and Artificers, as depend on the Salt-works and Sea-service to settle here. But the Salt-works have greatly declined, and that Trade has shifted to other Parts on our Coast for several Years past ; nevertheless, *South Shields* is better built than ever.

Jarrow. Keeping up the south-side of the *Tyne*, the next Place is *Jarrow* or *Girwy*, where venerable *Bede* was born, and wrote those Works, for which his Name is so much revered. After whose Death, says *William of Malmesbury*, “ a Spirit of Ignorance and Laziness invaded this Island ; ” and there was a great decay of all useful Knowledge, “ and neglect of History.” The old Church, which belonged to the Monastery of *Benedictines*, is still entire, and an handsome Building.

Gates-head *Gates-head*, by some called *Gate-side*, is the next Place of note, derived from the Saxon Compound *Gates-heved*, i. e. *Goats-head*, as the Latin Histories always write it *Capræ Caput*. It was a frontier Garrison against the *Picts* and *Scots* in the Time of the *Romans*, in which were stationed the *Thracian* Cohorts. It lies on the side of a steep Hill facing the North, and is always a flourishing Village, consisting of three good Streets, &c. well built, with a fine Gothic old Church, upon an Eminence on the Bank of the *Tyne*. The Jurisdiction of this Village is in the Bishop of *Durham*, which reaches as far as the *Bluestone*, placed against the east Wall upon the center of *Tyne-bridge*, that joins this Village with *Newcastle*. The Fields and Common-land about this Village are full of Coal and Coal works, which Works appear in much greater Perfection, the higher we coast up the River *Tyne*. It is, as it were, a Suburb to *Newcastle*, and tho' it is not incorporated, nor enjoys the Privilege either of Market or Fair, *Gates head* is older than *Newcastle*.

Swalwell. Near the Conflux of the *Derwent* and *Tyne* we come to *Swalwell*, and several little Villages, where there is one of the greatest Iron Manufactories in the Nation, settled by Sir *Ambrose Crowley*, for black Wares chiefly.

It is pleasant to view the Inland Parts among the Coal-works, where the Traveller will see various Machines and Contrivances, both in the Management of winning the Coals out of the Pits, and of conveying them to the Steaths, or Platforms, or Stages, built over the River edge. This Conveyance is in large Waggons, which hold two *London Chaldrons* each, and by their own Poise, without Horses, run upon Oak-frames, proportioned to the breadth of the Waggons, and made to a proper thickness, with a Bevil to receive their Wheels. These are called *Ways*; and some of them are not only from seven to eleven Miles in length, but great Hills have been cut away, Vallyes filled up, and high and distant Mountains, joined with Arches at a vast Expence, to procure an easy descent from the remotest Inland Collieries to the side of a navigable River, where these Automotons, or self-moving Waggons, range one after another, (at the Rate of four or five Miles an Hour) to their respective Steaths; which are wooden Stages inclosed, made to range exactly with the *Ways*, and framed in the same Manner, to receive and conduct the Waggons over so many different Openings; upon which, when each Waggon is exactly settled, the Man that attends them knocks out the Bolts at the bottom of the Waggons, which kept it tight, and this bottom opening like a Trap-door, the Coals empty themselves into the Wharf under the Stage, or into the *Keels*, if any wait for loading, by the help of Spouts fastened under the Holes, and reaching into the Keel. These Waggons are made considerably narrower and shorter at the bottom than the top, but not so square as the Hopper of a Mill, and are so light when empty, that one Horse is sufficient to draw three of them back to the Pit, under the care of one Servant only, up another *Way* or *Frame*, close adjoining to that, on which they descended when full.

In the midst of these Colleries, we find the Seats of several ancient and great Families; the *Claverings* at *Greencroft*; the *Bowes* at *Gibbside*; the *Liddels*, now Lord *Ravensworth*, at *Ravensworth Castle*. And on the Banks of the *Were* are the Seats of the *Salvins* at *Croxall* and *Tuddoe*, the *Tempests*, the *Hedgeworths*, the *Edens*,

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the *Vanes* at *Raby-Castle*; Earls of *Darlington*; the *Shaf-toes*; the *Bellasis*²; the *Conyers*, and the *Williamsons*.

Marwood. To these we may add a Stocking-manufacture at *Marwood*, a little Town on the River *Tees*, not far from *Barnard-Castle*.

Springs. At *Salt-water-haugh* about two Miles South of *Durham*, we meet with several remarkable Springs. In the middle of the River *Brownay*, which washes that Land, there bubbles up a Salt-spring. In the Valley, and about a quarter of a Mile from the North-shore of the said River there is a Hot-well, that is always bubbling like Water boiling in a Pot; and within a few Yards further is another Spring, whose Water resembles rotten Eggs. On the adjoining Common called *Elvet Moor*, there is a very strong Calybeat-spring, accounted very salubrious in many Cases.

At *Nesham* where the *Tees* is fordable South-east of *Darlington*, the Lord of the Manor of *Sockburn*, attended by the Country Gentlemen, advances into the middle of the Stream to meet a new Bishop of *Durham*, and there presents his Lordship with a Faulchion, in Token of his temporal Power.

Raby-Castle, North-east of *Barnard-Castle*, is an ancient Building erected by the Family of the *Nevil's*, and given to them by King *Canute*; from whom it descended to the *Wentworth's*, Earls of *Strafford*, and gave them the Title of Baron *Raby*. It is now in the Possession of Lord *Barnard*, and is an extensive, but not uniform Structure.

Sherburn. At *Sherburn*, near *Durham*, there is an Hospital founded by Bishop *Hugh*, and dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen*, for Lepers, besides a Master and several Priests. It is still in being, and the Mastership is of great worth in the Gift of the Bishop of *Durham*. There is such another Foundation at *Greatham*, near *Hartlepool*, which also is in the Bishop's Gift. And another Hospital at *Bishops-Auckland*, the Mastership of which is in the Gift of the Lord High Chancellor.

Binchester. A little South of *Durham City*, and upon the *Were*, lies a Place called *Binchester*, the *Vinovium* or *Binovium* of the *Romans*; through which there passed a Military-way, where have been found a variety of Urns, Seals, Coins, Altars and other Pieces of Antiquity.

Fenchall. Three Miles North off *Durham City* are to be seen the

the Ruins of the ancient and magnificent Religious House called *Fenchall Abbey*, founded for a Cell for the Monks of *Durham*. The Site and Estates of this House belong now to the Dean and Chapter of *Durham*. At this Place is grown, upon a particular parcel of Land, the Mustard which from thence is called, by way of Preference to all other Sorts, *Durham-mustard*.

Bransteth.

About five Miles West of *Durham* City is a Village called *Bransteth*; remarkable for a lofty, large and magnificent Castle, first built by the *Palmers*. From whom it descended to the *Nevils*. Sir *Nicholas* and Sir *Ralph Cole* had their Seat here; so had Sir *Henry Bellasye*.

The Living of the Church of *Bransteth* is valued at 400*l. per Annum*, and the Advowson is in the Gift of the Family of the present Incumbent.

At *Heighington* near *Darlington*, is a good School founded by one *Elizabeth Penyson*, in 43 *Elizæ*.

Heighing-ton.

The SEATS of the Nobility and Gentry in this COUNTY.

AUCKLAND CASTLE, the Bishop of *Durham's*.

WEST-AUCKLAND, Sir ——— *Edens*.

LUMLEY-CASTLE, the Seat of the Earls of *Scarborough*.

CHESTER-DEANRY, the Seat of the *Hedgeworths*.

RAVENSWORTH-CASTLE, the Seat of the *Liddles*,
Lord *Ravensworth*.

LAMBTON-HALL, the Seat of the *Lambtons*.

SHERBURN-HOUSE, the Seat of the *Tempests*.

WHITMOUTH, the Seat of the *Shaftoes*.

MORTON-HOUSE, the Seat of the *Smiths*.

CROXAL, the Seat of the *Salvin's*.

STOW-HOUSE, the Seat of the *Claverings*.

HORDEN, the Seat of the *Conyers*.

And many others: some of which are already mentioned.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
C O U N T Y o f E S S E X.

Situation.
Bounds.

ESSEX, once a part of the Kingdom of the *East-Saxons*, is a Maritime County, situated between the *German Ocean* on the East, the River *Stour*, which separates it from *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*, on the North ; the River *Lea* or *Lee*, which divides it from *Middlesex* ; the *Stort*, which divides it from *Hertfordshire* on the West ; and the River *Thames* on the South, which separates it from *Kent* ; and thus forms a kind of Peninsula, sixty Miles long from *Walton* to *Roydon*, and fifty broad ; containing one million two hundred and forty thousand Acres, forty-six Parks and one Forest, and is divided into twenty Parts, *viz.* fourteen Hundreds, five Half-hundreds, one royal Liberty, and four hundred and fifteen Parishes, in the Diocese of *London*. The number of People in this County may be collected from the Calculation or Account of the number of those, who were able to bear Arms, delivered in for forming the Militia in the Year 1758, which amounted to twenty-nine thousand effective Men.

Extent.

This County is watered by many Rivers : the principal of which are the *Thames*, the *Stour*, the *Lea*, the *Stort* or Little *Stour*, the *Coln*, the *Chelmer*, the *Blackwater*, the *Crouch*, the *Roding*, &c. which yield plenty and variety of Fish ; and the *Thames* vies with the whole World for its Navigation.

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The Soil of this County in general is fruitful; though ^{Soil and} the Hundreds or low Lands are accounted aguish. But Air, take the County together, it scarce can be excelled in Fertility. The Soil is so rich about *Saffron-Walaen*, that after three good Crops of Saffron, it will bear another of Barley, without dunging for twenty Years together. The Air in general is temperate; neither can there be a more wholesome Air than is drawn by those, that inhabit the Western and Northern Parts. It produceth abundance ^{Produce.} of Corn, Calves, fat Oxen, Sheep, Lambs, Oysters and Saffron. And here are many flourishing Manufactures of Cloth, Stuffs, Baiz, bleaching and staining of Linen, China-ware, &c.

The Freeholders * chuse two Representatives to send to the House of Commons; the Boroughs send six Members ^{Representatives.} more: and this County has the Honour of giving Title of Earl to the Family of *Capel*. The Land-tax in this County at 4*s.* in the Pound, amounted in 1767, to 89,435*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* which is heavier than in most other Counties.

The Civil-government of *Essex* is vested in the Sheriff, who by virtue of his Office holds the County-courts and Sheriff's-torn: who is nominated and appointed annually by the Crown by an Act 14 Edward III. A. D. 1340.

Under the Sheriff are Bailiffs and High-Constables of the several Hundreds; Petty-Constables in each Parish ^{Bailiffs.} Constables, &c. and Hamlet, chosen discretionally by the Parishioners.

There are also Justices of the Peace, appointed by the King's Authority, and act by Commission under the great Seal of *England*; who hold four Sessions, independent of the Sheriff, in each Year, called *Quarter-sessions*: may meet in Petty sessions two or more, as they please; grant Warrants for Breaches of the Peace in any way; commit Delinquents to Prison; license Public-houses, or Victuallers, &c.

Here also is a Coroner, chosen by the Freeholders.

It is totally under the Bishop of *London* as to Ecclesiastical Government, under whom there are three Archdeacons, *wiz.* of *Essex*, *Colchester* and *Middlesex*. And in the Archdeaconry of *Essex* there are seven Deanries; in

* Who in the Year 1724, voted four thousand six hundred and eighty-three.—In the Year 1763, five thousand one hundred and twenty-five.—In the Year 1768, four thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Coroner.

Ecclesiasti-
cal State.

the

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Archdeacons. the Archdeaconry of *Colchester*, five Deanries; and in that Part of *Middlesex* Archdeaconry which lies in *Essex*, there are three Deanries.

Peculiars. Besides these there are four *Peculiars* belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and subject to him only in Ecclesiasticals.

Military-government. The Military-government is vested in the Lord Lieutenant; who in time of War is to head the Militia; and is generally *Custos Rotulorum*, and sometimes Vice-Admiral of the County.

Towns. The principal Towns in this County are three Boroughs, *viz.* *Colchester*, *Malden* and *Harwich*; and these Market-towns, *viz.* *Chelmsford*, *Billericay*, *Barking*, *Waltham Abbey*, *Epping*, *Hatfield*, *Walden*, *Harlow*, *Haveril*, *Thaxted*, *Dunmow*, *Chipping-Ongar*, *Rumford*, *Brentwood*, *Ingatestone*, *Horndon*, *Raleigh*, *Rochford*, *Witham*, *Coggeshall*, *Braintree*, *Halsted*, *Gray's* and *Manningtree*.

China-Manufacture at Bow. If we enter this County from *London* over *Bow-bridge*, and on the South-west Point, which is the high Road to *Harwich*, that stands on the North-east Point of the same, and accounted the best Turnpike-road in *England*, we immediately meet with a *China Manufacture*, brought to great Perfection, which, in many Articles, excels the *Chinese*, &c. both as to the Invention, Proportion, and painting of the Figures, &c. tho' it has not met with proper encouragement.

Westham Water-works. About a quarter of a Mile eastward of this Manufactory stand the *Westham Water-works*, erected upon a Branch or Stream from the River *Lea*; and consist of a Water-mill, which at certain times of Tide, &c. that flows here from the *Thames*, and which can throw up the Water by Pipes laid under the Bed of the Stream, and under the Turnpike-road to a high Tower built of Brick, and up to a Basin on the summit of that Tower, from whence the same Water by other Pipes, falls down again and supplies the six Inch Main, which lies to the Eastward, for the Service of *Stratford*, and a grand ten-Inch Main, which runs Westward, to keep a constant Head of Water in the *Reservoir* at *Mile-End*, about a Mile and a half Westward, to supply all the Mains and Service-Pipes laid, or to be laid to the Westward. Close adjoining to the Brick-tower there is a Fire-engine, which, in Cases of Necessity, when the Mill is either out of Order, or obstructed

structed by Ice or great Floods, supplies the Mains. And there is a Contrivance in the Water-mill both to grind Corn, and to bore Pipes for the Use of the Works, with extraordinary Expedition, and great Exactness.

The Water served from these Works, is reputed, and found by several Experiments, to excel every other Water served by Pipes into the City of *London*, and Parts adjacent, either in quantity or quality. It is more regular in its Service than the Bridge Water-works, which depend upon Tides; because *Westham* Water is a continual Service Night and Day, to one Part or other from the Reservoir at *Mile-End*, which is always kept full; and the Mains are continually charged, to be in readiness in case of Fire. And it is more salubrious than the New-River Water, which by Experiment is impregnate with such a corrosive Quality, as to eat out the very Butts of their Pipes in a very short space of Time.

The *Westham Water-works*, perhaps, were begun by indigent People in or about the Year 1744, who were not able to carry such an extensive Scheme into Execution effectually. But their public Utility, and the Certainty of their succeeding with great Advantage to the Undertakers, if properly supported, prevailed with some Gentlemen of Fortune to buy the first Undertakers out, and to obtain an Act of Parliament to make them a Body-corporate. By which also it is enacted, That the Proprietors or Undertakers of the said Works, shall and may open, dig, cut, make, and from time to time repair, preserve, and maintain; alter, scour, and cleanse, all such Sewers, Trenches, Water-courses, Canals, Water-works, Pits, Dams, Banks, Walls, Arches, Sluices, Floodgates, Engines, Pipes, Cisterns, Ponds, Reservoirs, and other Works, Devices and Buildings, made or to be made, for conducting, drawing, or conveying to the several Parishes and Places aforesaid, or for using there all such Waters, through or under any Roads, Highways, Bridges, or Streets; or in, through, under, or over, any Ground whatsoever.

That it shall be lawful for them to lay, or répair, any Pipes in, under, or over, any Highway, Roads, or Bridge, and without Molestation or Disturbance, to lay Pipes from the said Water-works and Branches, from the main Pipes, in, or through any of the Streets, Passages, or common Grounds, for conveying the said Water to serve and supply

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ply the said Inhabitants, and for that End to break the Pavements and Grounds, and dig and sink for laying, amending, and repairing such Pipes, or Branches, from time to time.

And for preventing wilful or malicious Acts, tending to hinder, interrupt, prejudice, or destroy, the said Water-works, it is enacted, That no Person or Persons shall wilfully or maliciously hinder and interrupt the making of the said Water-works, or pull down, or destroy, the same, or any Part thereof, or attempt so to do, or shall remove, or take away, any of the Works, or Materials, thereto belonging, or shall wilfully, at any Time, cast or put into any of the Water-courses, Canals, Reservoirs, or Pipes, any Filth, Dirt, Rubbish, Soil, Gravel, Stones, Dogs, Cats, dead Carcasses or Carrion, or other unwholsome Thing; or shall wash or cleanse therein any Clothes, Wool, Hemp, Flax, or other noisome Thing; or shall make or convey any Sink, Sewer, or Ditch, into any of the said Water-courses, Canals, Ponds or Reservoirs, or shall do any other Annoyance thereunto, under the Penalty of treble Damages and full Costs of Suit.

And that this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and Notice shall be taken thereof, as such, in all Courts of Justice.

Clauses in the A&t for improving the Navigation of the River Lee. 6 Geo. III.

Geo. III. Whereas the Proprietors of the *Westham Water works*, situate upon a Branch of the River Lee, and supplied from the said River with Water, have been at a very great Expence in the Erection and Maintaining of their said Works, and since passing the A&t of 21 Geo. II. (above recited) have been at further great Expences, and have also erected, on the said Stream or Cut, a new Water-mill and Engine for raising Water, the better to supply the said Parishes, [viz. Stratford, Bow, Bromley, Mile-End, Old-Town, Bethnal-Green, Whitechapel-Road, Stepney, Limehouse, Ratcliff, Shadwell, St. George's Ratcliff-Highway, Well-Close-Square, Wapping, the Hermitage] and Places adjacent, for the Purposes aforesaid; which Expences, in different Purchases, Leaves, Erections, and Works, for supplying the said Inhabitants with Water, have amounted (in 6 Geo. III.) to upwards of 40,000l.

Be

Be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Proprietors of the said Water-works, to have, hold, take, and enjoy the said Works, Cuts and Dams; now made by them; and also the Water and Stream coming from the said River *Lee*, for the working the same, and supplying the said Inhabitants, or others, with Water, and all the Rights, Privileges, Benefits, and Advantages belonging thereto, in as full and ample a Manner as they, the said Proprietors, now possess and enjoy the same.

That in Case any Thing be done by the Trustees for improving the Navigation of the River *Lee*, to the Prejudice or Injury of the said Water-works, the said Trustees shall make full Satisfaction for the Injury, Loss and Damage, sustained by the Proprietors of the said Water-works, by Reason of such Water being taken or diverted from the said Water-works.

And further, That if the Master or Owner of any Boat, &c. navigating upon the intended Cut or Canal between *Lee-Bridge* and *Hackney-Brook*, or Navigation, or other Person or Persons whatsoever, shall wantonly, or through Carelessness or Negligence, break, throw down, damage, or destroy any Banks or other Works, or open or cause to be opened, or left open, any Lock belonging to the said Navigation, Cut or Canal, or leave any of the Locks open and running longer than necessary for the Passage of any Barge, &c. or draw, or cause to be drawn, any of the Locks, Gates, Sluices, or Hatches, so as to mispend or waste, or shall by any Means wilfully mispend or waste the Water of the River *Lee*, or do any other Act, to the Prejudice of the said Water-works, he or they shall forfeit and pay, for every such Offence, a Sum not exceeding five Pounds, on Conviction upon the Oath of one Witness before a Justice of the Peace.

And whereas, in Case the Water of the said Cut or Canal shall, by any of the Ways or Means aforesaid, or otherwise, be diverted or permitted to run waste for any Length of Time, great Injury and Damage may ensue to the said Water-works, and the Persons who are to be supplied with Water therefrom: It was further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful in such a Case, for the Proprietors of the said Water-works, to enter upon the Cuts or Canals, and Ground belonging to said Navigation,

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tion, to shut down the Locks, Gates, or Hatches, and to mend or repair any Breaches, or otherwise prevent a further Waste of Water, at the Expence of the Trustees, to be settled by one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace.

Between *Bow* in *Middlesex* and *Stratford-Langthorne*, the first Village in *Essex*, the River *Lea* branches out into so many Streams, that it has made it necessary to erect five Bridges, viz. *Bow-Bridge*, *Peg's-hole*, alias *Essex-bridge*, *St. Thomas d'Acres Bridge*, *St. Michael's Bridge*, and *Channelsea* or *Charles Bridge*, within the Space of five Furlongs.

Stratford. *Stratford* no more, in its original State, than a Ward or a Hamlet in the Parish of *Westham*, has increased so amazingly in Buildings and Inhabitants, many of which are Gentlemen and Merchants of great Worth, that it extends as far as a place called *Maryland Point* on the *Epping* Road, and quite up to the Green, and Gravel Pits, now called the four Mile Stone on the *Harwich* Road, eastward, and to *Bow-Bridge*, with almost a contiguity of Houses along the great *London* Road, westward, for a Mile and a half and upwards.

Leighton. To the northward, passing down *Angel Lane*, otherwise *Blind Lane*, you come to *Leighton*, otherwise *Lorw-Layton*, formerly a *Roman* station; near the Church is an Alms-house for eight poor People, endowed with twenty Pounds *per Ann.* In this Parish are several handsome Seats belonging to the wealthy *Londoners*; amongst which we ought to do justice to the *Forest House*, formerly called *Goring House*, possessed by Mr. *Boffanquet*, the Manor House of *Leighton*, and the beautiful Seat of the late Sir *Fisher Tench*, Bart.

This Parish rises by a gentle ascent for about two Miles from the River *Lea* to *Waltham* on *Epping Forest*, on which side lies one end of the Parish called *Leighton Stone*, in a most pleasant and healthy Situation, and seems to be growing up into a populous and very extensive Village, with new Buildings daily erecting upon the edge of the Forest and along the *London* Road, where there are many capital Houses, and a Chapel of Ease built a few Years ago.

This Parish was the place where Sir *Thomas Roe*, or *Rowe*,

Rowe, a very able Statesman and Ambassador to the Port and several foreign Courts was born.

Contiguous to *Low Layton* stands *Walthamstow* upon Waltham-stew. the River *Lea*; the Church in this Village is a large Edifice, consisting of three Ailes, and containing many remarkable Monuments: it is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and situated upon a Hill.

Both this and *Leighton* have been much benefited by the new Bridge, built over the *Lea* a few Years ago from the North End of *Hackney*, or rather from *Clapton*.

In this Parish are several ancient Seats and handsome Houses, belonging to our capital Merchants and other Personages of distinction; amongst which was once that magnificent Structure called *Higham Hall*, most admirably situated upon *Higham Hill*.

The Forest above these villages is covered with elegant Habitations for the City-Gentry, who delight in this healthy and airy Situation, as far as *Wanstead* and *Woodford*.

Wanstead is a Village, which for its bigness, and that Wansted. is considerable, contains more capital Houses than many Cities: but in chief we must prefer that magnificent Seat, the Mansion-house of the Earl of *Tilney*, called *Wanstead-house*, one of the noblest structures in the kingdom.

Woodford which lies more to the North, upon the *Woodford Cambridge* Road, is also a large Village, almost a Mile long, but not so compact as many others on the Forest, owing chiefly to the extent of Ground inclosed by the many capital Houses contained therein. At the North-west end of this Village, on the Right Hand is a very elegant Brick House that has long gone by the name of *the naked Beauty*, and a little higher up the Road called *Hog-hill* are two new Erections worthy of Notice, one built by *Anthony Bacon*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Aylesbury*, upon a new Plan: and another upon the Scite of that House formerly known by the name of *Woodford-Wells*, almost facing *Snake's lane*; both these Houses command a most extensive prospect, including the River *Thames* and its Navigation, quite as low as the *Hope*.

If we cross the Country from hence to the South we Chigwell. meet with *Chigwell*, a neat Country Village, whose

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Church belongs to a Prebend of St. Paul's London. The famous Dr. *Sarsnet*, Archbishop of York, lies buried in this Church in a Vault before the Communion-table : but the Stone that covered it being curiously inlaid with Bras, representing that Prelate at full length, &c. it was lately taken up at the Expence of —— *Scot*, Esq; and fixed upright against the Wall going to the Vestry Door, in order to preserve it.

Near to the East-end of the Church there is a Grammar and a Writing-school, founded by the said Archbishop, who in the Rules and Regulations wrote with his own hand, and preserved, forbids the Trustees to chuse a Master that *puffs Tobacco*.

At the East extremity of this Village stands the fine Seat of —— *Harvey*, Esq; on the Road to *Aybridge*, another good Village ; and, besides the several fine Seats about the Church, and upon *Chigwell-Row*, the West extremity is cloed with the Seat of —— *Hicks*, Esq; Lord of the Manor, and with the noble Edifice, which has no fault but its very low watry Situation, called *Luxborough house*.

This brings us to *Woodford-Bridge*, a very pleasant Country Village washed by the *Rodin*; and it takes its Name from a Bridge, built of Brick and Stone over that River.

Ilford.

In this Parish, at *Ilford*, now a considerable Village on the *Harwich* Road, is a Foundation for a Master and six poor People, converted by Queen Elizabeth from an Hospital, which was anciently founded on the *London* Road for the Reception of the leprous Tenants and Servants belonging to the Nuns of *Barking*.

Proceeding to *Barking* the first Market-town in this County, we pass through *Stratford*, *Westham*,* *Plaistow*, and *Eastham*, and in sight of other large handsome Villages, well-built and inhabited by wealthy Citizens or Merchants, and surpassing many Market-towns for Beauty and Extent.

Barking.

Barking (ten Miles from *London*) is situate upon a

* Here are to be seen some very small Remains of an ancient religious House for Monks of the *Cistercian*-Order, founded in the Year 1134. See *Tanner's Notitia*, in *Essex*, P. 126, in Folio. Creek

Creek of the same Name, about two Miles South of the great Road to *Harwich*; an ancient Town, where *William the Conqueror* took his Station, till he built the Tower of *London* and other Places for his own Safety, and to over-awe the Citizens. The Town at this Time is large, but makes no more than one Parish, which extends many Miles in Circumference, and is of great Value, to the Amount of 600*l. per Annum* in small Tythes only, to the Incumbent. The Church is part of the Church, which belonged to a Monastery of *Nuns*, of the Order of *St. Benedict*, founded in this Town by *Erkenwald*, Son of *Anna*, King of the *East-Angles* in the Year 675, and one of the first Nunneries founded in this Kingdom. It has two Chapels of Ease. Its chief Trade and Dependance is on the Meal-trade and Fishery: In which the Towns-men are very expert, and use a sort of Vessels, called Smacks, which for Swiftness and Strength to bear the Violence of the Waves, are not to be equalled. Here is a good Market on Saturdays, and a Fair for Horses on October 22.

In the Road from *Barking* to *Dagenham*, was the House where the *Gunpowder* Conspirators assembled: and a little nearer the *Thames*, we see the famous Breach, which, in our Memory, laid five thousand Acres under Water for ten Years together, till Captain *Parry* drained it, and dammed out the River. And in the Road from *Barking* to *Rumford* we pass a little Country-place on the Turnpike-road, called the *Whale-bone*, from two Ribs of a Whale set up there, which was taken in the River *Thames*, in 1658, the Year in which *Oliver Cromwell* died.

Rumford (twelve Miles from *London*) upon the great *Rumford* Road to *Harwich*, is a large well-built Market-town, governed by a Bailiff and Wardens, and though no Corporation, they have Power to keep a Court every Week for the Trial of Treasons, Felonies, Debts and other Actions, and for the Execution of the Laws upon Offenders: and perhaps its Market is one of the best in *England* for Poultry, Butter, Corn and live Cattle, and much frequented by the Butchers, Poulterers, Corn-factors and private Gentry from *London*. This Market is kept in a spacious Place, in the Heart of the Town, every Wednesday, and a Fair for lean Cattle, Horses and Hogs,

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Hogs, &c. on the 24th of June. Yet this Town is only a Member or Ward of the Parish of *Horn-church*, and has only a Chapel of Ease in the Gift of the Incumbent of *Horn-church*.

Brentwood *Bruntwood* otherwise *Brentwood*, seventeen Miles from *London*, is a Market Town, on the high Road to *Harwich*; it is pleasantly situated on a Hill, is populous, well stocked with Inns and every convenience for Travellers; and tho' it is no more than a Hamlet or part of the Parish of *Southwold cum Brent*, the Assizes have been frequently held here: and there is both a Fair on the 18th of July, for Horses and black Cattle, and a Market kept here on Thursday weekly.

Horn-church.

Horn-church gives Name to a Village about two Miles South-east of *Rumford*, and consists of seven Wards, namely, *Collier's-Row*, *Harold's*, *Havering*, *Nokehill*, *North-End*, *Rumford* and *South-End*; of which only *Rumford* and *Havering* have Chapels.. This great Parish is in the Gift of *New-College*, by Virtue of a Purchase made by *William of Wickham*.* It was anciently called *Horn-monastery* from a Pair of leaden Horns fastened to the East-end of it: and the present Patrons, as Lords of the Manor, are obliged to keep up the ancient Name and Sign of the Horns. They are also Impropriators and Ordinaries of the Place: so that whosoever is presented to supply this Cure holds it by Lease from *New-College* for Life, and is called *Vicar*, without Institution or Induction from the Bishop of *London*, and is exempt from First-fruits, Tents, Procurations and Synodals.

Greys.

Proceeding to the *Thames* we come to *Greys*, a Market-town (nineteen Miles from *London*) situate upon the *Thames*; by some called *Great-Thurrock*. Here is a good Church in the Form of a Cross, and a good Market for Corn, Cattle and Poultry on Thursdays; with a Fair for Cattle and Hardware on the 23d of May.

Horndon.

Horndon on the North of *Greys*, had a considerable Market formerly on Saturdays, but the advantageous Situation of *Greys* upon the *Thames*, has drawn it quite away. Near this Town is a very high Hill; from the Summit of which is a most amazing prospect of a fine Country and of the River *Thames*.

* See *Tanner's Notitia*, in *Essex*, P. 131, &c. in Folio.

About four Miles East-south-east of Greys, and on the East-Tilbury Bank of the *Thames*, stand *East* and *West-Tilbury*. *East-Tilbury* is remarkable for several spacious Caverns, two Fathoms deep, and growing narrower at the Top, built very artificially with Stone in a chalky Cliff, and supposed to be Granaries built by the *Romans*, to preserve Corn from Cold. At *West-Tilbury** is a good Fort, and reckoned the Key of Defence against any Surprise or Attack by Water upon the City of *London*. This Fort is a regular Fortification defended by a constant Garrison: the Esplanade whereof is very large, and the Bastions, faced with Brick, are the largest in *England*. It has a double Ditch, the innermost of which is a hundred and eighty Feet wide, a good Counterscarp, and a covered way, marked out with Ravelings and Tenailles. There are two small Redoubts of Brick on the Land-side, where they are able to lay the whole Level under Water. Next the River is a very strong Curtain with a noble Gate, called the *Water-gate*, in the middle, and the Ditch is palisadoed. Before the Curtain is a Platform, on which are mounted a hundred and six great Cannon carrying twenty-four to forty-eight Pound Balls, with smaller Pieces planted between; and the Bastions and Curtain are also planted with Cannon.

Note. The four pro-consular Ways made by the *Romans* crossed each other in the Town of *Tilbury*.

The flat Lands on the North-shore of the *Thames*, Marsh Lands quite from *Limehouse* near *London* to this Place, and further, are mostly held by Farmers and grazing Butchers in and near *London*, who generally stock them with *Lincolnshire* and *Leicestershire* Wethers bought in *Smithfield*, in September and October, to be fed here till *Christmas* or *Candlemas*; when they are brought to the Slaughter-house, and sold under the Name of right *Marsh Mutton*.

Coasting downwards we find *Canvey Island*, about five Miles in length and two broad. It stands against the Island, *Hope* (a place in the *Thames* well known to Sailors). This island is remarkable for the numerous Flocks of Sheep fed upon it. Here is a Fair for Toys on June 25;

* *Cedda* Bishop of the *West-Saxons* in 630 built a Monastery here, and had his Episcopal See at *West-Tilbury*. See *Cressy, Camden, Norden*.

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Leigh.

In the Way from thence to *Raleigh* we pass by *Leigh*, a Town seated on the *Thames*, five Miles South-east from *Raleigh*; a Place, which of late has become pretty considerable by victualling Ships of War that lie in the *Medway* as far as *Black-stakes*, with fresh Provisions: by Oysters brought from the western Coast and laid on that shore, downwards as far as *Shoeburyness* to fatten, which are become in great esteem at the *London Markets*; and, by Navigation not only of Hoxes and small Craft, but of Ships of Burden, that come into *Leigh-Road*. Here is a Custom-house, whose Officers, make it their Business to go off in Boats to rummage homeward bound Ships, &c. for Brandy, &c. and prohibited Goods. Here is a Fair for Toys on the second *Tuesday in May*: and another on the 15th of *July* at

Prittlewell.

Prittlewell, about two Miles to the South-east. *Rayleigh* or *Raleigh*, (thirty-five Miles from *London*) in the *Saxon Age* was a Place of great Note and enjoyed strange Prerogatives; but it is now reduced to a very inconsiderable State. It has a Court-leet and Court-baron, and one handsome Broad-street, chiefly inhabited by Farmers and their Dependants, with a very small Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Horses and Toys on *Trinity-Monday*. Here is a good old Church, and a Parsonage-house adjoining to the Church-yard. In 1765, on the Fair day, in the afternoon (*Trinity Monday*) the Steeple of this Church received considerable damage by Lightening.

Rochford.

Rochford (forty Miles from *London*) lies Eastward of *Rayleigh*; and though it gives Name to a Hundred, and is privileged with a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *Easter-Tuesday* for Toys, and on *Wednesday* after the 29th of *September* for wholesale Taylors, Glovers and Toys, is now but a very inconsiderable Place, which may be owing to its unhealthy Situation on a small Stream that falls into the River *Crouch*. Here is an Alms-house founded by Lord Rich: to whose Statutes six other Houses for five Men and one Woman, founded by the Earl of *Warwick*, are subject. They receive each of them, 3s. 6d. per Week, a Gown at *Christmas*, Value 1*l.* 1*s.* and two Loads of Wood, every Year out of the Earl's Woods.

King's hill

In the vicinity of this Town we come to *King's-hill*, an Eminence remarkable for a Court held thereon by the Lord of the Honour of *Raleigh*, at Cock-crowing on the *Wednesday Morning* after *Michaelmas*. This is called *Lawless-court*; in which the Steward and Suitors

are obliged to whisper to each other; are not allowed Fire nor Candle, nor Pen and Ink, but obliged to write with a Piece of Charcoal. He who owes Service to this Court and does not attend, forfeits double his Rent for every Hour.

At the Point of Land, where the *Thames* empties itself into the Ocean, there are four Islands, (1) *Foulness*, i. e. a *Promontory of Birds*, (2) *Walhot* or *Wallot* on whose North-shore are the famous Beds of *Wall-fleet* Oysters, (3) *New-England*, and (4) *Pottent*: all very rich in Soil and fruitful in numerous Herds.

The Oyster-beds on *Wall-fleet* are five Miles long, and secured by a Wall of Earth from the Violence of the Waves that flow up *Black-water Bay*; and about a Mile south-west of *Wall-fleet*, we see *Canvidon*, corrupted from *Canuti Domus*, the House where *Canute the Dane* kept his Court.

We come now to the River *Crouch*, on which, near *Black-water Bay*, stands the ancient Borough-town of *Maldon*, the first *Roman Colony*, in *Britain* thirty-eight Miles from *London*. It consists of one Street about a Mile in length, with several Lanes branching from each side, and with two Parish Churches. The Sea flows up to the very Town, deep enough for Ships of four hundred Tons; so that the Inhabitants carry on a considerable Trade in Wine, Coals, Deals, Iron, Corn, and other Merchandise; and being a much healthier Place than any in the adjacent Marshes, the neighbouring Clergy generally reside in this Town; for whose Use there is a good public Library, endowed with 40*l. per Annum* for a Librarian. Here also is a Grammar-school; and a Work house, in which the Poor are employed to weave Sack-cloth.

Maldon, supposed by some to be the *Roman City Camulodunum*, and at which station Queen *Boadicea* gained that Victory, when she flew seventy thousand *Romans*, and their Allies, is now a Corporation, governed by two Bailiffs, eight Aldermen, a Steward, a Recorder, and eighteen capital Burgesse, and sends two Representatives to Parliament, who are chosen by the Corporation, and about four hundred Burgesse. And tho' it is in the Hundred of *Dengy*, *Maldon* enjoys the Privilege of being a Liberty of itself. Here is a Market on Saturdays, and a Fair for Toys on the 18th of September.

Foulness,
and other
Islands.

Wall-fleet,

Maldon.

Present
State.

Trade.

Corpora-
tion.Market
Fair.

It

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It is very large and populous; one Street is near a Mile long, and branches out into many Lanes, narrow and not paved. Besides the two Churches, there is an old one converted into a School-house, besides three Meeting-houses; and a Town-hall of great antiquity. It is a Liberty within itself, and has a convenient Harbour. The Custom, called *Borough English*,* in regard to Inheritance, holds within this Liberty. *Maldon* gives Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Essex*.

Gives Title of Viscount.
Chelmsford.

Chelmsford, twenty-eight Miles from *London*, is situated between the Rivers *Cemer* and the *Cann*, which join their Streams at the end of the Town: whose flourishing State was originally owing to *Maurice* Bishop of *London*, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* who by building a Bridge here over the *Cemer*, brought the Road to *Harwich* through this Town, which before laid through *Writtle*. It was made a Market-town by King *John*; and in process of Time its Situation, Trade, &c. almost in the Center of the County, recommended it to be the County-town for Assizes, for the Meetings of the Commissioners of Land-tax and Window-lights, and the public Business, in which the Interest of the County is concerned. Here is the County-gaol; and here also are chosen the Knights of the Shire, by the Freeholders of the County. It keeps a good Market on *Fridays*, for Corn, and a Fair for Cattle on *May 12*, and *November 12*.

This Town gives Name both to the Deanery and Hundred, and is pretty large and populous; and being well supplied with Water by a Conduit in the Market-place, which runs above four Hogsheads in an Hour, and four Gallons and a half every Minute, conveyed through the Town, it is kept as clean and neat, as any Town in the Kingdom; chiefly supported by the Business of the County, and the numerous Carriages and Doves of Cattle, that constantly go for *London* in that Road, with Manufactures and Provisions.

Chelmsford has one Church, built about four hundred

* This was a Contrivance to prevent an illegitimate Issue inheriting; which might probably happen when the Feudal Lords were permitted, and insisted upon the Custom to lie the first night with the Brides of their Tenants.

Years.

Years. In this Parish are two Manors ; (1) *Bishop's-Hall*; and (2), *Moulsham-Hall*, and part of *Bekeswell*. now called *Bexfield*.

The Manor of *Bishop's-Hall*, whose Mansion stands on the north side of the Town, near the River and the Parsonage, about half a Mile from the Church, is properly the Manor of *Chelmsford*; called *Bishop's-Hall*, from being the Possession of the Bishops of *London*, till Bishop *Bonner* granted the same to King *Henry VIII.*

The Manor and Hamlet of *Moulsham*, as parted from *Moulsham* the former Manor by the River *Can*, formerly belonging to St. Peter's, *Westminster*, was granted by King *Henry VIII.* to *Thomas Mildmay*, Gent. and remains in the Possession of his Posterity.

The Mansion-house stands on the left Hand side of the Road to *London*, called *Moulsham-hall*, re-built by the late *Benjamin, Earl Fitzwalter*, under the Direction of the famous Architect *Segnior Leoni*.

It is delightfully situate on an easy ascent, the grand Front commands *Danbury-hill*, the Pilasters, Cornices, Entablatures, and other decorations are all of Stone, the grand Hall at the entrance is lofty, and the Ceiling is curiously finished with Fretwork; the Ball-room is elegant and superb fifty Feet long, and about thirty Feet broad, ornamented with Busts and other rich Decorations, the Bed-chambers upon the first Floor are superb, the Furniture is made of the neatest Damask, and the Doors are finely carved and gilt, every Part is decorated with capital Pictures: but it may be ventured to select from a great Number, too many to be described in this Place, the royal Sporting Piece in the Breakfast-room, which has as much Expression, as can possibly arise from Canvas; the old Woman with a white Hood, in the little Picture-room, whose distorted Features shew the utmost Distress, who was frightened to Death at the sight of a Caterpillar crawling upon her Shoulder; an Antique Piece of *Matilda* Daughter of Sir *Robert Walter*, who was poisoned in the Abbey of *Dunmore* by King *John*; in the Dressing-room adjoining to this is the Picture of *William*, Son of Sir *Thomas Mildmay* of *Barnes*, a capital Performance in the year 1605, there is a Picture of one Sir *Henry Mildmay*, representing him dead and laid out, covered with a Black Velvet.

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Velvet Pall, so excellently done as to strike the beholder at first Sight with horror; adjoining to the House are neat Gardens, and a pretty Park; and on the North side a large sheet of water.

In this Neighbourhood are several Plantations of Hops along the Road side.

The Family of the *Mildmay's* was of great Consequence in the Reign of King *Stephen*, and were then seated at *Hambledon* in *Lancashire*. This Honourable Family gained its establishment in the County of *Essex*, by marrying the Heires of *John Cornish* of great *Waltham*, and the Daughter of — *Everard*, Esq; of the same Place. By this Marriage he had *Thomas Mildmay*, Esq; one of the Auditors of the Court of Augmentations, who purchased of King *Henry VIII.* the Manor of *Moulsham*, &c. He had four Sons *Thomas*, *William*, *John*, and *Walter*, by *Agnes* daughter of — *Reade*, Esq; who became the heads of great Families. Consult *Dugdale's Baronage*, and the Books of Peerages.

The Arms of this Family are Argent, three Lions rampant, Azure: The Crest is, on a Wreath a Lion rampant, Gardant, Azure; armed and langued Gules.

Bekeswell.

Part of *Bekeswell* was also included in the Hamlet of *Moulsham*, in the Grant to *Thomas Mildmay*, Esq. The Mansion-house stands on the right side of the Road leading from *Chelmsford* to *Stock*, at the Entrance of *Gallowwood Common*. On this Common are run for, every Year, two Plates value 50*l.* each, one the Gift of the neighbouring Gentry, the other is the Town-plate, given by the Inhabitants.

The Place now called the *Friars*, is the scite of *Dominican Friars*. The Free-school, in this Town was endowed by King *Edward VI.* who settled the Government thereof in the Families of Sir *William Petre*, Knt. Sir *Walter Mildmay* Knt. Sir *Henry Tyrrel*, Knt. and *Thomas Mildmay*, Esq. These, with one Master and one Usher, he also constituted a Body corporate.

Here also are two Charity-schools, one founded 17th *August*, 1713, for fifty Boys; the other in *April* 1714, for twenty Girls; supported by voluntary Subscriptions; but the Number of Boys are reduced to thirty-two. They are all cloathed, and taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,

metic, and Psalmody. And the Girls are also taught Needle-work, and are employed in knitting Stockings, and making Linen for both Schools, and to make their own Gowns and Coats. The School-house stands at the north-east corner of the Church-yard. Adjoining to this School are three Alms-houses for decayed Families. A little lower in the Lane is the Work-house, a spacious Brick Building.

In *Moulsham*, on the right Hand of the Road to *London*, stands a Building, containing Habitations for six Alm-folks, founded by Sir *Thomas Mildmay*, which Alms-houses were rebuilt in 1758, by *William Mildmay*, Esq.

The Church is a stately Building, at the west end of the Town; both Church and Chancel have north and south Ailes leaded. A lofty square Tower of Stone adorns the west end, with Battlements and Pyramids at each corner. On the top is a large Lanthorn, with a Shaft leaded. In this Tower is a ring of six Bells, and a Clock, with a set of Chimes.

In a Chapel on the north side of this Church, is placed a Library, founded by *John Knightbridge*, D. D. for the Use of the neighbouring Clergy. And on the north side of the Chancel is another Chapel, which is the Burial-place of the noble Family of *Mildmay*.

At the east end of the Church stands a capital Messuage, named *Guy Harling*, rebuilt by the late Lord Chief Baron *Comyns*.

It was proposed in the Year 1765, to make the River *Chelmer* navigable from *Moulsham Bridge* to the Port of *Maldon*, and an Act of Parliament was obtained for that end. And this not being carried into execution Mr. *Thomas Yeomans*, who was employed to survey the River *Chelmer* from *Chelmsford* to *Maldon*, reported that a good Navigation might be effected by making an entire new Cut or Canal at the Expence of 13,000l.

On the *London* Road, and south-west of *Chelmsford*, we come to *Ingatestone* or *Ingerstone*, a Post Town, (so called from *Inger*, Saxon for Meadow or Pasture, and a Military Stone set up here by the Romans) twenty-three Miles from *London*, a great thoroughfare, and well stocked with good Inns, chiefly maintained by the multitude of Carriages of all sorts, and Passengers constantly travelling,

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ling to London with Cattle, Provisions, Manufactures, or on Busness, or private Affairs. The Market on Wednesdays is very considerable, in live Cattle, brought out of Suffolk, &c. And on 1st December, there is a great Fair for Cattle of all sorts.

In this Parish we find three Manors, all in the possession of Lord Petre, and the present Lord resides at *Ingatestone* Hall, untill his magnificent House at *Thorndon* can be finished. *Ingatestone* Hall stands low: but is a stately venerable Building, within is a spacious Court and before it is another, round which are the Offices.

In the same Parish are other good Houses, as *Hide* House, a modern Building, possessed by *Thomas Brand*, Esq; Miss *Hotham's* House, a large ancient Seat upon *Mill-Green*.

Sir *William Petre* founded an Alms-house built of Brick, on the right Hand of the Road from *Ingatestone* to *Rutbury*, for seven Women and three Men, settling upon it an Estate sufficient to pay each of the Poor 6s. 8d. per Month, 1l. 4s. for Wood annually, and 12s. for a Gown, and also to give 2s. 8d. a Month to ten more poor People, that are not in the said Alms-house. The Minister of *Ingatestone* is Priest to this Hospital, which entitles him to four Pounds salary per Ann. and six Pounds in lieu of two Cows, 15s. for a Livery or Gown, and 1l. 16s. for Wood Yearly. The whole endowment amounts to 90l. 13s. 4d. per Annum.

The Church is well built of Brick and tiled, stands on the East side of the street, at the West end is a high Tower with five Bells, on the North side is a burial Place, called a Chapel, for the noble Family of *Petre*. This Church is a Rectory, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and in the gift of *Thomas Brampton*, Esq. Upon the South side of the Chancel, is an elegant Altar-monument erected to the Memory of *William Lord Petre*, and his Lady; performed with great Skill and Judgment, and there is a most superb Monument, eighteen feet high and fourteen broad, in the Chapel, worthy to be enquired after by the curious Traveller.

Rodings

The Country on the north-east of this Town, is called the *Rodings* or *Roodings*; so called from nine Towns, which take their Names from the River *Roding*, that runs through

through them, and are fully employed in the Woollen Manufacture of Stuffs, Says, Baize, &c.

Cheppin-ongar, qu. *Cheapen-ongar*, or *Market-ongar*, on the south-west of the *Rodings*, is a handsome and pleasant Country-town; and has a Market on Saturdays: but somewhat eclipsed by the Market at *Epping*. Here is a Fair for small Ware on 30th September; and two Charity schools for twenty Boys and twelve Girls.

Epping, seventeen Miles from *London*, a pretty small Town upon the *Royal Forest*, originally called the *Forest of Essex*, and reached from the Sea quite up to the Gates of *London*, afterwards called *Waltham-Forest*, but now known by the Name of *Epping-Forest*. By an Act of 17 Charles I. this Forest was restrained, and determined to contain within its bounds the Villages of *Wansted*, *Layton*, *Walthamstow*, *Woodford*, *Loughton*, *Chigwell*, *Lambsorn*, *Stapleford-abbots*, part of *Stratford*, *East* and *Westbam*, *Iford*, *Barking*, *Dagenham*, *Navestock*, and *Theydon-bays*.

Epping keeps a Market in a Place, called the Hamlet of *Epping-street*, or *Epping-street*, one Mile and a half from the Church, on Thursdays for Cattle, and on Fridays for Provisions: much frequented by Higlers, who come here to buy up Butter, Pork, &c. to retail in and about *London* on Saturdays. Here is a Fair for Horses, Cows, and Sheep, on *Whitsun Tuesday*, and the 13th of October.

A little to the southward stands *Waltham-Abbey*, twelve Miles from *London*, upon the banks of the River *Lea*; originally a Monastery built by King *Harold*, who, being killed in the Field of Battle, was buried in this Church, with these Words upon the Flat-stone that covered his Grave, *HAROLD INFELIX!* Here is a Market on Tuesdays; and a Fair for Horses, Cows, and Hogs, on *May 14*, *September 25* and *26*. You see a fine old Church, and a most remarkable tall and full Tulip-tree in the inclosed Ground belonging to the *Abbey-House*.

Hartlow is the next Market-town, near the River *Stort*; *Harlow*. has a right to a Market on Saturdays, but is reduced to a very low state. It has a Fair for Horses and horned Cattle on *Whitsun-Monday*, on the 9th of *September*, and on the 28th of *November*.

Hatfield-

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Hatfield-
Regis.

Hatfield-Regis, or *King's-Hatfield*, upon the *Stort*, so called from its being a royal Manor; and sometimes *Broad-Oak*, from a large spreading Oak growing in the midst of the Town, twenty-eight Miles from London, takes its Name of *Hatfield* or *Hotfield*, from the hot sandy Nature of the Soil on which it stands. Here is a Market on *Saturdays*; and a Fair for Lambs on *April 5*.

Dunmow-
magna.

To the north-east of *Hatfield* lies *Dunmow*, qu. *Dun-mauge*; or *Great Dunmow*,* a Market-town, thirty-seven Miles from *London*, compounded of the two old British Words *Dunum*, *a dry gravelly Hill*, and *Magus*, *a Town*; delightfully situated on the top of a moderately steep and gravelly Hill. It was called *Cæsar's-Town* by the *Romans*; but does not appear to have made any figure under the *Saxons* and *Danes*. All the Privileges it can now boast of are, that it is governed by twelve Headboroughs, out of whom is chosen annually two Bailiffs or chief Officers; and that it enjoys a Market on *Saturdys*, and a Fair for Cattle on *May 6* and *November 8*.

Dunmow-
parva.

Adjoining to this Town on the east, stands *Dunmow Parva*, which was a Monastery founded here in the Year *1111*. In which Monastery began the custom, instituted by *Robert Fitzrichard*, Earl of *Clare*, that he who should not repent of his Marriage, either sleeping or waking, in a Year and a Day, nor had any broils and contentions with his Wife, nor made any nuptial transgression within that time, and would take his Oath of the same, before the Prior and Convent, and the whole Town, kneeling upon two hard pointed Stones, should have a Gammon or Flitch of Bacon, delivered to him with great solemnity, and he carried upon Men's shoulders, with the Bacon tied before him; first, about the Priory Church-yard; and then through the Town, accompanied by all the Friars and Brethren, and the Townsfolks, whooping and hollowing. The Manor is still held by this custom, and the Lord is obliged to give the Bacon when thus demanded.

Thaxsted.

Thaxsted, forty-two Miles from *London*, lies more northward; was a Town and Manor before the Conquest, but not incorporated till the Reign of *Philip and Mary*, by the Name of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the Town of *Thaxsted*. Here is a good Church, a regular Building of great antiquity. A Market on *Fridays*,

* *Villa Faustini of the Romans.*

and

and a Fair for Horses, &c. on *May 27*, and *August 10*. The present Corporation consists of a Mayor, a Recorder, three Bailiffs, and about twenty chief Burgesseſ. The Mayor is of the *Quorum*, within the Liberty and Borough. This Town is rendered famous by giving birth to *Samuel Purchas* in 1577, who compiled that valuable Collection of Voyages, which bears his name; and a Book entitled, *Purchas his Pilgrim*, and another called *The History of Man*.

Saffron Walden, forty-two Miles from *London*, at the north-west corner of this County, anciently called *Cheppin Walden*, or *Cheapen Walden*, i. e. *Market Walden*, is of Saxon origin. The Name of *Saffron* is prefixed, on account of the vast quantity of that Plant formerly produced in its neighbourhood. It was privileged to hold a Market by Queen *Maud*, but not incorporated till the Reign of *Edward VI.* under which Charter the chief Officer was a Treasurer: but by the Charter of King *William III.* it is now governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, a Town-clerk, with a Mace-bearer, two Serjeants, and four Constables. The said Charter appoints the Market to be kept on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Horses, &c. on *Midlent-Saturday*, and for Cows on *November 1*.

It is a large populous and wealthy Place, enriched by the malting Business, and a Manufacture for Bolting Cloths, Checks and Fustians. The Poor find employment also in making Sacks, and Spinning fine Yarn for the Weavers in *Norwich*. The buildings improve daily. The Church is a most noble and stately structure of Stone, and makes a grand and magnificent Appearance in its loftiness, striking the Spectator with a kind of reverential awe from its Magnitude and Elegance, both Church and Chancel have two Ailes; the Altar Piece is twenty-four Feet high of Cedar, and gilt most magnificently; the Chancel rises two slips above the Nave of the Church, and then you ascend by six more Steps to the Rails before the Communion-table; the inside of the Church and Chancel together is seventy Paces long and thirty six-wide: most of the Pews are fronted with Cedar; at the West end is a handsome Tower with eight good Bells; on the Tower is a very elegant Lanthorn, and upon that a neat Spire ornamented. Over the South Porch is a Council Chamber,

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where the Mayor and Aldermen do the business of the Corporation.

As many of the Inhabitants are Dissenters, here is a Meeting-house for Independants, another for Anabaptists, and a third for Quakers. The Free-school in this Town was founded and governed by divers excellent Orders, under the direction of the Abbot and Convent of *Walden* before the Reformation: and upon the Dissolution of that religious House, Sir *Thomas Smith*, who received his first Education in this School, prevailed with King *Edward VI.* to advance it to a Royal Foundation with a good endowment from his Majesty, who in 1549 granted to this School a Corn-mill near the Town, and a Malt-mill within it, with the Tolls, &c. and also an Annuity of twelve Pounds a Year out of *Willingale Spain* in this County.

The Charities belonging to this Town are King *Edward's* Alms-houses, sixteen Pounds per Annum, arising from a House and Lands in *Tollesbury*; four Pounds per Annum, left by Mr. *William Turner*, two hundred Pounds left by Mr. *Edmund Turner* to the Poor. And forty Pounds left by *Ann Countess Dowager of Suffolk*, and two hundred Pounds by *Charles Walc, Esq;* to the Charity School of *Walden*.

Cultivation of Saffron. The Saffron grows out of a bulbous Root, which, taken out of the Ground in *July*, and re-planted in twenty-nine Days, shoots out a bluish Flower about the end of *September*, in the midst whereof are three yellow chives of Saffron. They gather them in the Morning before the Sun rises, pick them out of the Flower, and dry them by a gentle Fire; and its increase is so wonderful, that tho' every Flower seems to yield but little, an Acre of Ground is said to produce eighty or one hundred Pounds of wet Saffion, which when dried will weigh twenty Pounds. It is generally moved into fresh Ground every third or fourth Year.

A Battle. In the Neighbourhood of *Walden*, at *Bartlow*, there are four great Barrows, or Pyramidal-hills, which were burial Places or Monuments of the slain in Battle, thrown up by order of *Canute*, in memory of his complete Victory over *Edmund Ironside*, upon or near this spot of Ground.

About

About one Mile south of *Walden*, you find the Remains of a Palace (called *Audley House*, or *Audley-Inn*, corruptly *Audley-End*) near a Village called *Audley-End*, built by Thomas Lord *Audley*, Lord High Treasurer in the Reign of King *James I.* reputed to have cost 190,000*l.*. This Mansion stands on the side of the *Cambridge Road*, and was originally the largest Palace in *England*, and designed by that Lord for a royal Palace, and a present to the King. But his Majesty having with surprize and astonishment viewed this most magnificent Structure, finished with all the elegance and polite taste of those Times, declined the acceptance thereof, saying, "Troth, Man, this House is too much for a King, but it may do for a Lord High Treasurer." This Lord was created Earl of *Suffolk*, in whose Family it still remains; but *Henry*, Earl of *Suffolk*, about seventy Years ago, pulled a great Part of it down, and left only one Court, a fourth part of its original extent, standing; which alone deserves the Name of a Palace.

Haveril, on the very extent of *Essex*, next to *Suffolk*, *Haveril*. has been formerly a Place of consequence; but now has nothing to recommend it, only a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair on the 12th of *May* for Cattle, &c.

Turning back to the south-east, we arrive at *Halstead*, *Halstead*. forty-seven Miles from *London*, corruptly from *Hawsted*, so called from its situation on a Hill, under which runs the pleasant River *Colne*; it is a clean, well built Town. King *Edward III.* granted this Town a Court-Leet, a Market and a Fair. By virtue of which grant there is now kept a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair for Cattle on *May 6* and *October 29*.

It is remarkably pleasant and healthy situation, being on the side of a fine gravelly Hill. The Soil, tho' various, is very fertile, and produceth many Hops: for the excellency of which this Town is famous. The Town is pretty large and populous, owing to its being a great thoroughfare to and from *London*, and many great Towns and Cities; and particularly to the flourishing Manufactory of Bays and Says established here.

The Church dedicated to St. *Andrew*, consists of a Body, North and South Ailes leaded, and a Chancel tiled At the West-end is a Square Tower with a neat

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lofty wooden Spire and six Bells. The Spire of this Church was destroyed by lightening in April 1701, rebuilt at the sole Expence of Mr. Thomas Fisher, in 1717 was again burnt down by Lightening, and was rebuilt about six Years ago.

This Living was originally a Rectory, and had two Rectors and two Pastors, but it has been a Vicarage ever since the Year 1427, when the present Patron, the Bishop of London for the time being, began to present.

Mary Rumsey in 1594 founded a Grammar-school for forty Free-schollars, within the Town of *Halstead* and *Colne Engaine*. The care of which School the Foundress left to Christ Hospital in *London*, having endowed it with twenty Pounds per Annum, and built a good House.

About a Mile and a Half from the Church South-east, once stood the fine Mansion of *Stanstead-Hall*, which, tho' now in ruins, and reduced to a Farm-house, was a very large Brick-building, surrounded by a Moat forty-four poles in compass, the whole encompassed by a Park, about four Miles in circumference reaching down to Parsonage-bridge, and containing seven hundred and eighty seven Acres of Land: in which could be kept five hundred Deer, forty Horses, twelve milch Cows, several large Fish Ponds; besides three Thousand six hundred and twenty Oaks, of a hundred Years growth, and a hundred Ashe's all Timber.

Sible Hedingham.

From *Halstead* we pass into the Parish of *Sible Hedingham*, in this Parish is a little Village furnished with small Shops for the Retale of the Necessaries of Life, and one good house belonging to *John Marriot*, Esq; and a large and well built Church, as ancient as the Reign of *Edward III.* kept in good Repair, neat and clean, and dedicated to St. *Peter*. The Tower at the West end is embattled, and contains five Bells, in the gift of the present Incumbent and Rector *Alexander Cornwall*, M.A.

Within this Parish are found several Minerals; and there are about a hundred Acres of Hops, and so good that they generally fetch a superior price.

Hawkeswood.

In this Parish lies the Manor of *Hawkeswood* so named from the famous warrior Sir *John Hawkeswood*, born in this Place, and the Son of a Tanner; he was bound Apprentice to a Taylor in *London*; but prestid into the Service

vice of King *Edward III.* for the War in *France*, behaved so bravely as to Merit the Notice of his Sovereign: who rewarded his Merit with Knighthood. He, after the end of the *French Wars*, offered his Service to the States of *Florence*, and under that Banner deserved so well that *Barnaby Galzaro*, Duke of *Milan* gave him his Daughter *Dominia* to Wife. He was also knighted by King *Henry IV.* of *England*.

The next Parish is distinguished by the Name of *Castle Hedingham*. Here is a Market Town extremely pleasantly situated: the Houses are built pretty regular; and it is altogether a neat Place, ornamented with an exceeding good Stone Church, embattled with Brick, supposed to founded by *Aubrey de Vere*, second Earl of *Oxford*. The inside is spacious and elegant, consisting of a Body and two Ailes; the Steeple is also embattled and remarkably strong, built about the Year 1616, but here is no more than one Bell. This Church is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and is a perpetual Cure or Donative of fifty Pounds per Annum, in the Gift of Sir *Henry Houghton*, Bart. Here also is a Dissenting Meeting-house very large and neat. It has a right to a Market on Mondays by Charter from King *John* and *Henry VII.* but that Privilege has been long discontinued; however they keep up the Right to a Fair, viz. on the 3d of May, 25th of July, and on the 3d of December, St. *Nicholas's* day. Here is a good Brick Bridge of three Arches built in the Year 1769, by Sir *Henry Houghton*, Knt. for public utility.

The Name *Castle* was prefixed to this Village: because it was the Castle, or chief Seat and head of the Barony of the very ancient and most noble Family of *De Vere*, Earls of *Oxford*.

The Manor of *Castle Hedingham* is independent of all other Lordships, being holden immediately of the Crown, and entire of itself.

The Castle was built by the noble Family of *De Vere*, about the beginning of King *Stephen's* Reign, and was a very lofty magnificent Edifice, as appears by the remaining Tower, which is a hundred and ten Feet from the Ground to the top of the four Square large Turrets at the Corners: to which there were added formerly three more Towers. This Castle was thought to be of such importance

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tance before the use of Guns, that the Governor thereof was styled *Constable*: and was so strong, that we find in History, it held out some time both against King *John* in the Year 1215, and against the Dauphin *Lewis* invited over by the rebellious Barons in 1217.

In this Parish stood formerly a celebrated Nunnery of Black-veiled, or *Benedictine* Nuns. The Nunnery-house is still existing, converted into a Farm-house; and most of the Church or Chapel belonging to it, is standing.

But the present chief Ornament of this Parish is *Kirby-Hall*, the Seat of *Peter Muilman*, Esq; it stands about one Mile North of the Church, is a very commodious building, pleasant by situation and rendered a pleasing and comfortable Seat by the many improvements made by the munificent possessor.

To this Parish belong several Alms-houses, one set adjoining to the Church-yard, and anciently called the Church-house, others a place called *Pye Corner* at the Towns-end.

Twinstead *Twinstead* Parish is pleasantly situated, healthy, and produces good Hops. The soil is heavy, and there are some good Woodlands. The Church is very small with a wooden Turret and one Bell; but a Rectory in the gift of the King.

Twinstead Hall stands on an eminence on the South side of the Church, commanding a most delightful extensive prospect to the North. It is a very neat and large Structure, with Gardens, &c. of a most elegant taste, and inclosed by a deep Moat, over which a *Chinese* Bridge conducts into the neighbouring grounds, possessed by *James Marriot*, LL.D.

At the extent of the Road from *Halsted* to *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, we come to a place called *Bellingdon*, upon the River *Stour*: which, tho' it consists chiefly of one long Street, with Houses on each side, is situated on a Soil, that is neither light nor heavy, consisting chiefly of good Corn Land, and contains a great number of working Inhabitants, employed by the Manufactures at *Sudbury*, &c. To which Town there is a passage over a strong wooden Bridge.

All along the *Stour* from hence to *Freshwell* Hundred the Soil is extremely good: and within that Tract we come:

to Redwell, supposed to have been a Roman station, and was so considerable in the Year 1318, as to deserve the grant of a Weekly Market on Tuesdays, and a Fair Yearly on the Eve and Feast of St. Lawrence; but at present this Town is reduced, by some unaccountable accident, to the mean Station of a Village made up of a few straggling Houses, and a Dissenting Meeting House, upon the road to Cambridge.

The River Colne springs up in this Parish.

This Estate was purchased by the Executors of the Foundress of St. John's Cambridge, who made it apart of that Foundation; the Manor House goes by the name of the College, and is a large Building.

About twelve Miles from Braintree and fifty-two from Great London, stands Great Yeldham. The Parish is pretty large, the Soil good, and the Lands are divided into Arable, Pasture and Meadow, interspersed with Plantations of Hops. The Village contains but a few Houses straggling along the Road side, but it is very agreeable. Here was erected in the Year 1765 a Turnpike, on the great Road from Colchester to Haverhill, &c.

The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an handsome Stone Building, tiled, and a Rectory, in the Gift of John Rush, Esq; but greatly indebted to Peter Muilman, Esq; for the elegant Communion Plate, and the Altar Piece, and the painted Glass Windows: amongst which is the Last Supper, of very curious workmanship, and a Dead Christ.

Near the Church, and on the Road is an Oak Tree, that measures 27 Feet 3-4 in circumference, the Stem up to the first Branches twelve Feet high, and the height of the whole Tree is about eighty Feet, said by Tradition to be three hundred Years old and upwards.

Near this Oak the Road from Braintree is divided into the Form of the Letter Y.

There are four Bridges in all over the Colne, and the Rivulets, that Water Great Yeldham.

Wood is the chief Fuel in these parts, they have no Coals, but what are brought from Colchester at the Rate of 30s. per Chaldron. The chief employment of the Inhabitants, except Husbandry, is Spinning for the Baize and Sails Trade.

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At a place called *Spains-Hall* in the same Parish, the Curious may find Stones like Rings, and different Sorts of Shells in a kind of Gravel Pit.

Stambourn, i. e. *Stony Brook*, is about fifty-five Miles from *London*, situate on a stiff Clay, very rich Land, well timbered: but somewhat hilly: and, tho' not blessed with any River, is well watered with Ponds, Brooks, and Springs. The Inhabitants are employed as in *Great Yeldham*. But what is most singular, this Parish is so totally occupied by *Presbyterians*, that it is with difficulty to get a Church-man to serve the Office of Churehwarden. They have a large Meeting-house, and a House adjoining thereunto for their Pastor.

Braintree. Crossing *Black-water* River we come to *Braintree*, otherwise called *Raines*, in *Doomsday-book*, forty-two Miles from *London*, a large Town, remarkable for a Manufaeture of long Baize and Says, first settled here by the *Flemings*, whom the Duke de *Alva* drove out of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; and in which Manufactures, tho' now upon the decline, *Baintree* earried on a great Trade for many Years. *Herman Olmius*, Esq; who purchased the Lordship from the Family of the *Riches*, obtained a new Patent of Privileges for this Town: whereby the Market is held on *Wednesdays*, which is well furnished with Corn, Malt, Hops, and Provisions of all sorts. The Fair is kept on *May 8*, and *October 2*, both whieh last three Days, for Cattle, Butter, Cheese, &c. This Town has been remarked for the great number of Dissenters in it: here is a Charity-school, and a select Vestry of twenty-four Members.

Bocking. This Town is so contiguous to *Bocking*, that they are generally looked upon by Travellers to be but one. But *Bocking* is a separate Manor, and one of the largest Villages in *Essex*, tho' it consists chiefly of one Street; and the richest Parsonage. It is famous for the Baize Manufacture, distinguished by the Name of *Bockings*. The Church of *Bocking* is a spacious noble Fabric with a Tower and six Bells, built of Flint stones, and covered with Terras. It is a Deanery in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and at the Head of his Peeuliars, viz. *Stifited*, *Lachingdon*, and *South-church* in *Essex*; with their appendants, *Little Coggeshall*, *Runsel*, a Hamlet in *Danbury*; *Callow-green*, a Hamlet

Hamlet in *Purleigh*; and *Milton* in *Prittlewell*: and the peculiars *Hadley* or *Hadleigh*, *Heigh-monachorum*, or *Monks-Ilegh*, and *Molton* in *Suffolk*; all which are exempt from the Visitation of their respective Diocesans. Here are many Dissenters and an exceeding large Dissenting Meeting-house, and also a Quakers Meeting. It is watered by a River called the *Pant*; upon which are two wooden Bridges, and three Mills for Corn and Fulling of Cloth. The Soil in this Parish is a mixed one, and produces a few Hops. Here are also Alms-houses for eight People, and an Hospital for seven more; several charitable Donations, and a School for teaching thirty Boys to read and write, founded by Dr. *John Gauden*.

Coggeshall, alias *Croxal*, forty-five Miles from *London*, stands due east from *Braintree*, takes its Name from *Coccilius*, a *Roman* of some note, who was buried here. It is an ancient Market-town by Prescription, which is kept on *Saturdays*. Here is a Fair for Horses and Toys on *Whitsun-Tuesday*; but its great Prosperity is owing to the Industry and Ingenuity of the Clothiers, who settled here about two Centuries ago to make Baize and Says, and who excel in that branch of the Woollen Manufacture, called *Coggeshall-whites*, they being allowed to be the finest in *England*. But this Trade has been upon the decline for Years. Here is a Charity-school endowed with 20*l.* per *Annum*.

Directly south we come to *Witham*, in the great Road, *Witham.* thirty-seven Miles from *London*, built by King *Edward the Elder*, and was a royal Manor; in a remarkable healthy situation. But we don't find that any of its ancient Privileges exist, otherwise than that it is at the Head of a Hundred, and keeps a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair for Toys on *Monday* before *Whitsuntide*, and on the 14th of *September*. However, it is a neat and pleasant Town, and a Post-town, well provided with good Inns and Accommodations for Travellers, and the Gentry, who frequent a chalybeate *Spaw* discovered in this Town; of which hereafter. Here are three good Water Corn Mills, and a small Manufactory for Says.

Part of this Town lies upon the *London* Road to *Harwich*; the other Part is about the Church on *Chepin-hill*. This Parish is of a considerable extent, divided into six Manors;

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Manors ; (1) The Manor of *Witham-Magna*, or *Chepin-Witham*, or *Neweland* ; (2) The Manor of *Witham-Parva*, or *Powers* ; (3) The Manor of *Blunts-hall* ; (4) The Manor of *Hobregge*, or *Hubbrige-hall* ; (5) The Manor of *Batisfords* ; and (6) The Vicarage or Manor of *Hog-end*. To which may be added a capital Messuage, named *Bacons* or *Abbots*, situated near the Highway from *Chepin-hill* to *Falkburn*. It belongs to the *Heathcore* Family : but let upon a building Lease to Lord *Stourton*, who has made the Mansion-house a commodious and elegant Habitation ; and *Bennington-hall*.

*Witham
Magna.*

The Mansion of *Witham-Magna* stands in the middle of the Town, on the right Hand side of the Road between *Colchester* and *Chelmsford*.

Neweland.

The Courts for the Manors of *Witham-Magna*, and *Neweland*, are kept at the same Time for both, and at the same Place ; but the Court-rolls are distinct. It is the custom of both these Manors, that the Owners of all Freehold Lands in either of them must pay one Year's full yearly value of those Lands, upon every Death and Alienation in certain, for a Fine unto the Lord, unless such Tenant be born within that Manor to which his Lands belong, according to the Custom of the said Manor ; but if he be born within the said Manor, he then pays no more than a double Quit-rent to the Lord.

The Market and Fairs are kept in the Lordship of *Neweland*, by Charter from King *Richard I.*

The Mansion-house of *Witham-parva*, or *Powers-hall*, a good building stands about three quarters of a Mile south west from the Church, on the left side of the Road to *Braintree*, and takes the Name of *Powers* from the ancient Owners thereof.

Batisfords is a small Manor, has no Copyhold Tenants, but only free : it is a Grant from the Honour of *Grafton* in free Soccage of all Rents and Services, but not in chief. The Mansion House almost faces the Manor House of *Neweland*.

The Manor of *Hubbridge* has a Mansion called *Dove-house* on the right-hand from *Witham* to *London*.

The Manor of *Hogend*, has a Court Leet and Baron, of which the Vicar of *Witham* is Lord, whose house is kept

kept in excellent order, and stands on the West side of the Church Yard.

The Earl of *Abercorn* has a very good House at the entrance into *Witham* from *Colchester*.

Here are three Foundations for poor Widows, in all nine Alms Houses. The Church dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and situated upon *Chepin Hill*, is a Vicarage in the Gift of the Bishop of *London*, consists of a middle Porch, and two Ailes; is large and lofty, and has a South and North Aile, all built of Roman Brick and Flint, except the top of the Tower, which was raised with Brick about the Year 1743, and has been very lately neatly repaired at a considerable Expence. In it is a good Organ given by Dr. *Warley*.

Colchester fifty eight Miles from *London*, built upon a rising ground on the Banks of the *Coln*, a fine navigable River, was the ancient *Colonia* of the *Romans*, and retains several marks of antiquity; for, besides the abundance of Coins found in and about this Town, the Roman Bricks, of which the Church and Towers are built, and a Stable with a Room over it at the *Queen's Head*, a Roman Building in the Market Place, evidently prove it. The Name *Colchester* is looked upon to be the corruption of *Coelchester*, or the Camp or Station of *Coel*, which some will have to be the Father of the Empress *Helena*, Mother of *Constantine the Great*. It seems to have always been a place of some consideration, and was walled about and fortified, but these walls were ruined by the Parliament's Army 1648, and never repaired. However its Stuation and Trade have always supported the Town, which is large and populous, divided into handsome Streets. It is a Liberty of itself, within the hundred of *Lexden*; has four Wards, sixteen Parishes, viz. eight within, and eight without the Walls, but no more than ten Churches, a Dutch Church, a French Church, and five Meeting Houses, two of which are *Quakers*; and it extends along the River as far as *Mersey Island*, and thence to certain known marks in the Sea. Here are several good Buildings, as the *Dutch Baize-Hall*, which is managed by a particular Corporation, and Officers to examine the Manufacture; a Guild or Moothall, with a Gaol adjoining, a good Workhouse for the Poor, a Free Grammar School, and

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and two Charity Schools supported by private Subscription. The circumference of this Town is three Miles. The River *Coln* passeth through the Town, and encompasseth it again on the North East, has three Bridges over it, and is navigable for Hoys and small Vessels, as high up as the *Hilbe*, along street so called, on the South-side of the River, running West to East; in which are a Church, a large Key and a good Custom House; and Ships of large burden can come to *Venoe* or *Wyvenhoe*, which is only three Miles off.

According to the last Charter, granted by King *William III.* it is to be governed by a Mayor, a High Steward, a Recorder, eleven Aldermen, a Chamberlain, a Town-Clerk, eighteen Assistants, and eighteen Commoncouncilmen. It is also a Borough Town, and sends two Representatives to the House of Commons. But here is a particular Corporation for maintaining the Poor; which consists of the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, and forty eight Guardians.

The chief support of this Town is the woollen Trade in Baize or Bays, which are made here or brought to this Market from all the adjacent Villages and Towns. It is also famous for candying *Eringo Root*; but more remarkable for barrelled Oysters, which are taken at the Mouth of *Colchester Water*, and about the Sands called *the Spits*, and brought to *Wyvenhoe*, where they are fed, thence carried to *Colchester*, and to *London* by Land.

Here are two Markets on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and four Fairs on *Easter Tuesday* for wholesale Taylors, on the 24th of *June* for Horses, on the 23d of *July* for Cattle and Horses, and on the 20th of *October* for Cattle, Horses, Cheefe, Butter and Toys.

It is also a Sea Port and Member of *Ipswich*, with proper Officers. In May 1763, a *Roman Mosaic* or tessellated Pavement was discovered on the North side of the High-street in *Colchester*, in a Garden belonging to Mr. *John Bernard*, Apothecary and Surgeon, late part of the Yard of the Falcon and Queen's Head Inn. It consists of a border of red *Tesseræ*, or dies, each about an Inch square, including a curious Workmanship made of lesser *Tesseræ*, black, white, two red and yellow, looking like a beautiful Carpet, Mr. *Bernard* inclosed and covered

covered it, in order to preserve it from the injuries of the weather.

From *Colchester* to the North East stands *Mainingtree*, *Maintree*, or *Maintree*, on the River *Stour*, fifty-nine Miles from *London*. This was certainly a Town before the Conquest, but now it is very small, in the Parish of *Mistley*, to which *Maintree* Church is a Chapel of ease; yet enjoys a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *June 15*, for Toys.

At the North-east point, where this County is washed by the Sea, there stands the Town of *Harwich*, seventy-one Miles from *London*, situated near the mouth of the River *Stour*.

Its name is a *Saxon* compound, and adapted to its situation: for, *Hare-wich* signifies a *Bay* convenient for an *Army* or *Fleet* to lie at Anchor, as it is at this time. For the Harbour is so spacious, by the reflux of the *Stour* and the *Orwell* into the Bay, that one hundred Sail of Men of War have been there with their Tenders, besides two or three hundred Colliers, &c. all at one time; and it is a perfect Harbour within two Miles of *Ipswich*, and capable of receiving Ships of any Burthen or number of Guns. For which reason, this Bay has always had some Fort to defend it. Queen *Elizabeth* added many strong works to those, which it enjoyed from Art and Nature. King

James I. ordered *Languard Fort* to be built, at the very Mouth of the Bay, to command the entrance from the Sea

Languard Fort.

to *Mainingtree Water*. This is a very strong Fort with a Platform well planted with Cannon to reach any Ship that goes in or out, and is placed on a point of Land so surrounded by the Sea at high water, that it has the appearance of an Island, at about a Mile from the *Suffolk* shore, and therefore allowed to belong to the County of *Essex*. Opposite to this Fort, on the South side of the Harbour, and on a very large Hill, called *Beacon-Hill*, there is a large high built Light-house, of great Service to the western and northern Navigation, and gives a safe Direction for entering the Harbour by Night.

Beacon-Hill.

The Town of *Harwich* is large and walled in, except next the Sea, and it is the most convenient Harbour for such as sail to and from *Holland*. The *Packet-Boats* are stationed here, which bring many Passengers of Reputation; and this is the Port, where the late Kings have always taken Ship

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to visit their *German* Dominions. The Streets are paved with a sort of petrified Clay, gathered at the foot of *Raven Hill*. It is well built and very populous, and the Inns are very commodious for the Entertainment of Strangers.

Here is also a very good Yard for building of Ships, with all the Necessaries: and there is a Custom House; tho' *Harwich* is no more than a Member Port to *Ipswich*.

Its Civil Government is settled by Charter, (granted by King *James I.*) in a Mayor, eight Aldermen, twenty four Burgesses, and a Recorder, who are empowered to hold a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair on *May 1*, and *October 18*, to continue three days each, for all sorts of Goods, Merchandise, &c. to chuse two Members to represent the Corporation in Parliament, and to keep an Admiralty-court with Jurisdiction over all naval Affairs, Yet the Church in this Borough-corporate, is no more than a Chapelry to the Mother-church of *Dovercourt*.

There are three Islands S.W. of *Harwich* called *Pevet*, *Horsey*, and *Holmes*, separated from the main Land only by the winding of a Stream, and the reflux of the Sea into that Stream. These Isles are remarkable for delicious Sea Fowl: and South of these Islands there are three Villages, which are included within a Liberty or Lordship, anciently called the Liberty of *Soke*; in which the Sheriff of the County has no Power, and in which no Writ can be executed, but by the Bailiff of the Liberty, nor by him without the consent of the Lord.

Soke-Liberty,

Springfield

Returning from hence to the neighbouring parts of *Chelmsford*, we come to a pleasant Village called *Springfield*, or a Field full of *Springs*, which stands upon a little eminence. Within this Parish are *Springfield-hall*, a Mansion-house pleasantly situated; and *Dukes*, a Mansion situated at the South-west corner of the Green, almost facing the Church; and the Mansion of *Springfield-barnes*, which stands agreeably near the banks of the River, in the Road to *Little-badow*; also the Mansion called *Kewton* or *Cuton-hall*, situate on the South-side of the great Road to *Colchester*.

Springfield-place is an exceeding good House, the Seat of *John St. Leger Douglas*, Esq; who has, at a great expence

pence, laid out the Gardens and Fields adjoining with great taste.

The Poor of Springfield parish are intitled to 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per Ann. left by *Robert Peaseley*, and to the profits of two Acres of Land belonging to the Poor-house, at the back of *Springfield-place*, and two Acres more, and to 40*s.* per Ann. settled upon them by *Ruke Church*.

There is also an Estate, consisting of a House, Orchard, and twelve Acres of Land, left to repair and ornament the Church and to buy firing for the poor.

The Church stands at the North-end of the Village: It has a brick tower with five bells; supposed to be built in the year 1586, as appears by an inscription and date over the South window. This Living formed two Rectories, or consisted of two separate and distinct portions, till the year 1753, when, by consent of Sir *John Tyrrel*, Bart. and the two Rectors, they were united by the Bishop of London.

Adjoining to the Parish of Springfield is situate the pleasant Village of *Boreham* on the great Road to *Colchester*, three Miles from *Chelmsford*. Its name signifies, in the *Saxon*, a Market-town; so that it might have been a place of some importance in those days. In this Parish is the Manor of *Old-hall*, at this time possessed by Lord *Waltham*: Also *New-hall*, a very extensive Lordship, originally a part of the possessions of *Waltham-abey*, and after many alienations, it was the estate of the noble family of *Buteler*, Earl of *Ormond*, in 1450, from whom it descended to Sir *William Bullen*, of *Norfolk*, who married the Earl's eldest daughter. *Henry VIII.* got this Manor by exchange with *Thomas Bullen*, Earl of *Wiltshire*, gave it the name of *Beaulieu*, and made it the Place of his Royal Residence. His daughter *Mary*, afterwards Queen of *England*, lived some years in this Palace, and being alienated from the Crown by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the year 1573, it succeedingly became the property of *Thomas Ratcliff*, Earl of *Sussex*, *Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*, and *Oliver Cromwell*, who, for the trifling consideration of 5*s.* purchased the Lordship of *Newhall*, sequestered by the Parliament, on 2d of *April*, 1681. After the Restoration it was bought by General *Monk*, Duke of *Albemarle*; and by divers other purchases it has been

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been several times passed into different hands, and now the Mansion is in the possession of Lord *Waltham*.

Brent-hall. In the road from *Boreham* to *Little Waltham* stands the Mansion of *Brent-hall*, and on the right contiguous thereto is the Manor called *Porter's*, which also has a Mansion-house.

On the right-side of the Road, that leads to *Colchester* is the Seat of *Richard Hoare*, Esq; Banker in *London*: The House is not very large, but beautifully situated at the extremity of an avenue of trees, between which is a fine sheet of water, and it is elegantly constructed, built with white brick.

Great-Badow. About two miles from *Chelmsford*, on the road to *Maldon*, stands one of the greatest Villages in *England* called *Great Badow*, remarkable also for its polite inhabitants. To this Parish adjoins *Little Badow*.

It takes it's name from the inconveniency of passing the Waters here before there was a bridge, being compounded of the *English* word *Bad* and a *Saxon* word that signifies a *River*.

In this Parish are two Estates called by the names of *Great St. Hughs* and *Little St. Hughs*, by some called *Shenges* and *Marscalls*: On the Manor called *Great St. Hughs* stands an exceeding good Mansion-house of brick, with noble piazzas in front.

Here also is a capital Messuage called *Sebright's-hall*.

There is an Estate in this Parish called *Portland's*.

The Church in the middle of the Village is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, consists of three Ailes, is built of brick, with a stone tower, and six bells and an organ.

Little Badow. In the Parish of *Little Badow* is the Manor of *Little Badow-hall*, the Seat of Lord *Barrington*. *Middlemead* or *Videlewes*, otherwife *Tofts* belong to the same noble Lord.

There is an Alms-house for two families situate near the Church in this Parish, and another at *Coldham-gate*.

The Church, situate in a Vale, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, consists of a fine cure Rectory and Vicarage, in the gift of Lord *Barrington*.

Sandon. Adjoining to *Little Badow* lies the small Parish of *Sandon*, a *Saxon* name meaning a *sandy hill*. This is a Rectory dedicated to St. *Andrew*, of which the learned *Brian Walton*, Editor of the Polyglot Bible, and one of the greatest

greatest ornaments of this Nation, was Minister, and afterwards Bishop of *Chester*.

Danbury, which signifies a Castle or Town of the Danbury. *Danes*, is a Parish adjoining to *Little Budow*, in which Sir *Brooke Bridges*, Bart. possesses a good estate, with a Mansion-house that stands about half a Mile from the Church.

The Church, situate on the summit of a Hill, and dedicated to St. *John the Baptist*, is the place where the Archdeacon of *Essex* holds his visitation, and it serves for a Sea-mark. The loftiness of its situation exposes it so much to the rage of the Heavens, that the body of the Church and the chief part of the Chancel were destroyed by a Tempest on *May 24, 1402*, and the Spire was burnt twenty Feet deep by Lightning on *Feb. 5, 1749-50*.

Woodham Ferrers is contiguous to *Danbury*, and takes *Woodham* its name from its original foundation among Woods, and *Ferrers*. the name of a noble Family that possessed the greatest part of this Parish.

In this Parish is the Manor of *Woodham*. *Henry Lord Ferrers*, in the Year 1338, obtained a charter from King *Edward II.* for a Market to be held there on every *Thursday*, and an annual Fair for three days, beginning on the eve of *St. Michael's day*.

In the Hamlet of *Bycknacre* we see the ruins of a Priory of Black Canons, lying on the right-hand of the Road between *Danbury* and *Woodham Ferrers*. This Lordship is in the possession of *Lord Viscount Barrington*.

Within seven Miles of *Chelmsford* we meet with three Parishes of one name adjoining to each other, only distinguished by the addition of *East*, *West*, and *South Haningfield*: Their situation, on the borders of the Hundred, is gloomy and unhealthful at times, and wears a dreary Forest-like appearance.

East-Haningfield is of a Saxon original; the Lordship *East Haningfield*. Paramount therein belongs to *Lord Petre*.

West-Haningfield. In this Parish, besides the Lordship Paramount, there are four others subject to it, as, (1.) *Cleville's-hall*, which is the Estate of *Mr. Richard Finch*, of *West-Haningfield*. (2.) *Haningfield-Temple* and *Paraye's* or *Pagett's*: These are now divided, and that properly called *Haningfield-Temple* was purchased by *Daniel Williams*, V.D.M. and appropriated by him to the found-

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ing and endowing Alms-houses in Edinburgh and Glasgow. (3.) The same Williams did also purchase the Manor of *Peverel*, adjoining thereto, which has a Mansion-house about a Mile from the Church. (4.) The Manor of *Clervile*, whose Mansion stands about a quarter of a Mile from the Church, and is in the possession of *Humphrey Sidney*, of *Margareting*, Esq.

South-Heningfield is a Manor of itself, belonging to Lord *Petre*.

Rettenden. *Rettenden* Parish takes its Name from a *Saxon* original, which imports a place situated amongst bad Roads.

The Manor-house lies at a small distance North-west of the Church: To which Lordship of *Rettenden-place* was formerly subject the Manor of *Bourchier's*, now known by the name of *Little-Heys*, which Sir *Henry Saville*, Knt. made part of the endowment of his two professorships of Geometry and Astronomy in the University of *Oxford*. This Manor of *Little-Heys* stretches along an arm of the Sea below *Battle's-bridge*, and has a Royalty belonging to it.

Stock. *Stock*, otherwise *Hardward's Stock*, is a Parish pleasantly situated on an eminence, in the high Road from *Chelmsford* to *Billericay*, about twenty-five Miles from *London*; and was originally a Hamlet to *Butisbury*. It is not mentioned in Domesday-book, and is very small; the principal House is the property and habitation of *Thomas Barrington*, Esq; but the chief part of the Lands in this Parish is devolved to *John Richard Comyns*, Esq.

Billericay. *Billericay*, a small neat Town, twenty-four Miles from *London*, was formerly a Market-town, but there is now only a few Butchers, who bring Meat there on Tuesdays. The Market house is now standing.

Butisbury. *Butisbury*, otherwise *Ginges-joyberd* Parish, contains no less than seven Manors, and yet in the *Saxon* times the Lands were all in one Lord, and were surveyed at the Conquest by the name of *Gingu*, and as the property of *Henry de Ferrers*.

These seven Manors are, (1.) *Blunt's*, alias *Ginges-joyberd*, (2.) *Trifling*, alias *Thrusfling-hall*, (3.) *Impey-hall*, (4.) *Crondon*, (5.) *White's*, (6.) *Ramsey's*, alias *Ramsey Tyrrel's*, and (7.) *Buckwin's*; some of which take in the greatest part of *Stock*: Yet there is not one House of note in this Parish, in which there has not resided one Gentleman for many years.

Margareting. About twenty-five Miles from *London*, and adjoining

to *Ingatestone*, on the great road lies *Margaretting*, a Parish, whose Church is dedicated to St. *Margaret*.

Cold hall is an exceeding pleasant Mansion-house, situated on an eminence commanding an extensive prospect. It is an elegant modern building, with gardens laid out in a pretty taste, in the possession of *Richard Holden*, Esq.

In the Mansion-house of *Stenfield*, King *Henry VIII.* used to keep his Mistresses. It had many large Buildings about it, was surrounded by a Moat, over which was a draw-bridge. It is now much reduced, become the habitation of a private gentleman, and possessed by the family of the *Alexanders*.

The Parish of *Blackmore* is of a morass and cold soil, in *Blackmore* which are found several Springs tinctured with Steel and Sulphur.

Adjoining to the Church-yard stands a Mansion-house called *Jericho*, one of the retirements where King *Henry VIII.* indulged himself with illicit pleasures with women: so it became a cant phrase among the courtiers, that the King was gone to *Jericho*, when he was absent from court.

On the right-hand side of the road from *Chelmsford* to *Ingatestone* beyond *Widford* bridge, and about a quarter of a mile from the road, stands a neat modern-built House called *Highlands*, from the loftiness of its situation, possessed by *John Richard Comyns*, Esq; it is surrounded by a park and pleasant gardens, well watered.

Writtle, a Parish adjoining westward to *Chelmsford*, is supposed to be the largest Parish in the County, measuring fifty-three miles in circumference. In ecclesiasticals it is subject to no visitation, and formerly was of itself a place of jurisdiction.

In the Parish of *Writtle* is an Hamlet or Chapelry called *Roxwell*, *Roxwell*, exempt from paying any duties, demands, and all manner of rights and claims made by the Parish of *Writtle*.

In *Roxwell* are some hop grounds. The Church is a good stone building; in which is a marble monument in memory of Sir *John Bramstone*, Knt. L. C. J. of the *King's-Bench*, with a remarkable Latin epitaph very elegantly composed in verse by *Abraham Cowley*.

Broomfield, (thirty-one miles distant from *London*) takes *Broom* its name from the great quantity of *Broom* in that Parish. *field*.

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The soil is fruitful ; and it's situation is pleasant, convenient and healthy.

The vicarage of this Church is in the Bishop of *London*; but the Parsonage, inappropriate Tythes, and Glebe, are in the Earl of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*, charged with an annual rent of 68*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* in part of the endowment of the free school founded by *Richard Lord Rich*, at *Felstead*, and with eighteen bushels of wheat and twenty-nine bushels of malt to the Alms-house at the same place.

The Church is a Rectory built of brick and stone, clean and neat, but small, with a wooden tower and one bell, in the gift of *John Strut*, of *Terling*, Esq; The Parsonage-house stands pleasantly and at a convenient distance from the Church, and is a very good house.

Thomas Woolard, in 1700, gave 5*l.* a year to the poor of this Parish.

Chicknull
Smeley.

Chicknull parva or *Smeley* stands North of *Great Chicknull*. In this Parish we find a cold clay foil, and two Manors.

Much or
Great
Waltham.

The Parish of *Great Waltham*, tho' not so extensive in land as *Writtle*, pays more to the land-tax. It is computed to be about seven miles in length, well watered by many fine springs and the river *Chelmer*, on which are two corn-mills and three bridges : It abounds with Malt-mills.

The name is a corruption of *Weald-ham*, i. e. a Village in a Wood.

In this Parish is an exceeding good large Mansion, enjoyed by the *Tyson* family.

Little
Waltham.

Little-Waltham (about four miles East of *Chelmsford*) is rural, pleasant and remarkably healthful : The soil is very luxuriant, watered by the *Chelmer*, over which there is a handsome wooden bridge.

Twainhall, whose estate lets for 43*l.* per ann. was settled by *Robert Poole*, & *Philip and Mary*, for the support and repairs of the Parish-church and other pious uses.

Mr. *John Alleyn* bequeathed 500*l.* to buy lands, the revenue of which to be employed in binding out apprentices from the Poor of this Parish ; and, when no children to bind out, for the repairs of the Church, with which has been purchased an estate in *Braxled* and *Takley*, let at 27*l.* per ann.

In the Parish of *Great Lees* are some Hop-grounds. In *Great Lees*, this Parish the Lord holds a *Court-leet* at St. *Anne's* in *January*, at which two Constables are chosen: The inhabitants pay 3*s.* 4*d.* to the steward for a Common fine, and the Lord has power to punish nuisances within his Hamlet.

Little Lees, which lies to the North-west of the Parish of *Great Lees*, the *Priory* founded by King *Henry III.* for *Augustine Friars* was a large, stately and venerable Building, and when dissolved and granted by *Henry VIII.* to Sir *Richard Rich*, was converted into a capital Seat for his Family, and rendered it so delightful a situation, that Dr. *Anthony Walker** pronounced this Mansion "a secular "Elysium, a worldly Paradise, an Heaven upon Earth, "if there be any such." But this Mansion is no more: the Governors of *Guy's-Hospital* have purchased the Manor, and caused the Priory and Seat to be taken down, excepting the Gate-house, and a few trifling buildings, and converted the Parks and Gardens thereunto belonging into Farms.

Upon the South of *Ulting* lies *Hatfield* with the addition *Hatfield Peverel* of *Peverel*, to distinguish it from another Parish and Village of the same Name in *Essex*, and together signify a heathy-field, in the Possession of the Family of *Peverel*.

This *Peverel* was a *Roman* Lord, who ingratiated himself with the Conqueror, not only by serving him in the Expedition against *England*, but by marrying his Concubine, the Daughter of *Ingelrick*, a noble *Saxon*, who had born a Son to his Royal Master. *Hatfield-Peverel* is the Seat of —— *Wright*, Esq.

In the Parish of *Great Bracstead*, and Manor of *Tiptree*, *Great-Bracstead*. is held on the 25th of *July*, a very considerable Fair for Cattle and Toys.

At *Kelvedon* about four Miles from *Witham*, is a good *Kelvedon*. Bridge over the Water called *Easterford*; upon the River is a Corn-mill, and a Fulling-mill: and here is a Fair every *Easter Monday*.

At *Falkborn* there is a Spring that rises between the Church and the Manor-house, called *St. German's Well*, which was of high Reputation in the days of Superstition.

* In his Funeral Sermon on *Charles Earl of Warwick*.

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Black Not-
ley.

The Parish of *Black-Notley* is made remarkable by being the birth place of the learned *William Beddel*, Bishop of *Kilmore* in *Ireland*, whose Life was written by Bishop *Burnet*; and of that great Christian Philosopher *John Ray*, A.M. who was an Honour and Ornament not only to this his native Country, but to the whole *English* Nation, as appears by the Epitaph upon his Monument in the Church-yard of this Parish.

Feltstead.

The Parish of *Feltstead* is exempt from the Payment of any Monies or other Contributions towards the Repairs of County Bridges; and amongst other charitable Benefactions there is a good Free-school, founded here by *Richard Lord Rich* in the Year 1504, the upper Master to be a Priest in Orders, and removeable upon his Promotion to any other spiritual Preferment. Here also is an Alms-house founded by the same Lord, well endowed for six poor People. In the Church is a very superb Monument to this Founder's Memory; but it is going to decay.

Hempsted.

We must not forget the old Saxon Village of *Hempsted*; not on Account of its flourishing Condition: for, whatever it has been in its primæval days, it now only consists of a few straggling Houses, chiefly inhabited by Labourers and Spinners; but for the sake of the Divine Physician, Dr. *William Harvey*, to whom the World are indebted for the grand Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood; he was Physician to King *James I.* and King *Charles I.* he built and endowed the College of Physicians in *Warwick Lane*, appointed an Annual Oration to be pronounced there with a stipend of 10*l.* and an Entertainment for the Fellows on the same Day. He died on the 3d of *June* 1657, and lies buried in his Family Vault in this Church. His Monument is distinguished by a long *Latin* Inscription, which in *English* reads thus:

“ **WILLIAM HARVEY,**
 “ To which respectable Name all the Universities pay
 “ the greatest Veneration, who after so many Thousand
 “ Years, first discovered the constant *Circulation* of the
 “ *Blood*, obtaining thereby Health to the World, and
 “ immortality to himself: who alone rescued the birth
 “ and generation of Animals from false Philosophy. To
 “ whom mankind are indebted for the Knowledge of
 “ Medicine itself, &c. &c.

This

This County abounds with fine Seats, the principal of which are the following, viz.

New Hall, four Miles from *Chelmsford*, belonging to the late Duke of *Montague*.

At *Havering*, three Miles from *Rumford*, the Duke of *Anstafer's*.

At *Leigh Priory*, seven Miles from *Chelmsford*, the Duke of *Manchester's*.

At *Witham*, the Earl of *Abercorn's*.

St. *Osyth's*, fourteen Miles from *Harwich*, the Earl of *Rochford's*.

At *Navestock*, the Earl of *Waldegrave's*.

At *Audley-End*, the Earl of *Suffolk's*.

Moulsham-Hall, Sir *William Mildmay*, Bart.

At *Tofts*, Lord *Barrington's*.

At *West Hendon* and *Thorndon*, three Miles from *Brentwood*, Lord *Petre's*.

Near *Ongar*, Sir *Anthony Abdney's*.

Marks-Hall, *Richard Honeywood's*, Esq.

Ulting Hall, in the Parish of *Ulting*, is the Estate of *Joseph Banks*, Esq; Counsellor at Law.

Mugdon is the property of — *Aylmer*, Esq; but the Mansion is occupied by *Henry Lovibond Collins*, Esq; and is a very good Seat, well watered and adorned with pleasant Gardens.

Dynes-Hall, near *Hedingham Castle*, *Henry Sperling*, Esq.

Hedingham Castle, Sir *Henry Houghton*, Bart.

Kirby-Hall, *Peter Muilman*, Esq.

Bower Hall, Sir *Stephen Anderson*.

At *Great Waltham*, *John Jolliffe Tuffnell's*, Esq.

The *Abbey House*, at *Waltham Holy Cross*, Sir *William Wake*, Bart.

Lifton Hall, is an elegant modern Building, beautifully situated, and the luxuriancy of the Country on every side enriches and elivens the diversity of the pleasing prospects. It is the property of *William Campbell*, Esq; brother to the Duke of *Argyle*.

Moyns the Seat of *George Gent*, Esq.

Braystead Lodge, belonging to *Peter Du Cane*, Esq;

The Seat of *Charles Buxton*, Esq; in the same Parish.

Fælix

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Felix Hall, the Seat of *Daniel Mathew, Esq.*; situated upon an eminence, that commands a most agreeable Prospect, surrounded with a small Park and Gardens, laid out with equal Taste and Elegance. The inside is fitted up with a Magnificence equal to the spirit of a princely owner.

Easterford Hall, the Seat of the Family of *Carew.*

Raven Hall, a good ancient Mansion, enjoyed by *Charles Western, Esq.*; who has another Seat called *Bourchiers.*

The Seat of *John Bullock, Esq.*; Member for *Malden*, at *Fulkeborn*, is a stately venerable pile of Building with lofty Towers and Battlements.

At *Fairstead* the Seat of General *Oglethorpe.*

Walley Hall, belonging to —— *Ashurst, Esq.*

Gobions at *Black Notley*, the Seat of Sir *Marmaduke Asty Wyville, Bart.*

Lions, near *Bocking*, the Seat of Lady *Dawes.*

At *Pantfield*, the Seat of —— *Wright, Esq.*; Son of the late Sir *Martin Wright, Knt.* a most worthy Justice of the King's Bench.

Stebbing Hall, and *Porter's Hall*, the property of the Earl of *Essex.*

Concluding with *Wanstead House* the magnificent Seat of the Earl of *Tinley*. It is situated adjoining to a Village called *Wanstead*, full of fine Houses and well inhabited; and is built of *Portland Stone*, with a grand Portico in the Center, supported by large *Corinthian Pillars*, under which is the landing Place from a double Stair-case, which leads to the grand Hall, fifty three Feet by forty five, thence to the left, into a Dining Room of twenty-seven Feet Square, into a Drawing-room of the same Dimensions, into a Bed Chamber of twenty-four Feet by twenty, and through that into two light Closets. These form the Front Line to the Left of the Hall. On the Right of the Hall you enter a Dining-room twenty Feet square, then a Drawing Room thirty by twenty-five Feet, then a Bed Chamber twenty-five by twenty Feet, then a Ball Room, which runs the whole breadth of the House, connects the Front Line of Apartments with the back suite, and measures seventy-

seventy-five by twenty-seven Feet ; turning from the Ball-Room to the back suite, you enter another State Bed Chamber twenty-seven by twenty-two Feet, thence a Dressing Room twenty-seven by twenty-five Feet, then an Anti-Chamber forty by twenty-seven Feet, then a Saloon thirty Feet square, another Drawing Room forty by twenty-seven Feet, then a Drawing Room twenty-seven Feet Square, another Bed Chamber twenty-seven by twenty-one Feet ; and lastly, a Dressing Room twenty-six by eighteen Feet. In the whole, the suite of Rooms on either side make two hundred sixty Feet. Under the Hall is a noble Arcade, out of which is taken a common Dining Parlour, forty-five by thirty-five Feet, which opens into a Breakfasting-room thirty by twenty-five Feet. Upon the whole, this is to be numbered amongst the noblest Houses in *England*, and the magnificence of having four State Bed Chambers, with compleat Apartments to them, and the Ball-Room are superior to any thing of the kind in *Blenheim*, *Holkam*, *Houghton*, and *Wilton*. And yet this is no more than the Body, the Wings are wanting according to the original Design, formed by the late Lord *Castlemain*, Earl of *Tinley*.

MEDICINAL SPRINGS.

At *Upminster*, a Village so called from it's high situation and a Minster or Abbey built therein, about eight miles East of *Barking*, is remarkable for a medicinal Spring of bitter Water with a sweetish nauseous taste, which will curdle with Oil of Tartar, more so with Spirit of Hartshorn, and in small Grumes with Soap : It will precipitate a large white grumous sediment with a Solution of Allum, and let fall a white cloud with Lime-water ; Silver will turn it of a dusky copperish colour ; the Solution of Copperas makes it of a dark dun colour ; a Solution of Silver turns it yellow, with a livid circle on the surface and a large white grume.

These Experiments prove it to be a sulphureous water of a considerable strength, and a gallon of it after evaporation yields 332 grains of sediment, which is very white, but of a nauseous bitter taste, partly brackish and somewhat urinous. The salt separated from the earthy matter, is of a whit-

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a whitish yellow, and tastes like the sediment: It is chiefly a calcarious nitre, mixed with a little Natron and Sea-salt.

The water itself is a purgative and diuretic; absorbs acidities, strengthens the stomach, checks vomitings, and is a proper purge in agues and dropsies, or rather where there is found a disposition to these diseases.

At Witham.

At *Witham* is a Spring whose Water is perfectly clear when fresh, and has a very strong and ferruginous smell and taste; when just taken from the spring it has a remarkable freshness, agreeable to the palate and stomach; but having stood some time, it loses this agreeable quality, throws up a variegated scum on the surface, and lets fall a brownish sediment: A gallon of it evaporated leaves thirty grains of sediment, which laid on an hot iron, emits a faint blueish flame, with the smell of sulphur. Hence it appears that this Water is a Chalybeate of considerable strength at the fountain, and that it is likewise sulphureous, with a mixture of sea salt, nitre and calcarious earth; but it is of no use unless drank at the spring-head. It is then diuretic, and has been used with success in hectic fevers, in weaknesses the effect of a long disease, and of the nerves, in lowness of spirits, want of appetite, indigestion, habitual cholic and vomiting, in agues, in the jaundice, and at the beginning of dropsies; and it has done service in some sort of asthmas and scorbutic disorders.

A Tilbury.

At *Tilbury*, a Village about two miles North of *Tilbury-Fort* above mentioned, there is a Spring that arises near a farm-house on the top of a hill, a hundred feet higher than the marshy ground, and about two miles from the river *Thames*, whose water is somewhat of a straw-colour, and has a soft smooth taste, affecting the tongue with a sense of fullness. From the various experiments made with this water it appears to be a stronger anti-acid and absorbent than any common hard or purging waters. Having stood some time, this water throws up a scum variegated with red, blue and green, which continues thereon until half of it is evaporated, and then it appears to be unctuous or greasy, and when dried on the finger discovers somewhat of a calcarious nature, by its fermenting with Spirit of Vitriol.

A gallon of this water will yield about 180 grains of a yellowish

yellowish brown sediment, with a sharp urinous taste, like that of a fixed Alkali. And after divers experiments it has been found that the Salts contained in this Water, have most of the properties of fixed Alkalies, except the great Acrimony.

It greatly warms the Stomach, strengthens the appetite and promotes digestion. It warms the Blood and is good in lowness of Spirits. Dr. Andre recommends it to be as true a specific in loosenesses, as the Bark in Intermittent Fevers. It cures the Bloody Flux, the bleeding Piles, and other evacuations of that kind. It also has done great feats in the *fluor albus*, the gonorrhœa, gravel, asthma, acidity of the stomach, and some scurvies: a middling dose is a quart in a day, which generally passes off by urine or perspiration.

The S E A - C O A S T.

We shall conclude our Description of this County with a few remarks on its Sea-coast.

The River *Thames* washes all the Southern shore, beginning at the River *Lea*, commonly called *Bow-creek*, in *Blackwall-reach*, which is navigable for lighters and barges of considerable burthen.

Next to this River, to the Eastward, runs another navigable River, but of less extent, called *Barking-creek*, where the *Rodings* empty themselves with the *Thames*, and where fishing-smacks and other small-craft ride in safety: off of this Creek is a dangerous Sand known by the name *Barking-jbelf*.

There is no other inlet 'till we arrive at *Leigh-swatch*; but there not being above three feet water at the mouth of the *Swatch* at low-water, it is frequented only by small vessels.*

From the Eastern extremity of *Leigh-swatch*, the land called the *Black-tail* shoots off to a considerable distance from the shore. Great part of this sand is dry at low-water, and the navigation is directed, at high-water to steer clear of it, by several Buoys placed upon it by the *Trinity-house* corporation of *Deptford-strond*.

The number of sands at the mouth of the River *Crouch*

* See Page 229—231.

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choaks it up also, in such a manner, that it can be approached only by small vessels.

Next to this runs the *Blackwater*, up which there is a considerable trade to *Maldon*, notwithstanding the danger that arises to its navigation from a sand called the *Edels* on the East-side, and another called the *Krowl* on the West-side ; for the tide of ebb sets on the former, and the tide of flood upon the latter.

The same sands contribute also to the danger of entering the mouth of the *Coln*, which is navigable for ships of considerable burden, and enter'd by a channel between those two Sands last-mentioned.

The mouth of the *Stow* and *Orwell*, on the South-side of which stands *Harwich*, forms a good harbour with almost five fathom water and a broad opening channel : and the road called the *Rolling-ground*, before the harbour, is capable of holding a large fleet of ships with safety.

THE

T H E
 P R E S E N T S T A T E
 O F T H E
 C O U N T Y o f *G L O C E S T E R*,
 O R
G L O C E S T E R S H I R E.

THIS County takes its Name from the Town of *Name.* *Glocester*, which was compounded of *Glevum*, the Roman Name; and *Ceſter* a Castle, station or a fortified Town. It is sixty Miles in length, Extent. twenty-six Miles in breadth, and a hundred and ninety Miles in circumference. The Soil is rich and fruitful, especially the middle part of the County, where it sinks into a Vale; and the Air is sweet. It is watered by the Rivers *Severn*,* *Wye*, *Leden*, *Stroud*, *Churn*, *Elme*, *Wind-rush*,

* In Latin *Sabrina*, rises in *Plinlymonbillis* in *Montgomeryshire*, enters this County two Miles above *Tewksbury*, and runs thro' it with several windings, that Measure seventy Miles by Water. The Tide rises as high as *Tewksbury*, and it is navigable fifty Miles, as far as *Shrewsbury*. Its Tide is called *The Bear*

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Commodities.
Division.
Boundaries

rush, *Thames*, *Frome*, and *Avon*; famous for a sort of small Fish called *Elvers*, like a small Eel, not so big as a Goose-quill, of which they make cakes and fry and eat them. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Wool, Cloth, Iron, Timber, Cyder, Bacon, Cheese, and Salmon. It is divided into thirty Hundreds, is a Diocese of itself, within the Province of *Canterbury*; and is bounded by *Worcestershire* and *Warwickshire* on the North, *Oxfordshire*, and *Wiltshire* on the East; *Herefordshire* and *Monmouthshire* on the West; and by *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire* on the South.

Forest of
Dean.

Soil.

We may otherwise divide this Tract of Land into three parts, viz. the Hill Country, the Vale, and the Woody Part, by which we shall form a better idea of its Soil and Air. The Hill Country lies in the East, and is known by the Name of *Coteswoold Hills*, famous for a healthy, tho' a very sharp Air, and for the incredible number of Sheep bred and fed upon them, whose Wool is exceeding White and fine. The Vale, which is the flat Country on both sides the *Severn*, is of a quite different Climate and Soil; it is warm and fruitful in the Meadows and in all sorts of Grain, and this is the part in which that excellent Cheese called *Gloster Cheese* is made. The Forest of Dean, which lies in the western parts beyond the *Severn*, containing 30,000 Acres, is covered with Wood. The Soil is deep Clay, fit for the growth of Oak. The Hills are full of Iron Ore. The King has a Royal Swanimote in this Forest, whose Judges are the Verdurers, chosen by all the Freeholders of the County. And the Miners also have a Court here under the direction of a Steward, appointed by the Constable of the Forest, and of a Jury of Miners, and their particular Laws and Customs: Every Miner is sworn by touching the Bible with

Boar, which does not swell by Degrees, as in other Rivers; but rolls in with a head from two to five Foot high, foaming and roaring. And it is observable that Tides are largest, one Year at the Full-moon, and in the next at the change; and in one Year the Night Tides are the largest, and in the next the Day Tides. The Stream is rapid, and the Water muddy; particularly famous for Lampreys, and is well stocked with Salmon.

a Stick, and they wear a particular Cap when called to give Evidence.

This County has always been noted for the woollen Manufacture of Cloth, of which there have been manufactured 50,000 Pieces in one Year, amounting to the Value of 500,000l. if we estimate one Piece with another coarse and fine, at 10l.

Glocestershire contains two hundred and eighty Parishes, in which are computed 26,760 Houses, and 162,586 Inhabitants, represented in Parliament by eight Members, viz. two Knights of the Shire for the County, chosen by the Freeholders of forty Shillings per Ann. and upwards, two Citizens for the City of *Glocester*, two Burgeses for the Borough of *Cirencester*, and two Burgeses for *Tewksbury*.

The principal Towns in this County are the City of *Glocester*, the Boroughs of *Cirencester* and *Tewksbury*; and the Market Towns *Dean*, *Newent*, *Newnham*, *Marshfield*, *Sodbury*, *Wickware*, *Thornbury*, *Wotton*, *Tedbury*, *Dursley*, *Berkeley*, *Minchinhampton*, *Stanley*, *Stroud*, *Painswick*, *Lechlade*, *Fairford*, *Northleach*, *Cheltenham*, *Stow on the Wold*, *Winchcomb*, *Moreton*, and *Campden*.

The City of *Glocester* situate on the Banks of the *Severn*, a hundred and two Miles from *London*, is a British Foundation, and was called *Caer-Glow* or the *Fair City*, which the *Romans*, when they placed a Colony in it, latinized, and changed *Glow* into *Glevum*. And being made an eminent station for their Armies, and put under the Government of a *Consul*, they, in honour of the Emperor *Claudius*, gave it the name of *Claudiocestria*, the *Saxons* called it *Gleawanceaster* or *Gleucester*, from which is derived *Glocester*.

Whatever might be the Privileges this City enjoyed before the Conquest, *Maud* the wife of *William the Conqueror*, caused it to be disfranchised. King *John* restored it to the degree of a Borough; *Henry III.* made it a Corporation; and *Richard III.* created it into a County by itself, and granted a Mayor and Aldermen to govern it; and at last King *Henry VIII.* raised *Glocester* to the dignity of a City and a Bishop's See. At present this City acts under the Charter granted by King *Charles II.* which dated the 16th of April, 1672, incorporates them by the Name of Mayor, and

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twelve Aldermen, (out of which number the Mayor is chosen annually) twenty-four Common-councilmen, (out of whom are chosen two Sheriffs annually) a High Steward, (who is generally a Nobleman) and a Recorder. These Magistrates are allowed to wear scarlet Gowns, and to be preceded by the Sword, the Cap of Maintenance, and four Serjeants at Mace, which are the highest marks of Honour, that are usually granted to the Magistracy. But their Charter is made subject to the Jurisdiction of the Out-County's for the public Administration of Justice.

Associate Companies

There are also twelve associated Companies for the better Regulation of Trade, which in many Branches, is very considerable in this City, but subject to all Summonses from the Mayor. This City has the Honour to give Title of a Duke to his Royal Highness *William Henry*, his Majesty's Brother.

Give Title of Duke.

Present State.

This City consists of many Streets, &c. well built, very clean and healthy, and delightfully situated on a pleasant Hill, secured by a Branch of the *Severn* on the West side, navigable for large Ships to the very Quay. And it is well watered by most excellent Water, brought from a very large and noble Reservoir, erected about half a Mile from the City, and brought into a Basin placed in the Center of the Town, where the four great Streets of the City meet at Right Angles, and at the Feet of the Statue of Colonel *Selwyn*, at whose sole Expence this was done: and from thence the water extends on each side into four Canals, one of which passes through each of the four great Streets. It formerly had eleven Parish Churches, but six of them were demolished in the Civil Wars, when *Glocester* shut the Gates against King *Charles I.* so that there are now no more than five Parish Churches standing; besides Meeting Houses for the Dissenters. The other Public Buildings are a *Booth Hall* for the Public Business of the City, and Town-hall, called the *Tolsey* for the Meeting of the Citizens, not far from the Market-cross; several Market Houses supported with Pillars: one in the *Gothic* taste, turned into a Cistern for water to supply the City; a Prison, one of the best in *England*, made out of the remains of the Old Castle; a Custom House; a fine Stone Bridge over the *Severn*, an

Public Buildings.

Infirmary

Infirmary for the Sick and Lame, and a Charity School for above eighty Children, of whom seventy are clothed ; and under the Bridge is a Machine calculated to serve the whole of the City with River Water. But, what is most admired is the Cathedral, a magnificent Pile founded in 1047, and improved by additional Works till arrived at its present beauty : in which additions we include the great and stately Tower, admired for its exquisite Workmanship, and the extraordinary set of Bells, one of which weighs six thousand pounds weight*. The Cloisters also in this Cathedral are exquisitely beautiful, in the style of the Chapel of King's College, Cambridge. In this Church are twelve Chapels, adorned with the Arms and Monuments of many great Personages, amongst whom we find King Edward II. and Robert Duke of Normandy, Son of William the Conqueror. There are a Dean and six Prebendaries belonging to it. There were so many religious Foundations formerly in this City, that it became a proverb to say, *as sure as God is in Gloucester.*

Cathedral.

Gloucester is a Sea Port for Customs, returned by Commission into the Exchequer 29 Charles II. has a large Key and Wharf on the Banks of the Severn ; and was once considerable for Trade, till Bristol rose up and became so great. At present Pin making is one of its chief Manufactures : by which are employed near four hundred hands chiefly Women and Children. Here are also some Glafs-houses. And a pretty brisk Trade is carried on by the means of the Severn, with Shrewsbury, Bristol, &c.

Sea Port.

Cirencester or Gicester, eighty-five Miles from London, so called from its Situation on the River Churne, and the addition of Cestre or Cestrum, a Camp Station, or Castle, built there by the Romans, is the oldest and largest Town in the County. It has often been the Seat of War, and undergone many changes. Queen Elizabeth granted this Town the Privilege to send two Burgeses to Parliament, to be chosen by all the House-keepers, residing within the

Cirencester

* There is a long Alley from one side of the Choir to the other, built circular and full of Corners, called the Whispering Place, where if a Person puts his Mouth to one end of the Alley and speaks with a very low Voice, the person who applies his Ear to the other end of the Alley or Place, may hear every Syllable, that is whispered.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Trade.
Fairs.

Town, and that do not receive Alms. It is governed by two High Constables, and fourteen Wardsmen, over seven distinct Wards, who are appointed annually at the *Court-Leet*; and have Power to keep two Markets, on *Monday* for Corn, Cattle, and Provisions of all Sorts, and on *Friday* chiefly for Wool; and a Fair for Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Wool, Oil, and Leather on *Easter-Tuesday, July 18*, and *November 8*, and a Cloth Fair all the Week before *Palm Sunday*, and the Week before the *24th of August*. This is accounted one of the greatest Markets in the Kingdom for Wool and woollen Manufactures; no less than five Thousand Packs of Wool having been brought hither in some Years from *Leicestershire*, *Northamptonshire*, and *Lincolnshire*, and sold to the Clothiers of *Glocestershire* and *Wiltshire*.

King *Henry I.* founded an Abbey in this Town in *1117*, whose Abbot was privileged to wear a Mitre, and to sit in the House of Lords in the Reign of *Henry V.* It had once three Parish Churches, now reduced to one. Here is a Free School, and a Charity School for ninety Children, and several Hospitals and Alms Houses.

Tewksbury.

Tewksbury ninety-six Miles from *London*, situated between the *Avon* and the *Swilgate*, a large handsome Town on the confines of *Worcestershire*, takes its Name from one *Theucus*, who led the life of a Hermit upon this spot, and was originally called *Theokesbury*. It is now noted for a considerable Trade in the woollen Manufactures, and Cotton-stockings, and for Mustard-balls formerly, which being very biting, occasioned the Proverb for a sharp Fellow, *He looks as if he had lived upon Tewksbury Mustard*. It consists of three high built Streets, besides Lanes; with a large Church, very high in the Body, large Chancel, and stately Tower adorned with Turrets; the Communion-table consists of a piece of Marble, thirteen Feet eight Inches long, three Feet and a half broad, placed in the middle of the Choir, the Parish is six Miles in compass, including two Hamlets, very subject to Floods from the *Severn*, the *Avon*, the *Caran*, and the *Swilgate*.

It is an ancient Borough governed by twenty-four Burgeesses, who have a Jurisdiction within the Borough, exclusive of the Justices of the Peace for the County. Two of these Burgeesses are chosen Bailiffs annually, who with two others are the ruling Magistrates; with a Privilege to hold a Market on *Saturday*, and a Fair for tanned Leather, Cattle,

Cattle, and Pedlary, on *May* 7, and 14, *June* 22, *September* 4, and *October* 10. Queen *Elizabeth* constituted it a parliamentary Borough, to send two Representatives to Parliament, elected by all the Freeholders and Freemen of the Borough, which amount to about 500.

Here are three good Bridges, several Meeting Houses for Dissenters of different denominations, a Free-school, and two Alms-houses, one of which for ten poor Widows, and built in the Church Yard, has no endowment; the other for thirteen poor People, was founded by the late Queen *Mary*, with an endowment of forty Pounds per Annum, paid out of the Exchequer. But the Riches and Beauties of this Town are owing to the Clothing Trade, which never fails to exalt those Places where it thrives. It also receives great Advantages from the Vicinity of *Colewold Hills*, and from the purity of the *Stroud Water*; which is impregnated with such a secret Quality, that the Cloths dyed therewith are said to excel in Scarlets.

Crossing the *Severn* the first Market Town that pre. *Newent*, sents, is *Newent*, a hundred and four Miles from *London*, which from an Inn called *New Inn*, for the convenience of Travellers, rose first to be an Hamlet, and at last a considerable Town. This is a large Parish, twenty Miles in circumference, containing nine Hamlets; in which is a handsome Church, three Alms Houses, and two Charity Schools. The Market is kept on *Friday's*, and there is a Fair for Cattle, Horses, and Cheese on the *Wednesdays* before *Easter* and *Whitsuntide*, *August* 1, and on the *Friday* after *September* 8. *Newent* stands upon a little River navigable for Boats.

Dean or *Michael Dean*, a hundred and fourteen Miles *Dean*. from *London*, situate in the Forest of *Dean*, upon the great Road from *Glocester* to *Monmouth*, consists of one Street, whose inhabitants carry on a considerable Manufacture of Pins. Here is a good Church with a handsome Spire, dedicated to St. *Michael*. The Hills round this Town abound with Iron Ore, and there are several Furnaces for melting the Ore, and Forges for beating the Iron into Flats.

Newham, a little to the South-east of *Dean*, and *Newham*. situate on the West side of the *Severn*, in the Forest of *Dean*, a hundred and six Miles from *London*, consists of a

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Street of ancient Buildings, and a Church with a handsome Spire, whose Parish is *eight* Miles in circumference, containing *five* Hamlets of rich Arable and Pasture Land. It was a Royal Manor in the Reign of *Canute*: and is now a Corporation governed by a Mayor, with a right to hold a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair on *June 11*, and *October 18*, for Horses and Sheep.

Newland.

Directly West from this Town lies the Parish of *Newland*, upon the Banks of the *Wye*, containing five Hamlets, whose circumference is computed to be thirty Miles, consisting of rich Meadows, Pasture, and Arable Land, and much Wood, situated in a pleasant plain and well watered with Brooks, that run into the *Wye*. And here are also Coal-pits and Iron Mines, Iron Works, and Copper Works. The Church is large with a handsome Tower, and a spacious Church-yard, in which is this remarkable Monument, the Effigy of a Man with this Inscription :

*Here liveth JENKIN WYRRAL, chief forester in Fee
A braver fellow never was, nor ever will there be.*

He died 1457.

In this parish there is a large Hospital for sixteen Men and Women, who are allowed two Shillings a Week each, and a Gown at *Christmas*. They have a Chaplain, who is also Lecturer at *Newland*, and receives for the same a Hundred Marks yearly from the Company of *Haberdashers, London*. There is another Alms-house for eight poor people and a Free-school.

Tudenham

Tudenham, or *Tydenham*, situate on the very neck of the Forest of *Dean*, between the *Severn* and the *Wye*, is another very large Parish, fifteen miles in circumference, within which are seven Hamlets; and excellent pasture and arable Land. *Chepstowbridge* over the *Wye*, is half in this Parish: at which Bridge the Tide riseth as high as at any place in the world, sometimes sixty Feet high. *Offa's Dyke*, which was made by that King to part the Kingdom of *Mercia* from *Wales*, begins at *Bouchely* a Hamlet in this Parish, and passes thro' *Flintshire* to the River *Dee* in *Cheshire*.

Offa's Dyke.

Westbury,

Westbury, a very large Parish of twelve Hamlets, reputed twenty-three Miles in circumference, consisting of rich Meadows, Pasture, and Arable Ground, is bounded on the South-side by the *Severn*. What is remarkable here, are two Churches in the same Church-yard : but the new Church dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* is most in use.

Wollafton or *Ulveston*, is an ancient Town, and now a considerable Village of two Hundred and twenty Houses. The Parish is twelve Miles in circumference, consisting of rich Arable and Pasture Ground, and seven Hamlets. It is bounded by the *Severn*, and watered with a small Brook that runs quite through it.

If we cross the *Severn* again to the East, we come to *Berkeley*. *Berkeley*, a hundred and eleven Miles from *London*, the largest Parish in this County, (except *Newland*) containing eight Hamlets or Tythings, and computed to be twenty-four Miles about. It is also called *the Honour of Berkeley*, on which depend near thirty Parishes ; though of itself, this Town is small. It is an ancient Borough governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, who are sworn at the Court-Leet of the Earl of *Berkeley*, to which noble Family this Manor has belonged, ever since the Reigi of King *Henry II.* when the Posseffor paid the King a Fee-Farm Rent of 500*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* a Year, and the Lands now held of this Manor, are computed to be worth 30,000*l.* per Annum : but never sent any Representatives to Parliament. *Robert Lord Berkeley* purchased a Charter from King *John*, to keep a Market and a Fair on this Manor, the Market on *Wednesdays*, and the Fair for Cattle and Pigs on the 14th of *May* : it is famous for good Cheeze.

Here it was that the unfortunate Prince King *Edward II.* lost his Life : and the place where they say he was murdered, is still to be seen in the Castle ; which is a strong Building, large and spacious.

Here is a handsome and very large Church with an Aile on each side, a spacious Chancel, to which is joined a Chapel, the Burial Place of the noble Family of *Berkeley*, a handsome Vestry, and a strong Tower ; in this Church and the Chapel are many very handsome Monuments belonging to the Family, with Figures at length.

Family of
Berkeley.

But the greatest Honour done to this Town is, that the noble Family of the *Berkeleys* take both their Name and Title from it : a Family, whose Nobility can hardly be equalled by any other in *England*, if by any in *Europe*; for they are descended of the Blood Royal of *Denmark* by *Robert Fitz Harding* their first Ancestor; from the Dukes of *Normandy* by *Eve*, the Wife of the first *Robert*; from the ancient *Saxons* by *Alice*, Daughter of the Lord *Dursley*, by *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *George Lord Berkeley*; and from the Blood Royal of *France* and *England*, by *Isabel*, Wife of the first *James Lord Berkeley*; also from the House of *Saxony* in *Germany*, from *Patrick King of Leinster in Ireland*, and from some chief Families in *Spain*. By which Pedigree this noble Earl Quarters in his Arms the Coats of twenty noble Families.

King *Henry II.* granted this Manor to *Robert Fitz-Harding* with the Title of Baron of *Berkeley*. *Edward IV.* created *William Lord Berkeley*, a Viscount in the twenty-first of his Reign. King *Richard* created him Earl of *Nottingham*. *Henry VII.* constituted him Earl-Marshal of *England*, and soon after (4 *Henry VII.*) created him Marquis of *Berkeley*. But *William* dying without Heirs, and having settled great Part of his Estate and the Castle and Honour of *Berkeley* upon King *Henry* and his Heirs, *Maurice*, Brother to Earl *William*, was thereby disinherited. But his Son *Maurice* was made a Baron by Writ 14 *Henry VIII.* *Henry* his great Nephew came again possessed of the Honour of *Berkeley*, &c. by the death of King *Edward VI.* and in 5 *Mary* he was summoned to Parliament, in right of his ancient Barony; and *Henry's* great Grandson was created Viscount *Dursley* and Earl of *Berkeley* by King *Charles II.*

Gives Title
of Earl.

Dursley.

Dursley, ninety-seven Miles from *London*, is upon the River *Cam*, is noted for being a good Clothing Town; and it is a Corporation governed by a Bailiff and four Constables, who have the Privilege to hold a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for Cattle and Pedlary on *May 6*, and *December 4*. Here is a handsome Church with two Ailes on each side, and a fine Spire at the West end. Here is a Lecture in this Church weekly, paid for by the *Haberdashers Company* in *London*, and other considerable Charities.

Wotton,

Wotton, or *Wotton-under-edge*, ninety-nine Miles from *London*, situate on a fruitful rising Ground, is a pretty Market Town, and famous for a woollen Manufacture, and is governed by a Mayor, sworn in at the Earl of *Berkeley's* Court-Leet. The Parish is large, containing seven Hamlets, measuring twelve Miles in circumference, of good Pasture and arable Land. The Church is also very large, with a handsome high Tower at the West end, adorned with Battlements and Pinnacles. Here is a noble Free-school, an Alms-house and several other Charities. The Market is kept on *Fridays*; and there is a Fair for Cattle and Cheese on *September 25*.

Wotton
underEdge

Thornbury, a Hundred and eight Miles from *London*, stands two Miles from the *Severn*, upon a Rivulet that runs into the *Severn*. The Parish is twenty Miles in Circumference, including four Hamlets. The Town is governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, who must have been Mayors, and two Constables by prescription, who by Charter granted in 1670, hold a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *Easter Monday, August 15*, and on *Monday* before the 21st of *December* for Cattle and Pigs.

Thorn-
bury.

Here are seen the Ruins of a magnificent Castle built by the Duke of *Buckingham* in 1511, who was beheaded by King *Henry VIII*. Here is a stately Church, in form of a Cathedral, with a high and beautiful Tower at the West end, and there are also four Alms-houses and a Free-school.

From hence crossing the River *Froome*, we travel thro' *Marshfield* a busy Country, as far as *Marshfield*, another clothing Town, on the edge of *Wiltshire*, a Hundred and three Miles from *London*, in the high Road from *Bristol* to *London*. This Town is about a Mile long, and consists chiefly of one Street of old Buildings, and a good Vicarage Church, an Alms-house with a Chapel well endowed, and a Charity-school, maintained by the Lord of the Manor. It carries on a good Trade in the woollen Cloth Manufacture, and in Malt; and it is governed by a Bailiff, who has authority to keep a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *May 24*, for horned Cattle, and on *October 24*, for Sheep, Horses, and Cheese.

To the North-east of *Marshfield* stands *Chipping Sudbury*, a Hundred and three Miles from *London*, which signifies Market Sudbury. It is an ancient Borough incor-

Chipping
Sudbury.

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porated by King Charles II. A. D. 1681, consisting of a Mayor, six Aldermen, and twelve Burgeses, and tho' disfranchised by Proclamation on the 2d of January, 1688, they have, at this time, a Power to distribute eighty-eight Cow Pastures, to as many Inhabitants of their Borough, and to distribute eighty Acres of Meadow in *Dimershed and Norwood*, to the Inhabitants of this Town, to hold for them and their Widows Lives, and as they fall, to grant them again in like manner.

The Town is seated in a bottom ; consists of several Streets and Lanes, and being a great Thoroughfare, has many large Inns, with a good Trade by Carriages. But the Church, which is large, is only a Chapel of ease to old *Sudbury*. Here are several Charities and a Free-school. The Market is held upon *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *May 23*, and *June 24*, for Cattle, Cheese, Pedlary ; and is accounted the greatest Cheese Market in *England*, except *Atherston* on the *Stour* in *Warwickshire*.

Wickware. *Wickwear*, or *Wickware*, more to the North-east, and a Hundred and one Miles from *London*, is an ancient Corporation, governed by a Mayor, who continues an Alderman, at the expiration of his Office, during Life. The Town is well watered by two Brooks, and tho' small the Parish is ten Miles in Compas, containing four Hamlets ; and consists chiefly of Pasture Land. The Church is a large Structure with a high Tower. Here is a Free-school, and a handsome Stone-bridge, and a Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair on *April 5*, and *July 2*.

Tetbury. *Tetbury*, ninety-three Miles from *London*, pleasantly situated on a rising Ground in a healthy Air, on the edge of *Wiltshire*, is a large, handsome, well built, and populous Town. It is a Corporation by Prescription, which bought the Manor, Borough, Tolls, Advowson, and Commonage of the Earls of *Berkeley*. It is now governed by a Bailiff, who is chosen annually. Here is a considerable Market on *Wednesdays* for Corn, Cheese, Bacon, and other Necessaries and Conveniences of Life. Here is also a Fair for Horses, Sheep, Lambs, and Cattle, on *Ash-Wednesday*, and *July 22*. The Parish is ten Miles round, consisting chiefly of arable Ground, in which Parish the River *Avon* springs up, which runs thro' *Bath* and *Bristol*. The Church is also large and handsome, over which is kept a Free-school.

Near

Near this Town are to be seen the remains of a very old Building, which the Towns People say, was a Castle built above two Thousand Years ago, by *Dunwallo Malmutius*, King of the *Britons*. On the North side of the Town is a Spring, whose Water, within forty Paces of the Head, is of such a petrifying quality, that it turns Sticks and Shells into Stone, or crusts them over with a hard strong substance.

Minchin-Hampton, ninety Miles from *London*, takes the *Minchin-Hampton*. distinction of *Minchin* from the *Minchin Nuns*, or Nuns of *Sion* so called, at *Caen* in *Normandy*, to whom this Manor antiently belonged, and whose Abbefs purchased a Grant of a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *Trinity Monday*, and *October 9*, for Cattle, Horses, and Cheefe. Here is a large Church in the form of a Cross, with a Tower and Battlements in the middle: the Parish of *Redborough* is annexed to it, which takes in twelve Hamlets, and the large Common of *Amberley*.

Near this Place is *Woodchefter* famous for its tesserack Work of painted Beasts and Flowers, which appear two or three Feet deep, in digging the Graves; but it is more probable that this was no other than a *Roman* Pavement of *Mosaick* Work, belonging to some *Roman* General. *Woodchef-
ter.*

Here is a Free-school erected by Mr. *Nathaniel Cambridge*, Gent. for the purpose of this Parish: and a Girls school founded by Mrs. *Seys*.

Stanley, called *Stanley St. Leonard*, from the Saint to whom an ancient Priory which stood here, was dedicated; is a small Town, about ninety-five Miles from *London*; but enjoys the Privilege of a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on the 17th of *November*, and on the *Saturday* after *St. Swithen's* day. And here is a Church built in the form of a Cross, with a Tower in the middle, and a Charity-school. *Stanley.*

Stroud stands directly East from *Stanley*, ninety-three Miles from *London*, upon the ascent of a Hill, washed by the River *Stroud*, lately made navigable from the *Severn*, whose bigness and prosperity may be judged from its being the chief Residence or Staple of the Clothiers in these Parts; a Trade, which in this County, amounts to 1,000,000*l. per Annum*. It is also famous for Scarlet Dyers, who excel in the brightness of their Colours. Here is a large handsome Church, with a Spire Steeple at the West-*Stroud.*

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West-end and a Tower in the middle, a Free-school, a Charity-school, and a Work-house. The Market is kept on *Fridays*, and there is a Fair on *May 12*, and *August 21*, for Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs. There is a Bridge over the River, and several Fulling Mills on its Banks.

Painswick. *Painswick*, ninety-four Miles from *London*, so called from the Family of *Pains*, its ancient possessors, and said to be situated in the best and wholesomest Air in the whole County, is but a small Town with a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *Whitsun Tuesday*, and *September 19*, for horned Cattle and Sheep. The Parish is twelve Miles in Compass, consisting of arable and pasture Land, well watered: in which are four Hamlets, and that piece of Antiquity, called the Ruins of the Fortifications and Trenches of *Kemsborough Castle* on *King's Hill*; also *Godwin Castle* on a very steep Hill near this Town. Here is likewise a Charity-school and a Manufacture of Broad-cloath.

Letchlade. From hence let us proceed South-east to *Letchlade*, situate at the conflux of the *Thames*, *Coln*, and *Leche*, seventy-six Miles from *London*, which *Leche* springs in the *Coleswold* Hills, joins the *Coln*, the *Churn*, and the *Iris*, and they together making a full stream near this place, and becoming one River, are here called the River *Thames*, which begins now to be navigable for Barges, to trade with *London* and with all the West of the *Thames*, as far as the Metropolis. By which means *Lechlade* is grown up to be a good and very populous Market Town. Here may be seen the remains of a *Roman* Road from this station to *Cirencester*, and in the Meadow has been discovered a Building supported by a Hundred Pillars, supposed to have been a *Roman* Bath. The Market is kept on *Tuesdays*, and there is a Fair on *August 10*, for Cattle and Toys, and *September 9*, for Cheese and Cattle.

Fairford. In the high Road from *Letchlade* to *Glocester* we come in four Miles to *Fairford*, so called from an ancient *Ford* over the River *Colne* at this place, seventy-eight Miles from *London*; the Town is small, but enjoys the Privilege of a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *May 14*, and *November 12*, for Sheep and Cattle. But the Parish is ten Miles in circumference, consisting of arable, pasture, and meadow Land; and the Church is also large and beautiful, one Hundred and twenty-five Feet long, and fifty-five

five broad, with a very handsome Tower in the middle adorned with Pinnacles, and three Chancels within, and excelling all other Churches in *England*, for its twenty eight beautiful Glass-windows painted by *Albert Durer*, taken in a Prize Ship, bound for *Rome*, and of such curious Workmanship, that Sir *Anthony Vandyke* affirmed, that no Pencil could exceed either the Drapery or Figures. This Prize was taken by *John Tame* a Merchant of *London*, who brought both the Glass and the workmen into *England*, and built this Church for the sake of the Glass: which he placed in it; and having escaped the destruction of painted Church-windows, in the grand *Oliverian Rebellion*, by the precaution and care of Mr. *Oldisworth* the Impropriator, it remains the greatest specimen of the art of staining Glass in the known World. There are two good Bridges at this place over the *Colne*.

Northleche, eighty Miles from *London*, is situated on the River *Leche*, which runs thro' it, as does also the *Roman Highway* called the *Fosse*. It is a small Market Town with a neat Church, a Grammar-school endowed with eighty Pounds per Ann. and some Alms-houses, which School is settled on *Queen's College, Oxon*, by a Decree in Chancery, 4 *James I.* The Government of this Town is in a Bailiff, and two Constables, who have Power to keep a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair on *Wednesday* before the 23d of *April*, for Cows and Sheep, on *Wednesday* before *September 29*, for Horses and small Ware, and on the third *Wednesday* in *May*, for Cheese and Cattle. This Parish is nine Miles round and consists chiefly of arable Land.

Cheltenham.

Cheltenham, ninety-five Miles from *London*, derives its Name from the Brook *Chelt*, which rises at *Dowdeswell* and runs thro' this Parish into the *Severn*. This was a Royal Mannor before the Conquest, and paid a yearly Rent of 9*l. 5*s.** to *Edward the Confessor*, and three thousand Loaves for his Dogs. Here is a good Church in Form of a Cross, with a high Spire in the middle, and a good Ring of Bells; here also are an Hospital for six poor People, allowed each a Shilling a Week, and a Free-school. This Parish consists of five Hamlets and is ten Miles round, containing good pasture and arable Ground. The Town contains about three hundred Houses, and enjoys the Privilege of a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for

for

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for all sorts of Cattle on the second *Thursday* in *April*, and on the 5th of *August* for Lambs ; but the chief Trade in this Town is in Malt.

This Town has been of late Years much frequented on account of its Mineral Waters. For whose qualities and use see page 286.

Stow.

Stow, or *Stow on the Wold*, seventy-seven Miles from *London*, is a Market Town of no great Consideration, but has a Fair on *May 12*, and *October 24*, famous for Hops, Cheese, and Sheep, of which 20,000 have been sold in one *October* Fair : and for Saddlers, Shoemakers, and Ironmongers Ware. The Market is on *Thursdays*. Here is a handsome Church with a high Tower, situate upon a Hill ; also a Free-school, an Hospital, and a Alms-house for nine poor People endowed with an Estate in *Glean Alley*, in the Parish of *St. Olave's Southwark* ; this Parish is ten Miles in circumference and contains meadow, arable, and pasture Land.

Moreton.

Moreton, eighty-three Miles from *London*, is a small Town situate in the great-Road between *London* and *Worcester*, near the source of the *Everlode*, and was a Market Town in the Reign of King *Henry III.* the Market is on *Tuesdays*, and there is a small Fair on *April 5*, and *October 10*, for Cattle ; about a Mile South of this Town there are fixed four Stones, shewing where the four Counties of *Glocester*, *Oxford*, *Worcester*, and *Warwick* meet. The Church is small and a Chapel of ease.

Campden.

Campden or *Camden*, eighty-six Miles from *London*, is the ancient Town, where the *Saxon* kings, in the time of the *Heptarchy*, met (A. D. 689) to consult about making war or peace with the *Britons*. It is situated upon the side of a hill, and takes it's name from a Camp near it. King *James I.* incorporated this Town : under which charter it is now governed by two *Bailiffs*, twelve *Burgesses*, and a *Steward*, who are impowered to chuse twelve other inferior *Burgesses* to try actions not exceeding the sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* At present it is honoured by giving title of Baron to *Charles Pratt*, late Lord High-chancellor of *Great-Britain*.

The Market is kept on *Wednesdays*, which is famous for Stockings ; and here are four annual Fairs, viz. on *Ash-Wednesday* and *April 23*, for Horses, Cows, Sheep, Linen-cloth, and Stockings, whose Toll goes to the Corporation ;

poration ; and on *July 25* and *Nov. 3*, for ditto, whose Toll goes to the Lord of the Manor. Here is a large manufacture of Stockings.

The Parish Church is large and beautiful, with a handsome Tower, fine windows and sumptuous Monuments. Here is an Alms-house for six poor men and six poor women, who receive 3*s.* 4*d.* per week, each ; besides an annual cloak, gown and coals : a Gift of 500*l.* stock to set the poor to work ; and such quantities of bread are here given to the poor, that there is no Parish so well provided against a dear season. This Parish is ten miles round, containing pasture and arable Land. Here also is a Charity-school for teaching and clothing thirty girls, well endowed ; another for teaching twenty-four poor children to read ; and a Grammar-school at 60*l.* per Ann.

Winchcomb, eighty-seven Miles from *London*, was once *Winch-*
comb. a County or Sheriffdom of itself, and was a Borough in the Days of *Edward the Confessor* ; the inhabitants used to plant Tobacco, which turned to a very good account : and from the time they were restrained from that Trade by the Statute of 12. *Charles II.* this Town has decayed by little and little, till it is now very inconsiderable, containing about three hundred houses, and an Alms-house for twelve poor Women. Here was formerly one of the Mitred Abbeys, containing no less than three hundred *Benedictine* Monks, with vast revenues. But now, though the Church is a large structure with battlements, a lofty tower, pinnacles, two handsome aisles, and a spacious chancel, it is no more than a Curacy.

It is further to be remarked that there is an Ait, or small island, in the *Severn* near the City of *Glocester*, made famous for the single combat fought in 1016, between King *Edmund Ironside* and *Canute*, King of the *Danes*, who had invaded his kingdom, in order to decide the fate of *England*, which had been long worried by bloody wars : but this tradition is treated by modern writers as fabulous.

Kingswood, though seven miles within this County, is a Parish belonging to *Wiltshire*, and is a pretty large compact town, and considerable for the Clothing trade. This Town, in former days, gave name to the adjoining Forest, which was of great extent, but is now drawn within the compas

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compass of 5000 acres, consisting chiefly of Coal-mines. Within this Forest are two fine seats, viz. *Barrs-court* and *Siston-house*. The Church is very small, a Curacy paid by the Parishioners, and the whole Parish is Tithe free.

St. Vincent's Rock. On the East-side of the *Avon*, near *Bristol*, there is a high Rock called *St. Vincent's*, upon which are found the transparent Pebbles called *Bristol Stones*; and at the bottom of the same Rock is a hot medicinal Spring called the *Hot-Wells*, good for a diabetes and calculous diseases of the reins, and ulcers of the body. Here also is a very cold stream, called *Jacob's-Well*, and esteemed much for it's wholesomeness.

Sodbury. *Sodbury*, distant from *Bristol* eleven miles, and from *Bath* fourteen. There is, to appearance, as great a variety of natural bodies, within the compass of four miles round this town, as can be found in any one spot of that extent in *England*. On the descent of a steep stony hill, about a mile eastward from the town, the banks on each side are full of Belemnites of very different kinds, Nautilites of the ribbed sort, and others. At the entrance of the Town, a little South of the road, there is a large quarry of hard blue stone, being composed of masses of bivalve shells.

Lindsey. *Lindsey*, about eight miles South-west of *Newnham*, is a Parish of large extent. The Church is a large spacious building, with a very handsome spire, and a good alms-house. It is a Market-town; the market-day is *Wednesday*, and there are two Fairs for cattle on *May 4* and *November 8*.

St. Brival's Castle. *St. Brival's-castle*, about 5 miles North of *Tydenham*, stands in the Forest of *Dean*; in which is held a court for Miners and Workers in Iron, who have laws peculiar to themselves for carrying on their affairs and deciding differences; in it also is a Prison for offenders; and the Earl of *Berkeley* is Constable of this Castle.

Coleford. At *Coleford*, four miles East of *Newland*, there are two Fairs; one on the 20th of *June* for Wool, the other on the 24th of *November* for black Cattle and Cheese.

Bisley. *Bisley* is a market-town: The market is kept on *Thursdays*. Here also are two Fairs for horned cattle, sheep and horses, on the 25th of *April* and the 12th of *November*.

Oldbury, now a Village upon the *Severn*, is supposed to have been a *Roman* station. In this Parish are two military camps; the greater is a large *Roman* fortification, the other was on the spot where the Church stands, and the *Trajectus*, or Passage over the *Severn*, is thought to have been at this place.

Oldbury.

Five miles from *Bristol* we come to the Copper-Works, late *Champion's*, at *Warmley*, where the Copper is extracted from the ore, and converted into Brass. The liquid ore is poured into clay moulds, and being several times melted it is poured into a flat stone-mould to bring it into thin plates, about four feet long and three broad. These plates are cut into seventeen strips, and again into many more thin ones, with particular machines, and drawn out to the length of seventeen feet, which again are drawn into Wire, and done up in bunches of 40s. value each. They make of these about a hundred every week, and each of them converted into 100,000 Pins by Girls, who with a machine, worked by the feet, point and head them with great expedition. The heads are spun by a Woman with a wheel, and separated from one another by a man with another little engine resembling a pair of sheers. Here also is a vast Manufacture for Brass-pans and Dishes for the *Coast of Guinea*. All the works are set in motion by Water, and a Fire Engine, which raises 3000 hogsheads in one minute.

Copper-
Works.Pin Manu-
factory.

At *Henbury* three Miles of North of *Bristol* is a Free-school, endowed with eighty Pounds per Ann. and with Houses for a Master and Usher, to teach poor children. Near which is *Blaize Hall*, a *Roman* or *British* fortification.

Henbury.

About nine Miles North-east from *Bristol* stands *Puckle Church*, formerly a Royal Villa, and residence of some of the Saxon Kings. The ruins of whose palace are still to be seen. *Edmund* King of the West *Saxons* was slain in this palace. The Church is large with a high Tower and Pinnacles at the West-end.

Puckle
Church.

At *Iron Acton*, which stands at the conflux two Rivers, that make the *Frome*, is a famous Cross in the church-yard; and a Fair for Cattle and Horses on April 25 and September 13.

Iron-
Acton.

At *Chepstow* bridge, over the River *Wye*, the Tide frequently rises seventy feet above low water mark.

In

Curiosities. In the Manor-house Garden at *Wickware* stands a Chestnut-tree, which measures fifty-seven feet at the height of six feet above the ground.

Pen Park-hole. About half way between the *Severn* and *Bristol* is a cave called *Pen Park-hole*. The descent is narrow like a funnel, about two yards wide, and near forty deep; having passed through the Rock, it opens into a Cave seventy-five yards long, forty-one yards broad and nineteen yards high. In this Cave is a Pool of sweet Water twenty-seven yards long, twelve broad, and five yards and a half deep.

Customs. The Inhabitants of this County have a Proverb, *The Father to the Bough, the Son to the Plough*, alluding to a privilege confirmed to them by a Statute 17 Edward II. "That the Estate of a Father, tho' a Felon, shall descend to the Son." And the Custom, called *Borough English*, still remains in many parts of this County.

Antiquities The Hospital of St. *Lawrence* in *Cirencester* for a Master and two poor Women, was founded in the Reign of Edward III. The Master is presented by the King. The women receive no more than 2*s.* 6*d.* a week.

St. *Thomas's* Hospital, under the government of the Weavers Company in the same Town, was founded for four decayed Weavers before the year 1427.

Hales-Abbey, two Miles North of *Winchcomb*, was a mitred Abbey.

Medicinal Springs, viz. at Cheltenham. At *Cheltenham* in this County there was discovered a famous medicinal Spring in the Year 1740, which Dr. *Short* recommends to be the best of all other purging Waters in *England*. It was discovered by observing the Pigeons flocking to that spot to pick up the Salt, that evaporated by the heat of the Sun.

This Water is limpid, a little brackish and nauseously bitter: and its specific Gravity is fifty Grains in a Pint heavier than common, and after standing a little, it becomes seventy Grains heavier, Dr. *Short* affirms that he has got six hundred and eighty-seven Grains of Sediment, from one Gallon of this Water upon a medium.

This is a purging Water, that creates a keen Appetite, is used with success in the Gravel, is good for scorbutic Humours,

Humours, and cures old Ulcers; St. *Anthony's* Fire, strumous Inflammations in the Eyes, and the tormenting pains in the Hips and Muscles of the Loins, which proceed from hot fcorbutic Salts.

The Dose is from one Pint to three or four, drank a little warm, which will work off in two hours at most.

The Road from *Witney* to *North Leach* is the worst Turnpike in *England*, occasioned by the mistaken method of mending and making the Road with Stones as big as a human head. This is a great discouragment to Travellers, and obstructs the Improvements that might be struck into by the Inhabitants. Add to this, that the Country is open, dull and very disagreeable: and the short Crops, and abundance of Weeds, stigmatize the Culture of the Land with the Name of bad Husbandry. About *North Leach* they sow much Sainfoine, they prepare for it by Turnips, and sow it with Oats, and for ten year reap a Ton and a half of Hay every Year.

From *North Leach* to *Frogmill* you find the Country improves continually, till it becomes very fine. And from *Frogmill* to *Crickley-hill*, the beauty of the Landscape is very great; especially in the prospect from the top of a Hill about six Miles from *Frogmill*, which cannot be exceeded but by that amazing one of *Billericay*. All this Country is full of picturesque Views. The romantic Spots of *Crickley-hill* are exceedingly fine, or, as my authority expresses it, "The whole forms a complete piece of sublime Nature."

Rents run from six shillings to twelve shillings per Acre. The upland Farms are from two to three hundred pounds a year. In the Vale of *Gloucester* they are much less. Few beasts are grazed, and there are but few Dairies, except in the Vale: where they have all that fine breed of Hogs, called *Shropshires* at *Barnet* market, with exceeding long carcafes, and ears so long, as almost to trail upon the ground.

Several SEATS of the NOBILITY and GENTRY in GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At *Fairford*, is the Seat of *James Lambe*, Esq; It is situated near the Church and adorned with fine Gardens.

U

Facing

General Remarks.

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Facing the North front stand the Figures of the four Seasons. The Park is well stocked with Deer. There is a wilderness of Serpentine Walks, adorned with Images, Urns and Grotto's: and a fine Canal is brought into the gardens from the River *Coln*.

At *King's Weston*, is the Seat of *Edward Southill*, Esq; built in a heavy style by Sir *John Vanbrugh*, but most pleasantly situated.

At *Badmington*, ten Miles North-east of *Bath*, is the Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort*.

At *Berkeley*, ten Miles South-west of *Glocester*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Berkeley*.

At *Course Court*, near *Tewkesbury*, the Earl of *Coventry*'s.

At *Stewel*, thirteen Miles from *Glocester*, Lord *Chedworth*'s.

Camden House, Lord *Gainsborough*'s.

Kempsford, near *Letchblade*, Lord *Weymouth*'s.

Barrington, Lord *Talbot*'s.

Toddington, Lord *Tracy*'s.

Cirencester, Lord *Bathurst*'s.

Sandey Well, near *Cheltenham*, Lord *Conway*'s.

Tortmouth, *Woodchester-Park* and *Spring Park*, Lord *Dacre*'s.

Hardwick, Earl of *Hardwick*'s.

Bridlington, Lord *Craven*'s.

High Meadow, Lord *Gage*'s.

Compton Abdale, *Elmore*, *Redcomb*, *Brockworth*, *Hinam*, *Comb-Ind*, *Compton Little*, *Dumbleton*, *Hartpury*, *Stanway*, *Sewdley Castle*, *Sherburn*, *Derham*, *King's Weston*, *Dodington*, *Burrs Court*, *Siston-House*, *King's Scot*, *Knoll*, *Stoke*, *Lydney*, *Overbury*, *Shipton*, *Abbotston*, *Ampney*, *Diffield*, *Thormanton Ashem Somerville*, *Flaxley*, *Stoke-Bishop*, *Westbury*, *Southweek*, *Forthampton*, *Roxwell*, *Bricknor English*, *Ashley*, *Miserden*, *Over Norton*; and several more fine Seats, with which this delightful County abounds.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F
H A M P S H I R E , H A N T S ,
O R
C O U N T Y o f S O U T H A M P T O N ,

HAMPSHIRE, otherwise *Hants*, or the County of *Southampton*, a maritime County, upon the Coast of the *British* Channel, so called from the Town of *Hampton*, now called *Southampton*, measuring about a hundred and fifty Miles in circumference; is bounded on the South by the *British* Channel; on the East by the Counties of *Sussex* and *Surrey*; on the West by *Wiltshire* and *Dorsetshire*, and on the North by *Berkshire*; and divided into thirty-nine Hundreds, watered principally by the Rivers *Avon*, *Test* or *Anton*, and the *Itching*. The *Avon* rises in *Warwickshire*, enters *Hampshire* at *Charford*, passes through *Salisbury*, where it is navigable, and, taking a southern course by *Ringwood*, receives the *Stour*, a considerable River from *Dorsetshire*, and discharges itself into the *British* Channel below *Christ Church*. The *Test* or *Anton*, springs up in the northern part of *Hampshire*, runs southward; forms several Islands at *Stockbridge*, passes by *Rumsey*, and falls into *Southampton Water*. The *Itching*, otherwise the *Alre*, rises near *Alreford*,

Name,	
Situation.	
Extent.	
Boundaries	
Division.	
Rivers.	

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ford, runs West to *Winchester*, and thence South to *Southampton Bay*, navigable.

Soil.

The Soil is very fruitful in Corn, and in many places well wooded, rich in Herbage, and in plenty of good Pasture. Tho' much of the Arable Land is stoney, this is said to be an advantage, as the stones keep the land warm before the Corn comes up, and protects the blade whilst it is tender, from parching and blasting winds.

Here we shall observe that the Soil between *Winchester* and *Alresford* is very pleasant and well cultivated; but not rich in Soil. The land in general, is light and dry, very healthy, and with the help of good manure and tillage, bears Wheat and Turnips: which is a token amongst Farmers of a kindly Soil. The Farms in general are from thirty or forty to a hundred Pounds *per Ann.* at feven or eight Shillings an Acre, Pasture and Arable.

The Soil between *Alton* and *Farnham* is much richer, and the medium rent is from fifteen to twenty Shillings an Acre.

Hops.

In the neighbourhood of *Farnham* they attend most to the culture of Hops, of which they plant very large quantities. The Hop grounds let from three to nine Pounds an Acre: between seven and eight Pounds is the general price. The Labour required on an Acre of Hops is three Pounds ten Shillings a Year. The price of the Poles between twelve and twenty-two Shillings per hundred in proportion to their length. Those Poles will last four or five years, and one thousand six hundred are found sufficient for an Acre—On the contrary—Twelve hundred weight is allowed to be a middling crop on each acre, and the average price at six or seven Pounds *per Cwt.* Consequently supposing Rent for an acre of Hop-ground to be eight Pounds *per Ann.* and the Poles at twenty Shillings per hundred, it will amount to seventy-two Pounds in four Years. And the produce in that time, supposing that Hops should sell at no more than five pounds per hundred, will amount to two hundred and forty Pounds, which pays well for the culture of this commodity.

The lands in the southern parts of this County, and their culture are nearly the fame. But the Arable Lands on the Sea shore receive great improvement from the mixture of Sea-weed with the Manure or Dung.

The

The Air is mild and wholesome, fresh and healthy. Air. Scarce any part of *England* can boast of a better Air; for even in the bottoms, where the *Itching* flows, and near the Sea fide, and on the borders of *Sussex*, the Air is more wholesome than in the Hundreds of *Essex*, the sea-shore of *Kent*, and the Fens of *Lincolnshire*, *Bedfordshire*, and *Cambridgeshire*.

The Produce of this County is Corn, Cattle, Wood, Produce. Hops, Honey, Bacon, and Fish in a great abundance, from the Sea and the Rivers. The Sheep are remarkably good, both as to their flesh and wool, and their Bacon is reputed the best both for taste and consumption in the whole Island, and the Sea affords so great store of Soles, Lobsters, Flounders, &c. that no County has more or better.

Here are some Cloth Manufactures, but the chief are Manufactures. Kerfies and Stuffs.

Hampshire sends twenty Members to Parliament, but only two Knights represent the Shire, who are chosen by the Freeholders in the County. It contains two hundred and fifty three Parishes, nine Forests, twenty-nine Parks, and the following principal Towns.

The City of *Winchester*, the Parliamentary Boroughs of *Southampton*, *Portsmouth*, *Lymington*, *Christ's Church*, *Petersfield*, *Stockbridge*, *Andover*, *Whitchurch*: and the Market Towns of *Kingsclear*, *Odiam*, *Basingstoke*, *Alton*, *Alresford*, *Rumsey*, *Bushwaltham*, *Fordingbridge*, *Farnham*, *Havant* and *Ringwood*.

On, or near the North-east point of this County, forty-one Miles from *London*, stands *Odibam*, formerly the residence of Kings under the *Heptarchy*, now a small Market Town. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*, and there is a Fair for Cattle and Toys, on *Midlent-Saturday*, and on the 31st of *July*. It is still a Corporation, and maintains a Charity-school for thirty Boys. Here was formerly a strong Castle. In which *David King of Scotland* was kept a prisoner.

Basingstoke, forty-eight Miles from *London*, is a large populous Market-Town, and a great thoroughfare on the great western Road from *London*, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, seven Aldermen, seven Burghesses, &c. and has a great Market on *Wednesdays* for Corn, especially for

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Barley and Malt, of which great quantities are made in and about Town. Here also are thriving Manufactures of Druggets, Shalloons, and other slight woollen goods. Here is also a Fair on *Wednesday*, in *Whitsun-week* for Pedlary, and on *October 10*, for hiring Servants and for Cattle. Here is a Parish Church, a Free-school; three Charity-schools, in which forty-four Boys and twenty-four Girls are taught and cloathed. And in one of these Schools, twelve Boys are taught, cloathed, and maintained, left in trust to the *Skinner's Company* in *London*.

Besides the Fairs above mentioned, there are two others held on the neighbouring Hills, called *Basingstoke Downs*, for the sale of Cheese and Cattle, on *Easter Tuesday*, and on the 16th of *September*.

Upon the top of the Hill are the remains of a Chapel, built by *William the first Lord Sandys*, and dedicated to the *Holy Ghost*, whose roof was most elegantly painted with a representation of the Prophets, and of *Christ* and his Apostles. And near the Town is a Brook famous for plenty of good Trout.

Basing-house. In the neighbourhood of this Town, we find the scite of *Basing-house*, a most beautiful Palace, which the Marquis of *Winchester* made a Garrison for King *Charles I.* in the beginning of the Civil Wars, and was taken by storm and great slaughter by *Oliver Cromwell*, on the 14th *October 1645*, and plundered and burnt down to the ground by the Rebels.

Silchester. More to the North and upon the very edge of *Berkshire*, there is to be seen the remains of the *Vindonous* of the *Romans*, and the *Caer-Segonte* of the *Britons*, or the chief City and Metropolis of the *Segontians*; in which the celebrated King *Arthur* was crowned. This place is called *Silchester*, an Hamlet consisting of a Church and one Farm-house. How it came to ruin it does not appear. But the foundations of the Walls, &c. shew, that *Silchester*, in the days of its prosperity, was two *Italian Miles* in circumference: and on the West-side of the Walls, runs a long ridge, about eighty Acres in length, cast up for the defence of the Place, now divided into Fields. From hence there is a fair appearance of two *Roman Ways*, one directly South to *Winchester*, and the other

other West, thro' the thick and woody Forest of *Pamber*, to the Village of *Litchfield*, i. e. a *Field of Carcasses*, and forward to the Forest of *Chute*, delightful for Walking, Hunting, and plenty of Game. At three hundred Yards from the Walls North-east, are the remains of a *Roman Amphitheatre*, now a Yard for Cattle, and a Pond for Horses.

King's Clear, fifty-two Miles from *London*, once the King's residence of the *Saxon Kings*, situated upon the edge of *Berkshire*, is the Capital of an Hundred of the same Name, and a well frequented Market-town. The Market is kept on *Tuesdays*, and there is a Fair for Sheep on the last *Tuesday* in *April*, and on the 10th of *October*. More to the West is a Village called *Burgh Clear*, at the bottom of a high Hill, upon the top of which is a Military Camp, called a *Burgh*, surrounded by a large trench. This Hill commands such an extensive prospect, that it was pitched upon, in troublesome times, for a *Beacon*, to be erected thereon, in case of an Invasion.

From hence descending Southward we arrive at *Whitchurch*, fifty-eight Miles from *London*, a Borough-town, where the residing Freeholders chuse two Members to represent them in Parliament. It is governed by a Mayor, who is the returning Officer, and who holds a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair on *April 23*, *June 20*, and *July 3*, for Toys, and on *October 19*, for Sheep; he is chosen annually at a Court Leet of the Dean and Chapter of *Winchester*. The chief Trade is in Shalloons, Serges, and other woollen Manufactures.

Andover, sixty-six Miles from *London*, so called from the River *Ande*, on which it stands, and *Over*, i. e. the Place, where they were to *Ford* or *Ferry* over the *Ande*, is pleasantly situated on the side of the *Downs*, on the great western Road from *London*, and is not only delightful and populous, but large, healthy, and thriving in Trade. It is a Borough-town that sends two Representatives to Parliament, chosen by the majority of the Corporation. This Corporation is governed by a Bailiff, a Steward, a Recorder, two Justices, and twenty-two capital Burgees, who annually chuse the Bailiff, and the Bailiff appoints two Serjeants at Mace to attend him.

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Here is a great Market on *Saturdays* and a Fair on *Mid-lent Saturday*, for Cheese, Horses and Leather, on *May 12*, for Leather and Millinery-goods, on *November 16*, for Sheep, Horses, Leather, and Cheese. Great quantities of Malt are made here: But the chief Manufacture in this Town is Shalloons. Here is an Alms-house for six Men, a Free-school, and a Charity-school for thirty Boys.

Weyhill. About two Miles West of *Andover* is a Village, consisting of a few scattered Houses and a small Church called *Weyhill*, remarkable for the Fair kept thereon the 10th to the 17th of *October*; and allowed to be the greatest Fair in *England* for Sheep; where the Farmers, from all parts, meet to buy *Dorsetshire* Ewes. It is also famous for Hops, brought from *Kent* and *Sussex*, and from the Warehouses in *London*, or *Southwark*, and very considerable for Leather and Cheese.

Stockbridge.

Stockbridge or *Stokebridge*, sixty-nine Miles from *London*, as it is a parliamentary Borough by Prescription, it must have been formerly a place of some consideration. This Borough still retains the Privilege of chusing, and sending two Members to Parliament: but it is so greatly reduced, as not to be able to uphold the Market, which the Townsmen have a right to keep on *Thursdays*. However here are good Inns for Travellers; and the best Wheelwrights and Carpenters in the County, according to common fame. Here is kept up a form of Government by a Bailiff, who is generally an Inn-keeper, or his Ostler, or some dependant on him; and he is the returning Officer at all Elections, that he may have a better opportunity on Elections to receive Bribes, without incurring the Penalty. This is the Borough where Sir *Richard Steel* in Queen *Ann's* Reign, carried his Election against a powerful opponent by the following stratagem. Sir *Richard* invited all the Electors and their Wives to an Entertainment, and in the desert introduced a large Apple, stuck full of (to the amount of three hundred) Guineas, declaring it should be the reward of that Man in Company, whose Wife should be first brought to bed after that Day nine Months.

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This facetious offer, which was made with great politeness and delicacy, procured him such Interest amongst the Ladies, that they one and all insisted upon his Election: which was accordingly carried without one negative. There is also by a Constable and a Serjeant at Mace. Here are three Fair Days, *viz.* on *Holy Thursday* for Sheep, on *July 10*, for Sheep and Horses, and on *October 7*, for Sheep only.

Winchester or *Winton*, sixty-seven Miles from *London*, *Winchester* supposed to be the most ancient City now extant in *Britain*: whose foundation, according to the best authorities, was laid nine hundred Years before the birth of *Christ*. It its situate, pretty near the center of the County, upon the River *Itchin* or *Alre*. The *Britons* called it *Caer-Gwent*, *Guen* or *Guin*, signifying *White*: which the *Saxons* in imitation of the *Romans* changed into *Win*. The *Romans* named it *Wintonia*, a name still retained in part, when we say the Bishop of *Winton*. The *Saxons* named it *Wintoncester*, which we modernize by our pronunciation in *Winchester*. As much therefore as to say, the *White City*; alluding to the chalky ground, upon which it is built. This City was much favoured by the *Romans*. Here they kept the imperial Manufacture of Cloth for the Army, and of Sail-cloth, Linen, Shrouds, and of other necessaries for wearing and furniture.

During the heptarchy, *Winchester* became the Metropolis of the *West Saxon King's*, who honoured it with an Episcopal See, and with six Mints; and adorned it with many, and magnificent Churches. So that after the *Norman Conquest*, this City continuing in the favour of its new Masters, had thirty-two Parish Churches; and was made the depository of the Archieves or Public Records. King *Edward III.* made it a public Mart or Staple for Wool and Cloth. But it suffered much for its attachment to the cause of their Sovereign in the Barons War; and again in the grand Rebellion in the last century; which has reduced the Parish Churches to *six*. The situation is in a Valley between two very steep Hills, which defend it from the cold Air and very boisterous Winds; and it is very healthy and pleasant; a Rivulet

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runs thro' the Streets in the lower parts of the City ; which is walled round, and contains about a Mile and half in compafs : in which are six Gates, and the entrance to each of them for a great way, is called the Suburbs : so that we compute it measures a full Mile in length, from East to West. The Buildings in general carry on them such an air of Antiquity, as makes them venerable : but there are many modern well built Houses.

Cathedral. The Cathedral on the outside is plain and coarse, without the least ornament or Steeple, except a short Tower covered flat. But its inside is most magnificent, measuring five-hundred and forty-five Feet from East to West : and the Nave, measuring three hundred Feet, is famous all over *Europe*, and supposed to be the largest in *England*. This was for many ages the burial place of *English, Saxon, Danish and Norman Kings* : whose Bones being disturbed by the fanatic Rebels in the last Century, Bishop *Fox* collected them, as well as he could, and deposited them in six little gilded Coffins, in the Wall at the upper end of the Choir, with inscriptions of their several Names : amongst whom are the Kings *Egbert, Alfred, and Canute*. Amongst other ornaments in this Church we must mention the magnificent Tomb of *William Wainfleet*, Bishop of this See in his Pontificals, and *William of Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester* also, who built this Cathedral, and prevailed with King *Edward III.* to make the Bishops of *Winchester*, perpetual Prelates of the most noble Order of the Garter. He also founded a public School or College, in the south Suburbs of this City, for a Seminary to *New College, Oxon*, and settled upon it revenues for one Warden, ten Fellows, or perpetual Chaplains, two Masters, seventy Scholars, three Chaplains, three Clerks, one Organist, fifteen Choristers, and other statutable servants.

In the Close belonging to the Cathedral, there are very good Houses for the Dean, Prebendaries, Canons, &c.

In the Cemetery is a modern and very handsome Building founded and endowed by Bishop *Morley*, in the year 1672, for the reception and entertainment of ten Clergy-mens Widows.

At a little distance there is a Palace built for the Bishops, by the late Bishop *Morley*; upon the scite of the

the old Episcopal Palace, which had been demolished by the Parliament Forces.

On the South-side of the West-gate, upon a high Hill there are the remains of a Castle, now the Town-hall, in which the Judges keep the Assizes. And on the other part of this ground, are the Ruins of an intended Palace, whose South-front measured two hundred and sixteen Feet, and the West-side three hundred and twenty-six, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, for King Charles II. who preferred the neighbouring *Downs* to *Newmarket-Heath*, for all kinds of sport and diversion. Here also are several Foundations for the help and relief of the Poor, especially that modern Hospital, called the County Infirmary, begun a few years ago by Dr. Alured Clarke, and is supported by voluntary Subscriptions.

This City is a place of great resort, almost surrounded with a wall of Flints, and the residence of much genteel Company. The Streets are broad and clean: it is governed by a Mayor, High Steward, an unlimitted number of Aldermen, Recorder, two Coroners, two Bailiffs, and twenty-four Common Councilmen, a Town-clerk, four Constables, and four Serjeants at Mace, who keep a Market on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, and a Fair for Bacon, Cheese, Leather, and Horses, on the first *Monday* in Lent, and for Leather, Horses, Bullocks, and Sheep on *October 24*. By Charter from Edward III. *Winton* was made a Wool-staple. Here are six Parish Churches. This City sends two Citizens or Representatives to Parliament. Here is a Guildhall adorned with a Statue of Queen *Ann*, and an Hospital dedicated to St. *John*, where the Mayor and Bailiffs have their public Feasts. Besides, this is the richest Episcopal See in *England*, founded in the Year 663.

About half a Mile from *Winchester* stands the famous *Holy Cross fine-cure*, the Hospital of St. *Cross*, otherwise *Holy Cross*, which consists of two square Buildings and a Church in the shape of a Cross. It was founded by Bishop *Blois*, Brother to King *Stephen*, for thirty private decayed Gentlemen, who were enjoined to call one another *Brothers*. But the number is now reduced to fourteen, and those not always deserving the character of private Gentlemen, put in by the Master; who has an appointment of 800*l. per Ann.* Another part of this hospitable Institution

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tion was that every Traveller, who knocks at the Gate of the Hospital on his Journey, shall be relieved with a manchet of white Bread and a cup of Beer. The Pensioners or Brothers have good Apartments, wear black Gowns, go twice a day to Prayers, (two Chaplains being maintained for that purpose) and have two hot Meals a day, except in Lent; when they have a sufficient portion of Bread, Butter, Cheese, and Beer, and twelve Shillings in money.

Hide-house In the North quarter of this City stands *Hide-house*, the remains of an old Monastery, and occupied by *Roman Catholics*, who have a Chapel and live without giving offence to the Government.

Here are three Charity-schools, two supported by voluntary Subscriptions, one for fifty Boys, the other for thirty Girls, taught, clothed and put out Apprentices. The third is for the Instruction of two hundred and fifty Boys, supported by the bounty of a single person.

King Arthur's Round Table. The *Saxon* Kings are supposed to have kept their Court in the Old Castle, abovementioned; in the Hall of which is preserved a round Table consisting of one piece of Wood, called King *Arthur's* round Table, inlaid with *Saxon* Characters, said to be the Names of twenty-four Knights, with whom that King used to carouse, and were dubbed *Knights of the round Table* about one thousand two hundred Years ago. As to the history of King *Arthur's* exploits in these parts, and of the Shield and Table for his twenty-four Knights shewn in his Name, it is not generally received as true. But the Table has this recommendation for the inspection of the curious, that it is made of one piece of Wood.

The Plains and Downs about this City, which with a few intersections of the Rivers and Valleys, continue for more than fifty Miles, render this County very pleasant. And tho' there is neither Trade, nor any Manufacture here worthy of notice, *Winchester* and its environs abound with persons of Fortune.

Rumsey. *Rumsey*, seventy-eight Miles from *London*, the next Market town, is ancient, and was known by the name of *Rumsey*, before the Conquest. It was originally a Nunnery built by King *Edgar*, the Church of which, a noble Pile, is now standing. It is a Corporation, well frequented

quartered by Clothiers, who make a kind of Shalloon called *Ratinets*, and is governed by a Mayor, six Aldermen, a Recorder, and twelve Burgeses, &c. who keep a Market on Saturdays, and a Fair on *Easter-Monday, August 26,* and *November 8*, for Horses, Cattle, Cheese, and Swine.

Crossing the River *Teft* we come into *New-Foreſt*, the New-Fo-
name of that Tract of Land, which measures fifty Miles in *Teft*.
circumference, and was laid waste in the the 14th *William the Conqueror*, of which action *Walter Mapes*, an historian of the very next age, writes, “ The Conqueror took away much “ Land from God and Men, converted it’s use to wild Beasts “ and the sport of Dogs, demolishing thirty-six Mother-“ churches, and driving away the Inhabitants of many Vil-“ lages and Towns, measuring together fifty miles in compass.” However, tho’ there are still kept up nine Walks and a Keeper to each of them, and there is a Lord-warden, two Rangers, and a Bone-Bearer belonging to *New-Foreſt*, we now find several good Towns within it’s limits. Besides King *Henry VIII.* considering the danger to which his Kingdom was exposed from an invading Enemy, by so great a tract of waste ground upon the *English* Channel, commanded several Castles to be built on it’s borders, next the sea, for it’s defence : As

Hurst-castle, built on that Neck of Land, which running Hurst-cas-
farthest into the Sea, makes the shortest passage to the Isle tle.
of *Wight*, and commands the shore on every side. *Heath*
says that it stands a mile and half within the Sea at high-
water, upon a Beach full of mud and ſtinking ſhoar at low-
water, with no fresh Water within two or three miles of
it, and ſo cold, foggy, and noisome that the very Guards
cannot ſtand it, without frequently ſhifting their stations.
Yet this was the Prison, in which *Cromwell* ordered Col.
Corbet to shut up King *Charles I.* In this Castle there is
always a Garrison commanded by a Governor.

Calſtrot-castle, which stands on the outmoſt edge of the Calſtrot-
Forest westward at the mouth of the Rivers *Stour* and *Avon*, castle.
or what is commonly called *Hampton-water*. This Caſ-
tle also has a Garrison and Governor, which, with the
Castles of *St. Andrew* and *Nesley* on the Eaſt-side of the
Bay, effectually ſecure that Harbour from any ſudden at-
tack by Sea.

Near

Malwood-
cattle.

Near the North-west point of *New-Forest*, there is another Castle called *Malwood*, whose area or Platform is almost square, and on its Works, which are single and not very large, are several Oak Trees; amongst which they pretend to shew the very Tree, on which Sir *Walter Tyrrel's* Arrow glanced, when he shot King *William Rufus*.

Fording-
bridge.

Near to this Castle is *Fordingbridge* (eighty-five miles from *London*), which is within the limits of *New-Forest*, gives name to an Hundred, and is situate upon the *Avon*. This Town has been greatly reduced by Fires, and has a right to a Market: and on the 9th of *September* there is a Fair for Pedlary and Forest Colts. Near this Town the Duke of *Monmouth*, in *July 1685*, was taken hid in a Pease field by Lord *Lumley*, and carried by him to *London*, where the Duke was beheaded.

Ringwood. *Ringwood*, (ninety-six miles from *London*). is situate upon the *Avon* also, and gives name to an Hundred. It was the *Regnum*, or habitation of the people called *Regni*, under the *Roman Government*; and now it is a large well-built Town, whose Market, on *Wednesdays*, is well frequented, and whose Fair is kept on *July 10* and *December 11*, for Pedlary and Forest Colts. Here is a thriving Trade and a good Manufacture in Druggets, narrow Cloths, Stockings and Leather. It is also remarkable for good Malt Liquor.

Bevis-
mount.

About a mile from *Southampton*, and on the banks of the *Itching*, rises a vast Pile of Earth in the form of a Cone, called *Bevis-mount*, from a Saxon commander, who raised this Fortification to oppose the *Danes* over the *Itching*, which at this place forms a kind of Bay. Its present state is owing to the late Earl of *Peterborough*, who converted it into a kind of Wilderness, cutting various spiral Walks and Labyrinths through the Woods and Bushes that covered it. This improved Mount terminates above in a kind of fork like *Parnassus*: And there is a Bowling-green, or Parterre, between the two Spires, adorned with beautiful statues brought from *Rome*. Declining gradually on one side of the Parterre towards the South; from the top of one of the Spires to the Bowling-green is a little Vineyard; and on the summit of the other Spire a beautiful Summer-house, built in an elegant taste. The beauty

beauty of the improvements in every part can hardly be conceived. Here are Statues, Grottoes, Alcoves, and at every bend of the Walks something new and unexpected strikes the eye.

About three miles on the South-side, down the same Nettleby River, are the ruins of the once celebrated religious House called Littleby, or the Nettleby Abbey. The remains of this great building are, the Church with part of the roof, the Walls covered with Ivy, and several Rooms belonging to the Cloister : in which were maintained an Abbot and twelve Monks of the Cisterian order.

Christ-church, (one hundred and one miles from London) stands at the conflux of the Avon and Stour; and, from that situation between two Rivers was anciently called Twynehamburn. It is a Borough by prescription, and sends two Representatives to Parliament by the name of Christ-church Twyneham, elected by a majority of Burgeses within and without the Borough. It is likewise a Corporation, and governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Common Council under a charter said to be granted by King Stephen: And it carries on a good trade in the Cloth manufacture; but Silk Stockings and Gloves are the principal staple of this Town. Though this is not a Port by commission there are several Custom-house officers stationed here, not so much to collect the duties, which may arise from foreign trade by the navigation and merchandize of this Town, but to prevent smuggling, suspected to be too much practised on this Coast. The Market is kept on Mondays, and there is a Fair on Trinity Thursday and October 17, for Horses and Bullocks.

Lymington, a hundred and eight Miles from London, is situated upon a Hill, within a Mile of the Sea. It is ton. very pleasant, and tho' small is well inhabited, and carries on a pretty Trade; being a well situated and commodious Port for Shipping, both for lying safe, and for building. This is a Borough, and sends two Representatives to Parliament: and a Corporation governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeses without limitation. About a quarter of a Mile from this Town are Salt-works. Here is a Market on Saturdays, and Fair for Horses, Cheese, and Bacon on May 12, and October 13. Here is a Key, with Custom-house Officers. And there is a great quantity

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ty of Salt made here, which is said to be the best in *England* for preserving flesh meat.

Hordel
Clift.

Hordel-Clift, in the Parish of *Hordel*, in *Hampshire*, is situated upon the Sea coast between *Lymington* and *Christ Church*.

This Clift is in perpendicular height about fifty Yards from the Sea, at high water mark, and extends about a Mile and a half along shore; it is composed chiefly of red Gravel, to about eighteen or twenty Yards below the surface, but amongst the Gravel very few Shells, or remains of marine Bodies are to be found.

In many parts of this Clift there are large Veins, of a mouldring soft blue Clay; through which land Springs are continually trickling down, so as by degrees the water loosens the Clay, and causes it to slide away in great Beds, one below another; and perhaps the Frosts may not a little contribute to produce this effect. So that the surface has in a few Years been greatly worn away.

When this fall of the Clift happens, then there is found perhaps the greatest variety both of the turbinated and bivalve Shells, that ever were met with in any one place in the World, in their original state, and have suffered no change for innumerable ages past. This so remarkable a Circumstance may be daily verified by inspecting the Cabinets of the Curious: But, what is still more surprizing, many of these shells are the natural Inhabitants of very distant Regions, and some of them entirely unknown, either in their natural or fossil state.

Towards the bottom of this Clift there are frequently found large Nodules of a hard reddish Iron Stone, or Marble, being no other than an entire mass of Shells; with which the Church and other Edifices are built.

Southamp-
ton.

Southampton, seventy eight Miles from *London*, is the next Town after we re-cross the *Teſt*, or *Anton*, out of *New Foreſt*. This Town is situated on the North extremity of *Southampton-Bay*; on the point between the Rivers *Itching* or *Alre*, which runs by *Winchester*, and is both very broad and deep, at the head of the Bay; where it disembogues itself, and the *Teſt* or *Anton*, which empties itself into the same Bay, at *Redbridge*; both navigable some way within the County, and particularly useful

for

for the carriage of Timber, with which the Lands about them are exceedingly well stocked. The Romans had a Colony here, called *Clausentum*, i. e. The *Haven* at the mouth of the River *Anton*. The Ruins of which are visible as far as the *Haven* on one side, and beyond the *Itching* on the other, and in St. *Mary's Field*. In *Doomsday book* it is called *South-Anton*. And tho' it frequently suffered by Pirates, Invaders, and Fire, it always was restored, and made whole by the bounty of the Sovereign. King *Edward III.* walled it round, and added a double Ditch, Turrets, and many Towers. *Richard II.* improved those Fortifications with a strong Castle of square Stone, upon a high raised Mount, to defend the Harbour and Shipping therein. It is now surrounded by a Wall; is a parliamentary Borough, a Corporation, a County within itself, encompassed almost one half by the Sea, the Waves being kept out by an artificial Bank: and a Port Town, sending two Members to Parliament, is governed by a Mayor, nine Justices, a Sheriff, two Bailiffs, twenty-four Common-Councilmen, and as many Burgeses, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Lord Lieutenant of the County. The Mayor is Admiral of the Liberties from *South-Sea-Castle* near *Portsmouth* to *Hurst-Castle*. And this Town claims the Prerogative of a Court of Judicature for all criminal Cases. The Mayor and Bailiffs have a Court for the recovery of small Debts. All Causes are tried in the *Guildhall*: where also the Quarter Sessions are held. This Town is large, well built, and populous. The principal Street is near three quarters of a Mile long, well paved and terminating with a very fine Quay. It is also in a thriving condition with Trade, especially for Wine, and Newfoundland Fish, which the Merchants of *Southampton* send to *Lisbon* and up the *Streights*. Besides they carry on a great Commerce with the Isles of *Guernsey* and *Jersey*. On the Key is a small Fort, called the Tower, with some Guns. Here are five Churches, and one for the *French*, which with a good Hospital, called *God's House*, are a great Ornament to the Town. Here is a public Hall in which the Assizes are kept. The Market is kept on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*. In which Provisions are as plentiful, and as good and cheap, as in any part of *England*. There are four Fair Days, on *Shrove Tuesday*, *April 25*, *Trinity Monday*,

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Monday, and Tuesday after St. Andrew's day, for Horses, Cattle, and Leather. Here are several Meeting Houses. *St. John's Hospital for instructing Boys in the woollen Manufacture, a Free-school by King Edward VI. Alderman Taunton's School for educating twenty Boys for Sea-service; a Theatre and Bathing Place with proper accommodations.*

In a word, *Southampton* is charmingly situated, commanding a variety of the most agreeable Entertainments by Sea and Land. The Vicinage is well-improved and adorned with many Seats and pleasant Villages.

On the West side of *Southampton-water* King *Henry VIII.* built *Calshot Castle*, to defend the Town: which is not only strong, but an handsome Fortress with a Moat on each side the Land, and a draw Bridge.

*Give Title
of Duke* This Town has the honour to give Title of Duke to the Family of *Fitzroy*, Duke of *Cleveland* and *Southampton*, descended from King *Charles II.* by the Lady *Barbara Villiers*.

In order to break the force of the Waves in tempestuous Weather, here is built a strong Bank of a species of marine plant, called *Sea-Ore*, resembling swinged Hemp, tough and durable, and said to be a better defence than a Stone Wall.

Here are good accommodations for bathing in the Sea, which have been much encouraged by the Nobility and Gentry, and occasioned the building of an elegant Hall, an Assembly Room and Lodgings for the noble and polite Company that resort thither in the bathing Season.

The Water pumped up in the Town is breakish, but there has always been a sufficient supply of excellent water from several Springs in the neighbourhood conveyed into it by leaden Pipes, repaired and maintained by voluntary Assessments, which being refused by many of the Inhabitants, the others applied to Parliament in the Year 1746, and obtained power to lay Rates to answer all the good purposes desired to preserve that great blessing.

King *Canute*, who often resorted to this Town; having after many prosperous battles become sole Monarch of *England*, and being flattered by his fawning Courtiers, telling him that his power was more than human, took the opportunity at *Southampton*, to convince them of the ful-

fulness of their flattery, and of his dislike thereof. He, as the tide was rising commanded his chair to be set on the edge of the Water, and sitting down therein, in the presence of all his Courtiers, he spoke to the flowing Tide in this manner. "Thou art under my command, and the ground, which I sit on is mine: nor has any yet disobeyed my orders without severe punishment: therefore I command thee, O Water! not to come upon my Ground, nor to wet the Cloths, or Feet of me, thy Lord and Master." But the waves not obeying, and continuing to rise till the Tide did wet his Royal Feet and Robes; the King suddenly rising up, broke forth into these words:

"Let all the Inhabitants of the World know, that vain and weak is the power of Kings, and that none is worthy of that Name, or Title, but he, whose will being an eternal Law, the Heaven, and Earth, and the Sea obey his command."

After which he never would suffer the Crown to be placed upon his head.

Redbridge in this neighbourhood is not a Market Town, *Redbridge*. but it is of greater note than many of those, that are such in this County, and flourishes much by Ship-building; standing upon the North-west branch of *Southampton-water*.

Fareham, sixty-eight Miles from *London*, is a little *Fareham*. Market Town in the Road from *Southampton* to *Portsmouth*, on the River *Hamble*, which has a Market on Wednesdays, and a Fair on June 29 for Toys. Just at the mouth of the *Hamble* there is a Ferry, and at *Burstleton*, there is a good Yard for building of Ships.

About two Miles North-east from *Fareham* stands a *Southwick*. small Village called *Southwick*, at which place Colonel *Norton* died in the Year 1732. His House was the remains of a religious House founded by King *Henry I.* in the middle of a Marsh. But the Park extending itself to the highest part of *Portsmouth*, the Colonel improved the situation by planting of Trees: amongst which are two large Clumps of *Scotch Firs*, that serve for a Mark to Travellers both by Sea and Land, at a great distance. And from the scite of these Firs there is a beautiful view of *Portsmouth*, *Spithead*, *St. Helens*, and the *Isle of Wight*:

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and a most extensive prospect on the land-side. This Gentleman by his last Will and Testament left a real Estate of 6000*l.* *per Ann.* and 60,000*l.* in Money to the poor, hungry, and thirsty, naked and strangers, sick, wounded and prisoners to the end of the World : his Pictures and other valuable Effects he left to the King, and appointed the Parliament of Great Britain his Executors : and, in case they should refuse the Trust, to devolve to the Bishops. Trustees were soon appointed to take care of this extraordinary Legacy. But the Will carried such strong marks of Insanity, that it was afterwards set aside.

Porchester. The shore from hence winding in *Portsea Island*, which is fourteen Miles in compass, makes a Creek. At the upper part of which stands *Porchester*, the *Port Peris* of the Ancients, where *Vespasian* first arrived : for here was formerly a large Harbour defended by a Castle, whose Walls are remaining.

**Portsea-
Island.** *Portsea Island*, at high Water, is surrounded by the Sea, of which Water they make Salt. It is joined to the continent by a Bridge : and, at the entrance of the said Creek, our Ancestors built a Town, which from its situation they called *Portsmouth*.

**Port-
mouth.** *Portsmouth*, seventy three Miles from *London*, is said to be the only regular Fortification in *Britain*, and may properly be called the Key of *England*. This Town rose by the decay of *Porchester*, and has been both highly honoured by our Crown heads, and suffered much by the *French*, who burnt it in the Reign of *Richard II.* The Inhabitants recovered themselves, and in six Years time fitted out a sufficient force by Sea, not only to defend themselves from future attacks, but to act offensively. They met the enemy, as they approached a second time, took all their Ships, and killed all their men, but nine : and in two years more, they entered the *Seine*, sunk four of their Ships, took many, burnt one of the *French* Admiral's small Ships built for pleasure, and returned richly laden with spoil of Wines and rich Merchandise. It was then encompassed only with a timber wall, lined with mud. King *Edward IV.* built two stone Forts at the entrance of the harbour. King *Henry VII.* made it a Garrison for the defence of the coast. Queen *Elizabeth* added new works to the old Fortifications, and augmented

ed the Garrison, with orders to keep a guard night and day at the two Gates, and on the top of the Church-Steeple, to discover and give notice of the enemies coming, by ringing a Bell, which Guard-bell is now used to give an account of the number of Ships, that enter the Harbour. King *Charles II.* who married, and consummated his Marriage with *Catharine Infanta of Portugal* in this Town, added much to the strength, extent and magnificence of its fortifications by land, and to its naval preparations, making it one of the principal Chambers for laying up the Royal Navy in this Kingdom: furnished it with wet and dry Docks, Store-houses, Rope-yards, and all materials for Building, Repairing, Rigging, Arming, Victualling, and compleatly fitting out Ships of all Rates for his Majesty's service at Sea. King *James II.* added greatly to the Fortifications, and made his natural Son *James Fitzroy, Duke of Berwick*, Governor thereof.

By these means *Portsmouth* is become the greatest and almost the general Rendezvous of the grand Fleets and Squadrons, and for Convoys since the Revolution. Here is a Castle on the *Portsmouth* side defended by a grand Counterscarp, and double Moat, with Ravelins in the Ditch, and double Palisadoes, and advanced works to cover the place from any approach. But part of this was blown up and greatly damaged in *August 1759*. Strong Fortifications cover the Docks and Yards; and as a shallow water can be brought quite round it, in case of need, this Town is now looked upon to be impregnable.

A Thousand sail of Ships may ride safe in this Harbour; and the Mouth not so broad as the *Thames* at *Westminster*, is secured, on *Gosport* side, by four Forts, and a Platform of twenty pieces of Cannon and upwards, level with the surface of the water.

The Harbour is secure from winds in every quarter, and so deep that a first rate Man of War can ride without touching the ground at the lowest ebb. Besides, there is a boom or a chain at the entrance, that can be raised and immediately fastened on both sides, to stop the entrance of any Naval Force. And should an enemy attempt it,

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the Ships must sail directly under *South-Sea-Castle*, and be exposed to a long train of Cannon from the Town and Blockhouse, which would rake them fore and aft, for a Mile together, before they could reach the mouth of the Harbour.

Spithead. Another convenience of this Harbour is the safe and spacious road of *Spithead*, which lies between *Hampshire* and the *Isle of Wight*; and tho' it is about twenty Miles in length, and three in breadth, in some places, this Road is defended from the Winds, that blow from the West to South-east by the high lands of the *Isle of Wight*; and from the Winds of the opposite quarter by the main land of *Hampshire*: the Town of *Portsmouth* fronting the middle of the Road. The limits of this Road are distinguished exactly by Buoys properly placed.

It is a garrison, a parliamentary Borough, a Royal Yard and Dock for shipping, a Corporation and a Sea Port, under the regulation of the Custom-house. The Garrison is under a Governor, but the number is occasional, according to the necessity of the times in Peace and War. It sends two Representatives to Parliament, who are chosen by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeesses. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, who hold a Market on *Thursdays* and *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *July 10*, for Shoemakers, Hatters, Milliners, Mercers, Cutlers, Cabinet-makers, Linen and Woollen-drapers, Silversmiths, ready made Apparel and Bed Furniture, and continues fourteen Days. The Dock and Yards are under proper Officers, independent, in their duty, both of the Civil and Military Power, and well accommodated with houses for their abode: under whose inspection and care there is an amazing quantity of all sorts of naval and military Stores. The Docks and Yards resemble a distinct Town, and form a kind of Marine Corporation within themselves: The least number employed in the Yard amounting to a Thousand and upwards. The Rope-house is almost a quarter of a Mile long: and some of the Cables made there, require one hundred men to work them. Within this jurisdiction is also a handsome building, called a Royal Academy for the instruction of Gentlemen's Sons in naval and military accomplishments.

**Corpora-
tion.**

In

In 1760, *July 3*, a Fire broke out in the Dock-yard which consumed the Rope-house, the Spining-house, the Hemp-house, and one of the Store-houses, and their contents, to the value of 50,000*l.* suspected to have been set on Fire by our enemies the *French* and *Spaniards*, in order to destroy the greatest Magazine of Naval Stores in the Nation.

In 1770, *July 27*, between four and five in the Morning, another Fire broke out in the Dock-yard, which consumed the Laying and Spining-houses, long Store-houses, Block-loft, new Hemp-house, Carpenter's House and Shop, with the new Mast-houses, and all the capital Masts and Stores in the beforementioned places, to the amount of 100,000*l.* This Fire is also suspected, from various circumstances, to have been the contrivance of some foreign Enemy.

As a Sea-port, it is no more than a Member of the Head-port of *Southampton*, but it has its proper Officers to take care of his Majesty's Revenue in the payment of the Customs at this Port.

On the Land-side *Portsmouth* is defended by a regular Fortification, having a Glacis, Covert-way, and deep Fosse, (which can in half an hour be filled eight feet deep with water) Ravelins, Half-moons, &c. Within the Fosse the Wall is fifteen feet high, with a double Parapet for small arms on the Mount, which is planned out in Bastions and Curtains, the faces of one of the former regularly flanking those of the other; and as these Works have been lately continued round the Dock-yard, they cover and secure that amazing Magazine of naval Stores against any surprise or unexpected attack from an enemy.

The situation of this Town, however, is none of the most healthy; it being low and full of Sea-water and Ditches and the Inhabitants are badly provided with fresh water. The Town is large and full of people, and tho' there are many good buildings, the old Town is not able to contain the concourse of people concerned in the Navy and Merchant-ships that lie there in time of War. The Inns and Taverns are crowded, and this concourse of people makes every thing dear. The Church is large and handsome. The Deputy-governor has a beautiful House, with a neat Chapel. Here is a new Key called *Gun-Dock*. The Com. They have been obliged to extend their buildings, and raised a new Town upon the *Common*, which is in a fair way

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to outstrip the Mother-town both in numbers of inhabitants and beauty of houses ; especially as the *Common* is independent of the Regulations and Laws of the Garrison, and unincumbered with the duties and services of the Corporation. In this new Town are already built a Chapel of ease and several Meeting-houses.

Gosport. Before the spirit of building extended the Town of *Portsmouth* upon the *Common*, the seafaring people settled on the West-side of the Harbour, at a place called *Gosport*, as the most convenient communication with the ships lying off, at a place called *Spithead*, the general Rendezvous of our Men of War, when lying under sailing orders, or when they arrive from a cruise or expedition. This is a large Town, well provided with lodgings ; is a different Parish from *Portsmouth*, with which it communicates by a Ferry ; and enjoys the privilege of a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *May 4*, and *October 10*. And as it is looked upon to be a cheaper Market than at *Portsmouth*, it is chiefly inhabited by Sailors, and the Warrant-officers. Travellers generally lodge there. Here also is a noble Hospital for sick and wounded Seamen in the King's service, and a Free school.

Havant. Keeping East along the Coast we come to the little Market-town of *Havant* (66 Miles from *London*,) which has a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *June 22*, and *October 17*, for Toys.

Emsworth. About two Miles on the Road from hence to *Chichester* stands *Emsworth* at the head of one of the branches of *Chichester Haven*, a very flourishing Sea-port Town ; in which are three Shipwright-yards ; besides, the trade and navigation of *Emsworth* have increased so prodigiously within these forty years, that there are now near eighty sail of coasting vessels belonging to it. Here are also two large Water-mills for Corn, and a good trade for Flour sent from hence to *London*, *Bristol*, *Ireland* and other Markets. Here are two annual Fairs for Toys, one on *Easter-Monday*, the other the 18th of *July*.

Haling and Thorney. A little more to the South lie two small Islands called *Haling* from *Halx*, *Salt* made upon it, and *Thorney* from the quantity of *Thorns* that grow upon it. Each of these Islands hath a Parish Church, and the Salt made upon this shore is at first of a pale green colour, but becomes pure white by boiling.

Returning

Returning from *Portsmouth* by the *London Road*, we pass through *Petersfield*. (*fifty-five miles from London*). It is very pleasantly situated in a fruitful soil, very populous and well built : A Borough that sends two Representatives to Parliament. It is a Market-Town well provided with Inns for travellers. The Market is on *Saturdays*, and there is a Fair on *July 10* and *December 11*, for Sheep and Horses. This Town was incorporated by a Charter of Queen *Elizabeth*, to be governed by a Mayor and Commonalty ; but the Corporation have given up their privileges to the Lord of the Manor, at whose Court the Mayor is now annually chosen. The Church is a Chapel of Ease.

Alresford (*fifty-five miles from London*), so called from *Alresford*, it's situation upon the River *Alre*, is a pretty big, well-built, neat Town, and an antient Borough, governed by a Bailiff and eight BurgesSES, who hold a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for Horses and Cows on *June 24*, upon the Road from *London* to *Southampton*. In 1600 this Town was totally destroyed by fire, and twice since that time reduced to ashes. Here is a Charity-school for forty Boys and twenty Girls.

Alton (*fifty miles from London*), a good Market for provisions on *Saturday* : Here also is a Fair for Cattle and Toys on *September 29*. It is about half a mile in length, and here are to be seen the remains of the great *Roman Way* from *Winchester* to *London*.

In the Road for *Odiam* to this Town there stands a small Village called *Bentley-green*, and accounted one of the most lively and pleasant places in the whole County. The Houses, though small and scattered, are well-built, and all have little Gardens neat and well planted. The Fences on each side of the Road, for many miles together, are of white Thorn, clipt and kept clean from weeds.

There are several *Roman Camps* in this County still to be discovered, as *Brere-hill* near *Andover*; another at half a mile distance ; a third near *Egbury* ; others on *Quarley-hill*, North-west of *Stockbridge* ; at *Danbury-hill* ; at *Okebury*, near *Andover* ; at *Frippsbury*, about five miles distance ; and at *Gad's-hill*, near *Fordingbridge*.

Remarks

*Remarks on the SEA-COAST and INLAND NAVIGATION
of this County.*

The *Avon*, as mentioned before, is made navigable to *Salisbury*; large ships go up to *Christ-church*, where the mouth of the *Avon* is very deep, the Tide rising seven or eight feet at that Town. A few miles higher up the navigation is effected by locks and sluices. At *Ringwood* the River forms an Island, the navigation branch running on one side and a considerable stream on the other.

At *Lymington*, about eleven miles East of *Christ-church*, and standing about a mile from the Channel, that was between the main Land and Isle of *Wight*, is a Harbour for vessels of considerable burthen, and the Tide flows near a mile above the Town.

About four miles more Eastward there is a Tide Harbour, called *Bewley*, for small vessels, but not much frequented.

Southampton-Water, or *Trissington Bay*, is navigable for large vessels, which go up to the Quay, and some as high as *Redbridge*, as observed before. And as the Tide flows up the River *Test* two miles above *Redbridge*, there is a fine prospect to continue the navigation to *Rumsey*.

The *Itching*, which falls into *Southampton-water* on the East-side of the Town, and has the advantage of the Tide for three miles above it's mouth, was made navigable so long ago as in the reign of *William the Conqueror*.

About four miles below the mouth of the *Itching* is *Hamble-creek*, which is navigable above three miles, with so deep a channel that several ships of war have been lately built at *Bursledon*.

Four miles below *Hamble-creek* we come to *Titchfield-Lake*, navigable only at it's mouth, and for small vessels.

The next Port is *Portsmouth* Harbour, deep and capacious enough to hold the largest ships, and the whole British navy: The principal branch runs up to *Pareham*, a Market-town about six miles to the Northward of the Harbour's mouth: A second branch runs up to *Porcher*; and a third to *Portsea* Bridge. Besides these branches there are several channels where the small men of war ride at their moorings. It is defended by high lands that surround it, and from the fury of the sea by the Isle of *Wight*, which

which lies about six miles distant, before the mouth of the harbour.

Four miles more to the East is *Langstone*-harbour, capacious enough to receive the whole *British* Navy: But it is not to be compared to *Portsmouth* Haven either for situation or depth of water; for large ships cannot enter into it at low-water, on account of a Bar, or Bank of Sand, which stretches itself a-cross the mouth of the Harbour, at low-water, and renders the entrance difficult: Neither can they ride, after got in, with that safety: For *Langstone* harbour is only defended from the sea in South-west and Westerly Winds by the Isle of *Wight*; and it is exposed entirely to the Southerly wind. However, it is some advantage to know that this Bar never shifts: it is always the same; and there is generally about two fathom and a half of water upon the Bar at low-water: But within the Bar the Harbour deepens to four, five and six fathoms, and vessels of considerable burthen sail up to the Mills at *Bedhampton*, almost six miles from the mouth of the Harbour.

One of the branches runs to *Portsea* Bridge, where it meets a branch of *Portsmouth* Harbour, which opens a communication for boats between these two harbours, and makes it very convenient for carrying Timber from the Forests in *Sussex* and *Hampshire* to *Portsmouth* Dock. And as another branch of *Langstone* harbour extends from the Channel at *Bedhampton* to the Village of *Langstone*, where it is joined by an arm of *Chichester* Haven; there is also a communication by water between *Deal-quay*, near *Chichester* and *Portsmouth*, without passing through the mouth of either Harbour.

The last Harbour on this Coast is *Chichester*, separated from *Langstone*-Harbour by *Haling* Island; but as this harbour separates the Counties of *Hampshire* and *Sussex*, and the greatest part of it lies in *Sussex*, we shall give an account of it in that County.

The Sea-coasts, which terminate the main land of *Hampshire* to the South, exhibit nothing remarkable, except a Sand-bank about one mile broad, which stretches all along the shore from *Hurst-castle* to *Calshot-castle* at the mouth of *Southampton Water*: This Bank is dry at low-water.

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Two miles South of *Calshot-castle*, in the middle of the Channel between the main land and the Isle of *Wight*, there is a dangerous Sand called the *Bramble*, on which there is not above three feet at low-water. And about a mile South South-east from the *Bramble* lies a shoal called the *Middle*, as dangerous as the former.

About two mile West of *Portsmouth* lies *Stokes Bay*, which has from three to seven fathom of water, and very good anchor ground.

On the West point of *Portsmouth* harbour stands a Seamark called *Gilkicker*, a little to the North of which Seamark there stretches off a mile from the shore a sand-bank called the *Spit*, which obliges all ships going into *Portsmouth* Harbour to pass near *South-sea Castle*, the Channel lying within half a mile of it.

From *South-sea Castle* another Sand, called the *Horse*, stretches along the shore for almost two miles Eastward, and to the distance of two miles and a half from the shore. On the South extremity there is fixed a large Buoy for a direction to ships sailing for *Spithead*. The depth of water on this Sand is from three to ten feet at low-water. The East Point, which forms the West Bank of the Channel leading to *Langstone Haven*, is called the *Dean*.

The East-side of the above Channel is formed by another Sand-bank called the *Walsener*, part of which is dry at low water.

From hence to the mouth of *Chichester* Harbour is one of the finest Beaches, composed of pebbles, sand and shells, any where to be seen; and at the foot of it a Sand-bank, stretching off about half a mile into the sea: part of which is dry at low-water.

* * * As the Isle of Wight is accounted a part of Hampshire
it will be proper to treat of it in this place.

Of the I S L E of W I G H T.

Name.

The Romans called this Island *Veeta* and *Veetis*, said to be derived from *Guith*, its antient British name which signifies separation; they supposing that this Island had been

one

one part of the Continent of *Britain*, and separated therefrom by some extraordinary accident.

It lies South of *Hampshire*, separated from *Britain* by a narrow rapid Channel, formerly called *Solent*, and not more than two miles over in some parts from *Hurst-castle*, in *Hampshire*, to *Yarmouth*, on the Isle of *Wight*.

This Isle is of an oval form, measuring twenty miles Extent, from East to West, and twelve miles from North to South, or sixty miles in circumference.

There is but one River upon this Isle worthy of notice, River, which rises near the extreme angle Southward, runs North, and, dividing the Isle into almost two equal parts, falls into the sea at the northernmost point of the land. This River is by some called *Newport* River, because that Town stands upon it's banks ; others call it *Cowes* river on the same account.

The Air of this Isle is accounted mild and healthy : and Air. the soil is fruitful ; for there is excellent Pasturage and meadow Ground in the North part, and the Southern part is a fine Corn Country. In the middle of the Island runs a ridge of Mountains, on which they feed fine Sheep. Amongst the divers kinds of Earth here is found the *Creta*, or milk-white Tobacco-pipe Clay ; and a very fine Sand for making white Glass : In both which articles these Islanders carry on a considerable trade : And it has been observed that this spot of Land yields more Corn in one year than the inhabitants upon it can consume in seven. The richest profusion of plenty covers and adorns the face of nature, and the eye is regaled with the finest and most extensive prospects of land and water.

Nature has fortified this Island almost all round with Strength. rocks and cliffs, as the *Shingles* and *Needles* on the West, the *Bramble* and *Middle* on the North, and the *Mixon* on the East. The rest of the Coast is well defended by Castles, Forts and Block-houses against foreign enemies.

It is divided by the River into two Hundreds called the Division. *East Medina* and *West Medina*; in which Hundreds are three Market Towns and fifty two Parishes, subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Winchester* in ecclesiastical affairs, and to the County of *Southampton* in civil.

This little spot is thought to be of so great advantage Military to *England* that it has always a had military Government Govern-
ment invested

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invested in a General of the Army or an Admiral of the Fleet, or in some other person of the first military rank : under whom there are Governors over each Fort and Castle, and a Regiment or more kept in Garrison.

Boroughs. The Market Towns are *Newport*, *Newton*, and *Yarmouth*, which are also Boroughs, with privilege, beyond all other Islands in the *British Empire*, to chuse and to send Representatives to the *British Parliament*.

Newport. *Newport* (eighty-five miles from *London*) the Capital of this Island in the Center thereof, is a very antient Borough by prescription ; but did not send Members to Parliament till the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. King *James I.* by Charter made it a Corporation to be governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, and twelve Common Councilmen. This Town is large and populous, neat, well paved and handsome ; but the Church is no more than a Chapel of Ease to *Careesbrook*. Here is a Charity-school, and a Key for ships of small burthen : It sends two Members to Parliament : Has a Market on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, the best on the Island ; at which there are frequently two hundred Corn-waggons in a day for exportation ; and a Fair for Horses and Toys on *Whitsunday*. A great deal of Barley and Wheat is manufactured here and sent abroad in Flour, Malt and Biscuit ; and the neighbouring Continent receives a great supply of Poultry and Butter from this Market.

Newton. *Newton* is also an antient Borough by prescription, and sends two Members to Parliament ; is governed by a Mayor and Burgesseis ; has a convenient Haven in the North-side of the Island ; but is otherwise a very inconsiderable place. No Market, but a Fair for Horses on the 22d of *July*, and for Toys.

Yarmouth *Yarmouth*, otherwise *South-Yarmouth*, stands (ninety-two miles from *London*) upon a Creek about one mile from the Sea, was incorporated with a Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs and Common councilmen by King *James I.* and is a Borough by prescription, which sends two Members, chosen by the Corporation and Burgesseis, and returned to Parliament by the Mayor. Here is a Castle in good repair, and a Garrison. The Houses, about ninety in number, are mostly built of free-stone. Here also is a Fair for Toys on *July 25.*

Careesbrook-

Caresbrook-castle, to the South of *Newport*, was founded *Caresbrook* by *Whitgar* for his own residence; to whom *Cerdic*, first King of the *West-Saxons*, gave this Island; and it remains to be the seat of the Governors of the Isle of *Wight*; one of whom, about the beginning of the sixteenth Century, re-built it in a magnificent manner. In former times it was also used as a place of confinement for prisoners of the highest quality, amongst whom we find King *Charles I.* who was prisoner here thirteen months.

At *West-Cowes* there is a Castle to defend the mouth of *West* the River, with a Garrison under the command of the *Cowes*. Deputy-Governor of the Island. There appear the ruins of another Castle at *East-Cowes*.

At *Sandown Bay* there is another Castle, at the North-end thereof, and three leagues from *Portsmouth*. This is a very strong Castle, and has always a Garrison with a Governor, Captain, thirty Warders, besides Gunners. This is the only place on this side the Island where an enemy can possibly make a descent.

St. *Hellen's* is a spacious Road at the East end of this *St. Helen's*. Island capable of receiving any number of capital ships.

The Isle of *Wight*, together with the Islands of *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, were erected into a Kingdom by King *Henry VI.* who bestowed the same upon *Henry de Beauchamp* Duke of *Warwick*, whom he crowned King with his own hands; but this Duke dying without issue, these Islands lost their Royalty.

Amongst the Cliffs, which naturally fortify this Island we shall note two, as most remarkable, on the Southern Coast; one of them has the appearance of an old Rampart or Castle-wall of a vast height and surprisingly regular; but no other than a Rock about half a mile high from the Water-side, and extending some miles in a straight line in length, between which and the water's edge there lies a fine level and pleasant tract of land.

The other is comprehended under the name of *Freshwater Cliffs*, so called from an adjacent Village. These Cliffs are prodigious Promontories of Chalk, and rise to a stupendous height. To these Cliffs certain exotic birds resort annually in vast numbers to lay eggs, and to hatch and breed up their young. These birds are of divers species, colours, and sizes, between a Pheasant and a Pigeon.

They

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They live upon fish. They appear first about the beginning of *May*, or perhaps a little earlier, and re-emigrate with one general flight in the Month of *July*; but this is to be understood only of those birds which are of the size of Pheasants and Ducks: For it is certain that many of those that are as small as a Pigeon remain here constantly. These birds in general are not esteemed either for their flesh or their beauty; but their feathers, being so fine as to be valued by the merchant at eight pence a pound, the country people venture their lives to kill them, which is done by descending with a rope fastened to an iron bar driven into the ground at the top of the Cliff, and knocking the birds down with a short stick as they fly in and out.

Cowes.

There are two considerable Towns upon this Island, which have no right to send Representatives to Parliament, nor even to any Charter of Incorporation, yet are so happily situated on both sides of the mouth of the River, which runs by *Newport*, that they have grown up to vie with any other Town within the *Isle of Wight*. These are *East* and *West Cowes*.

West Cowes so denominated from its situation on the West-side of the River is by much the largest place, and has the most Trade of any in the Island. There is a Castle on each side the River, built by *Henry VIII.* to defend the entrance. But the Castle on the East-side has been long neglected. That on the West-side has a garrison under the Command of the Deputy of the Island.

The flourishing state of these two places is ascribed to the advantages they derived from the obligation the Merchant was under, when the heavy duties on goods imported from America were continued. Then the Ships from *Virginia*, *Carolina*, and the *West-Indies*, used to land their cargoes here, and often re-shipping them, proceeded to *Holland* and other Markets, in order to entitle them to drawback of the greater part of those heavy imposts. And many outward bound Ships supply themselves here with fresh provision and stores. This consideration prevailed with several reputable Merchants to reside upon this spot; and to accommodate themselves, and adorn these Towns with elegant Buildings. The Church is only a Chapel of ease to the Parish of *Northwood*.

About

About two Miles West of Yarmouth stands *Shapnore Castle*, directly opposite to *Hurst-Castle* in *Hampshire*, and about two Miles from the *Needle-Cliffs*. In which there is maintained a Garrison under a Governor.

Within three Miles to the North of *Sandown Castle* stands a little Village called *St. Hellens*, on the North-side of an Arm of the Sea, which here runs up a considerable way into the land, and gives name to a spacious Road before it, where ships of any burden may Anchor.

Remarks on the Sea Coast round this Island.

There is a Shoal at the North-east corner of this Isle called *Noman's Land*. It is dry at low Water, and forms the South shore of the cannel leading to *Spithead*. This Bank or Shoal extends about five Miles in length, to a place called *Fish-House*, where it is terminated by a Creek running a considerable way into the Island. In order to guide Navigators from the danger of this Shoal, there is placed a Buoy at the North-east point of this bank, near opposite to that placed on the *Horse-sand*: the Channel running between being little more than a ~~one~~ mile broad.

A small ledge of Rocks lies near the eastern point of *Cowes Harbour*; but so near the land, and being dry at low water, it is easily avoided by the Navigator.

The shore from the point opposite to *Hurst Castle*, to the *Needle Cliffs* is full of Rocks, and they lie so near the Land, as to make the Navigation dangerous.

The Channel to the West of *Hurst-Castle* is bounded on the South by the *Needle Cliffs*, and to the North by a bank of pebble stones, called the *Shingles*, which is about a Mile in breadth, and dry at low water.

All the Sea coast of this Island from *Needle Cliffs* to *Sandown-bay*, is bounded with prodigious rocky precipices.

Freshwater-bay is an excellent road in northerly winds. But it must be avoided, if possible, when the Winds are southerly.

In *Chale-bay* there is such an eddy, as renders it extremely difficult, when a lee-shore, to keep an offing sufficient to escape the danger.

To the East of Chale-bay is *Dunose* a very lofty headland; and the whole shore is bordered with Rocks without a single Road for Ships, before we come to *Sandown-bay*. Where there is good riding for Ships in westerly winds.

A little to the North-east of *Sandown-bay*, is a headland called the *White cliff*, *Swan-cliff*, *Beacon-cliff*.

About three Miles North of *White cliff* is *Bembridge Point*, and a prodigious ledge of Rocks called the *Mixon*; extending near one Mile from the shore.

Bembridge Point forms the South extremity of St. *Helen's Road*, the northern being the *Horse*, and *Norman's Land*.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
C O U N T Y o f *H E R E F O R D*,
O R
H E R E F O R D S H I R E.

HEREFORDSHIRE takes it's name from *Hereford*, a Bishop's See and the chief Town; is an inland County measuring one hundred and eight Extent. miles in circumference, and is divided into eleven Hundreds, including one hundred and seventy Parishes, in the Diocese of Hereford; bounded on the East by Worcestershire and Gloucestershire; on the South by Monmouthshire; on the West by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, and on the North by Shropshire; and is somewhat of a circular form, being thirty-five miles from North to South, and thirty from East to West.

The Soil of this County is extremely fruitful, and excels in *Corn*, *Wool*, and *Apples*.—For

The *Wheat*, of which *Lemister* or *Leominster* Bread is made, is allowed to be incomparable; and the *Barley*, of which *Weobly Ale* is brewed, is of a more delicate nature than any other, and allowed to be owing to the nature of the Soil.

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The *Wool* is reckoned the first sort in *England*, and, as such, is bought up greedily by the Clothiers, &c. concerned in the Woollen Manufacture. It is well known by the Traders in Wool that this staple depends much upon the nature of the pasture, which, as it happens to be fine or coarse, will make the Fleece of the same quality.

Apples.

The *Apples*, which grow in this County almost upon every hedge and common, yield such a delicious juice that the right and genuine *Herefordshire Cyder* is preferred before any other Cyder in *England*. A Liquor preferable to any other in common use; for it creates appetite, cleanses the stomach, strengthens digestion, and frees the kidneys and bladder from the breeding of the gravel and stone, and that sort made of the best *Pippins*, duly ripened and well fermented, is an excellent remedy in consumptions.

Air.

The Air is pure and healthy; this County having produced more examples of Longevity than many others; particularly between the *Wye* and the *Severn*, which gave rise to a proverb, “Blessed is the Eye, between *Severn* and *Wye*.”

Produce.

The Produce of *Herefordshire* is Corn, Wool, Sheep, Fruit, Cyder, &c. and there is great plenty of Wood-cocks, Wild fowl of all sorts, of Game, and especially of Deer.

Rivers.

It is well watered by many Rivers and Brooks, amongst which the *Munnow* or *Monow*, the *Wye*, the *Lug*, the *Frome*, and their Branches; the *Arrow*, the *Wadels*, the *Doier*, the *Lodden*, the *Liden*, and the *Hotbney*, are the principal, and of a more excellent nature than usual, of whose salubrity the *Wye* produceth a testimony in its *Salmon*, which are always found, and fat, and fit for the table, when the *Salmon* in other Rivers are sick, lean, and unfit for use.

Representatives.

This County sends eight Members to Parliament, two Knights of the Shire, who are chosen by the Freeholders of the County, and six for the Boroughs.

Principal Towns.

The principal Towns are, the City of *Hereford*, the Boroughs of *Leominster* and *Weobly*, and the other Market Towns of *Bromyard*, *Kyneton* or *Kington*, *Ledbury*, *Pembridge* and *Ros*.

The Munnow.

In surveying this County let us begin with the southern parts, where we meet with the *Munnow*, a large River that

that rises in *Hatterell Hills* in *Brecknockshire*, which on the South-west separates this County from *Radnorshire*, then running South-east divides *Herefordshire* from *Monmouthshire*, receives the little River *Oleor* a little above *Cledol*, and the River *Dore* or *Doier* at *Map-hurald*, which *Doier* comes from the North by *Snodhill* or *Sowdell Castle*, and cuts its way through the midst of a Valley, called by the antient Britons *Diffrrin-dore*, or, as we translate it, *Goldenvale*, on account of it's rich and pleasant Land so coloured in the Spring with yellow Flowers as to appear gilt with Gold. The Hills, which encompass it on both sides, are clothed with Woods, under which lie Corn-fields on each hand, and beneath them spacious and beautiful Meadows, watered by the *Dore*, a River whose Water is as clear as crystal.

The Country between the *Dore* and the *Wye* is called *Irchenfield*. The *Wye* rises in *Plimllymon-hill* near *Lani-dios*, in *Radnorshire*, enters *Herefordshire* on the West-side, and with it's winding Streams cuts this County into two parts. On this River stands the City of *Hereford*. This River, receiving into it the *Lug*, is made navigable, and very serviceable to carry on trade with *Bristol*.

Hereford (one hundred and thirty miles from *London*), is a Saxon compound, signifying a *Ford of the Army*, stationed here to march, or to be ready to march, against the *Welch*, who were always at War with the *English*. This is certain we cannot reach higher than the *Heptarchy* for the foundation of this City; and it was made a Bishop's See in 680. In *Edward the Confessor's* Reign it was sacked, and almost destroyed by *Griffin*, Prince of *South Wales*; and at the *Norman Conquest* it was found in such a ruinous condition that there were but one hundred and three Men found within and without the Walls, when the Survey of *Doomsday Book* was taken. However, it's advantageous situation soon prevailed with the *Normans* to repeople and to fortify it with Walls, Castles, &c. This City, in its present condition, is about a mile and half in circumference, but dismantled of all it's strength. Besides, the Buildings are in an ancient style, and but thinly inhabited, though it stands on a large Spot of Ground in the midst of a fine large champaign country, encompassed by two Rivers, which water pleasant and fruitful

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Corpora-
tion.

fruitful Meadows, and near the small Forest of *Hawood*. It is governed by a Mayor, High Steward, and Town Clerk, a Deputy Steward, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, and a Court of thirty-one Common-councilmen, amongst whom are reckoned the Mayor and five Aldermen, who are Justices of the Peace, and who, by their Charter, have peculiar privileges for particular Companies and Societies, and hold a Market on *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*, which abounds with all sorts of Grain and Provisions, but that on *Fridays* is chiefly for Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs. The trading Companies have their distinct Halls, Laws, and Privileges. The Town is almost surrounded by Rivers, which makes it subject to frequent Inundations from the Swell of the *Wye*. The Assizes, Quarter and Petty Sessions, County Courts, and most other public Meetings, are held here; and a Fair on the *Tuesday* after *Candlemas-day* for horned Cattle, Horses, and Hops; on *Wednesday* before *Easter* for horned Cattle and Horses; on *May 19* for Toys and Pleasure; on *July 1* for horned Cattle and Wool; and on *October 20* for horned Cattle, Cheese and *Welch Butter*.

Markets.

Here is an Hospital, founded and well endowed by Queen *Elizabeth*, for twelve poor People; and a Charity-school, supported by Subscriptions, for teaching and clothing sixty Boys and twenty Girls: Yet here is no great appearance of Trade, the only Manufacture being Gloves and some other leathern Wares.

Fairs.

On the South-side of this City there is a strong Stone Bridge over the *Wye*, which leads to *Rotterns*, a most delightful Seat. There have been seven parochial Churches,

Hospital.

but two of them were demolished in the Civil Wars, and never rebuilt. The Cathedral is a magnificent structure,

Parish
Churches.

built in the Conqueror's reign, after the platform of the Church founded by *Charles the Great* at *Aquisgrane*, alias *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and improved at various times with several additions. It is served by a Bishop, Dean, Chancellor,

Cathedral.
Castle.

sixteen Canons, twenty-seven Prebendaries, a Chanter, Treasurer, twelve Vicars choral, with Deacons, Choiristers, &c. The Bishop's Palace, called the *Castle*, is pleasantly situated; as are also the Dignitaries Houses, and the College for the Vicars and Choiristers, who live in a

Castle.

collegiate Form in the *Close*, supplied with all necessaries, under a Governor or President.

Between

Between the Cathedral and the Bishop's Palace is a very
noble Pile of Building, Roof and all of Stone, and consists of two
Chapels one above the other, besides the Portico and
Choir: The Ground-plot is a Square, with four Pillars
in the middle, and Arches every way; over these Pillars
is an octagon Cupola. The Portico is very grand, con-
sisting of many Arches retiring inwards, and two Pillars
on each side formed of single stones. The Chapel below,
into which you enter down a few steps is dedicated to St.
Catharine: The upper Chapel is dedicated to St. Cuth-
bert.

This City gives Title of Viscount to the noble Family of Devereux. Gives Title of Viscount

About a mile from *Hereford* is a Roman Camp, the Oyster-hill station of the Army under *Ostorius Scapula*, a Roman General, from whom it is corruptly called *Oyster-hill*. The *Wye*, about three miles below the City, receives the River *Lug*.

Higher up, on the Borders of the County, beyond the Lanterdin. conflux of the *Bardfield* and the *Teme*, stands *Lanterdin*, near which is a perfect Roman Camp, a square Work with four Ports.

Near the *Lug* lies *Wigmore*, an ancient Saxon Town; *Wigmore*, but has nothing to recommend it but a Fair on April 25, for horned Cattle, Horses and Sheep. Here are the ruins of a strong Castle. It gives Title of Baron to the Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*.

Three miles from thence is *Richard Castle*, on the top of a very rocky Hill; beneath which is a Spring called *Bonewell*, because it is always full of small Bones, though Bonewell. it does not appear whence those Bones can be conveyed into it.

The *Lug*, the *Wadels*, and the *Arrow*, three good Rivers, descend from *Ridgshire* with almost parallel Streams. The *Wadels* passes no place of note, and falls into the *Lug* at *Ryton*: but the *Arrow* waters *Kyneton* or *Kington*. (*Kington* (one hundred and thirty-eight miles from *London*), a pretty large and well-built Town, in *Hunlington* Hundred, whose Inhabitants drive a good Trade in the Manufacture of narrow Cloths, &c. There is also a Market, and one of the most considerable in the County, on *Wednesdays*; and a Fair on *Wednesday* before *Easter*, on *Whit-*

THE PRESENT STATE OF

sun Monday, August 2, September 4, for Horses and Cattle of all Sorts. Here is a Free-school and a Charity-school.

Pembridge. *Pembridge* (one hundred and thirty miles from *London*), is situated also upon the *Arrow*; but it is only an indifferent Town, with a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *May 12* and *November 22*: But here is a Manufacture of Woollen Cloth.

Weobly. About the midway between *Pembridge* and the *Wye*, and on the Road to *Hereford*, stands *Weobly* or *Webly* (one hundred and thirty-six miles from *London*), and, though it is a parliamentary Borough, and sends two Representatives to Parliament, and a Corporation, it is not famous for any thing but it's Malt Liquor; for *Weobly Ale* is as celebrated as *Leominster Bread*. The Market, which is kept on *Tuesdays*, is but ordinary; and there is a Fair on *Holy Thursday* for horned Cattle and Horses, and at three Weeks after *Holy Thursday* for ditto, and coarse Linen Cloth.

Lemster. *Leominster*, or *Lemster** by abbreviation, (one hundred and thirty-six miles from *London*) is a large, handsome and populous Town, and a great thoroughfare from *Wales* to *London*. It was originally a Convent of Nuns, destroyed by the *Danes*; and then a Minister for secular Canons; and afterwards a Monastery of Nuns: At present it is a parliamentary Borough; and, by Charter from *Queen Mary*, is governed by a High Steward, a Bailiff, Recorder, and twelve capital Burgeesses, (out of whom the Bailiff is chosen and a Town-Clerk) who send two Members to the House of Commons. It is situated in a pleasant Country, and pretty well covered with Buildings, with one Parish Church, besides the Priory Church, which is joined almost to the East end of the Parish

* In Latin *Monasterium Leonis*, so called from a Monastery built here by King *Merwald*, after he had seen a Lion in a vision, dedicated to St. Peter about the year 660. Others derive it's name from *Llan Lieni*, which in the British Tongue imports a *Church of Nuns*. And a third opinion is, that we are to look for it's Etymology in the Latin Word *Linum*, which signifies *Flax*, because they say the best Flax in the nation grows in it's environs.

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Church. Here also is an Alms-house, over the Door of which is the figure of a man with this Inscription:

Let him that gives his Goods before he is dead,
Take this Hatchet and cut off his Head.

Supposed to allude to the disrespect with which the Founder had been treated before his death.

This Town carries on a great Trade in Wool; the Wool brought to this Market being accounted the best in all Europe, except *Apulia* and *Tarentum*: And besides this Town has the best Flax, Wheat and Barley in *England*, and enjoys a very considerable Trade in Gloves, Leather and Hats.

Here are several Bridges over the *Lug*, which is navi-gable so far ; and a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair on *February 13*, *Tuesday* after *Midlent-Sunday*, and *May 13*, for horned Cattle and Horses ; on *July 10*, *September 4*, and *November 8*, for horned Cattle and Horses, *Wool*, *Welch Butter*, and *Hops*.

At the Fairs in this Town there is a great sale of Horses and black Cattle ; and it had such a considerable trade in Wool at it's Market on *Thursday*, which was the same day as the Market was held at *Hereford* and *Worcester*, that those Cities petitioned to have the Market-day changed, complaining of the loss of their trade on account of the said Market at *Leominster* ; accordingly the Market at *Leominster* was removed to *Friday*, and since that change or removal the trade of *Leominster* has greatly decreased.

This Borough gives title of Baron to the Earls of Pomfret, by Patent dated April 12, 1692. Gives Title of Baron.

Near the conflux of the *Lug* and the *Arrow* is the Village of *Stoke*, from whence passing by *Hampton* we come to *Sutton Walleyes*, where are some faint appearances of King *Offa's* Palace.

Beyond the *Lidden* or *Lodden*, in *Radlow Hundred*, Marley we see *Marley Hill*, which, according to Dr. Fuller, Hills, "Roused itself, as it were out of Sleep in the year 1573, "or rather it might be said to be in Labour, three days together, shaking and roaring all that time, to the great terror of all that heard or beheld it. It threw "down

Its surprizing motion. " down every thing in its way, and removed itself to an higher place." Besides another Author records, " This piece of ground carried along with it the Trees, that grew upon it ; the sheepfolds and flocks grazing upon it. In the place from whence it removed, it left a gap of 400 Feet wide and 320 Feet long. The whole field was above twenty Acres. It overthrew *Kinnaiston* Chapel, that stood in its way : removed a Yew Tree, that grew in the Chapel Yard from the West to East, throwing down with violence the Causeys, Trees, and Houses. It made tilled lands pasture, and pasture tilled lands." Having thus walked from six o'clock on the *Sunday* evening till two o'clock on the *Monday* morning, it then stood still and moved no more, mounting up to a Hill twelve Fathoms high.

Bromyard. Near the conflux of the *Wye* and *Lug* the *Wye* receives the *Frome*, that rises in a Hill near *Wolferlow* in *Broxash* Hundred, washes *Bromyard*, (a hundred twenty-four Miles from *London*) a little Market-town, on the Road between *Hereford* and *Worcester*, and in the midst of a Country full of fine Orchards. Here is a Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair on the *Thursday* before *March 25*, for horned Cattle and Horses, and on *May 3*, *Whitsun-Monday*, *Thursday* before the *25th of July*, and *29th of October*, for horned Cattle and Sheep.

Malvern-hills.

The *Frome* receives the *Lidden* at *Stretton Granitham*; meets the *Lug* below *Dromington*, and both of them unite with the *Wye* at *Mardford*. From whence passing by *Asperton* and *Brock-hampton*, where there is Camp called *Wobury*, you arrive at the East-side of the County; where it is parted from *Worcestershire* by *Malvern-hills* or Mountains: near the top of one of these Hills is a Spring excellent for sore Eyes, and about a furlong lower is another Spring, which cures many Maladies, particularly Cancers if applied and made use of before the strength of Nature be quite exhausted.

Holywell. About two Miles and a half from *Malvern hills* is another Spring, named *Holywell*, on the side of a low Hill, which has also a healing quality, and an extraordinary efficacy in taking off Sun-burnings and Freckles. And there is another Spring of the same name about two Miles

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Miles further, on the brow of a Hill also, and noted for a sovereign remedy for sore Eyes, and for putrid and fetid Ulcers.

Ledbury one hundred and eighteen Miles from *London*, *Ledbury*-a very fine well built Market-town, is situated on a rich clayey ground, under *Malvern-hills*, and is well inhabited by Clothiers. Here is an ancient Foundation* for the entertainment of the poor distressed Passengers, that travelled to the Medicinal Springs upon *Malvern-hills*; and so well endowed, that even a Vice-chancellor of *Oxford*, has not thought it beneath him to accept of the Mastership thereof.

Returning to and keeping the course of the *Wye*, from *Rosse*. *Welchbicknor*, you arrive at *Rose*, a hundred and seventeen Miles from *London*, in *Greystree* Hundred, an ancient Market and free Borough-town, so made by King *Henry III.* It consists of two Streets, four Furlongs each in length, crossing one another, and containing about three hundred Houses, well built and populous, and well frequented, on account of its Market on *Thursdays*, which is plentifully stored with Cattle and Provisions. Here are five Fair-days, on *Holy Thursday* for horned Cattle and Sheep; on *June 13*, for horned Cattle and Cheese; on *July 20*, for horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and Wool; on *October 10*, for horned Cattle, Cheese and Butter; and, on *December 11*, for horned Cattle and Pigs. It is also famous for Cyder. Here was formerly a considerable Manufacture of Hardware.

Over against *Rosse* at *Wilton* upon a Hill, are the ruins of a very ancient Castle, and from this place to *Monmouth*, the County, thro' which the *Wye* flows, is exceeding pleasant.

* By *Hugh Talbot*, Bishop of *Hereford*, in the year 1232, for a Master, Rector, Prior, and several poor Brothers and Sisters. This Hospital underwent the fate of the Religious Foundations at the time of the Reformation. But Queen *Elizabeth* refounded this Charity in the year 1580, for a Master to be appointed by the Dean and Chapter of *Hereford*, seven poor Widowers and three poor Widows, to be nominated by the Master, who have a salary of six Pounds, thirteen Shillings and four Pence, *per Ann.* each, besides Fire and Cloaths.

At

THE PRESENT STATE OF

At St. Michael's the *Wye* meets with the *Munnow*, becomes a broad and deep stream, and passes into *Monmouthshire*.

Kenchester, the remains of the *Roman City Aricorium*, from whose Ruins *Hereford* is supposed to rise, is now a small Village, and has nothing to shew of its primitive grandeur, but part of a Temple, a niche of *Roman brick*, &c. five Feet high and three Feet broad, and the Ruins of the Walls of the City, which are to be traced in the neighbouring Fields. It is sheltered on the North by a prodigious steep Mountain, on whose top is a vast Camp.

Husbandry Though it has been observed before, that the soil in this County is extremely fertile, it must however be understood, that it differs much in divers places. As about *Leominster* it is very rich and fruitful, but in other parts almost barren. Their course of Crops, in general, is one of Wheat, two of Barley, three of Oats, four of Fallow. Or one of Wheat, two of Barley, three of Oats, four of Pease or Beans. Or, one of Wheat, two of Barley, three of Clover, four of Wheat.

They generally give three ploughings for Wheat, sow three Bushels, which will produce from twenty-five to thirty Bushels or more. They Plough thrice for Barley, and reckon twenty-five Bushels a middling Crop. They generally gain fifteen Bushels from Beans; but they never Hoe them. They Plough once for Oats and twice for Pease. Some times they sow Clover, and often feed their Hogs with it, much to their advantage.

The Farms in this County are generally from 30*l.* to 150*l.* per Ann. at the Rate of about 25*s.* an Acre for grass lands, and 15*s.* an Acre for common arable land.

*The most remarkable SEATS of the NOBILITY and GENTRY
in HEREFORDSHIRE.*

Bramhill-Castle, supposed to have been a *Roman Castle* now belonging to *Thomas Rede, Esq.*

Goodrich-Castle, once a strong spacious Castle and the principal Seat of the *Talbots*, Earls of *Shrewsbury*: but now in the possession of the Duke of *Kent*.

Hampton-

Hampton-Court, situated at the foot of *Brynmaur-hill*, built by *Henry IV.* when Duke of *Lancaster*. The Gardens are extremely pleasant, and well watered: and there is a Park, eight Miles in circumference, with a new River cut through it and hewn out of a Rock.

Wigmore-Castle, which was a very large and stately structure, now belongs to the Earls of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, to whom it gives Title of Baron. Who is also in possession of *Brompton Bryon-Castle*.

THE

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 P R E S E N T S T A T E
 O F T H E
 C O U N T Y o f H E R T F O R D .
 O R
 H E R T F O R D S H I R E .

Na^me. **H**ERTFORDSHIRE, so called from *Hertford* the
Si^tuation. County Town, measures about a hundred and
Boundaries thirty Miles in circumference, is an Inland
Division. County, bounded on the East by *Essex*, on the
 South by *Middlesex*, on the West by *Buckinghamshire* and
Bedfordshire, and on the North by *Cambridgeshire* and *Hun-*
tingdonshire, and is divided into eight Hundreds, viz. *Odsey*,
Edwinstree, *Broghin*, *Broadwater*, *Hitchin*, *Dacorum*,
Hertford and *Cashio*. It lies partly in the Diocese of
London, and partly in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, containing
 a hundred and twenty Parishes. The Justices in order to
 make it more convenient, divide it into three parts, in
 each of which they have their several Courts or petty
 Sessions.

Soil. The Soil of this County is for the most part a chalky
 earth, and very fruitful, producing all sorts of Grain in
 great plenty, especially the Soil in the vale of *Ring-tayle*,
 or *Wring Tayle*, which crossing the northern part of *Hert-*
fordshire, and mixed with a white Marle, yields the
 choicest

choicest Wheat and Barley for Bread and Malt Liquor. Produce. But the Pasture ground is not so praise worthy, for it produceth Fern and Broom, where the Land is dry; and Rushes, Moss and Bushes, in the moist or wet lands, And as the land in many places produceth great quantities of Wood and Coppices; Wood for firing, and Timber for building are plentiful.

The Air is clear, sweet and very healthy. And as this Air. is the general opinion of it, many of the Gentry have honoured it with fine Buildings and their residence.

It is watered with many pleasant Rivers and Brooks, Rivers, some of which are navigable, and in general afford plenty of Meadows, advance the Trade of the Inhabitants by Navigation, and yield great store of Cray-fish, Trout, Bream, Carp, Tench, Perch, Eels, Gudgeons, &c.

The chief River is the River *Lea* or *Lee*, which divides this County from *Middlesex*, and is Navigable to *Ware* ^{The Lea,} and *Hertford*, which rises in the South-west of *Bedfordshire*, enters this County near a Village called *New-End*, and passing by *Hatsfield*, it is joined by the Brooks *Minneram* and *Benefician*, near *Hertford*, to which Town the *Lea* becomes navigable passes by *Ware*, and is again increased by the *Stort*, which falls into it near *Hoddesdon*. From hence the *Lea* divides the County of *Hertford* from *Essex*, and by a Serpentine course makes its way into the *Thames*, at *Bow-Creek* near *Blackwall*. But the Channel of this ancient River is, by an Act of Parliament, passed in the Year 1768, rendered almost useless, under which Act several Canals are cut with Locks, through which the Navigation now passes from *Hertford* to *London*: so contrived as to make the Navigation shorter, by crossing the several pieces or necks of Land, where the curve of the River *Lea* is extraordinary, in order to shorten the passage of the Barges; and also to facilitate their voyage by a cross cut from *Bromley Lock* to *Limehouse Bridge*, measuring about one mile and a quarter in still Water, instead of sailing round by *Blackwall*; where at *Bow-Creek*, their Navigation was frequently interrupted and endangered, both in and out of the Creek, by contrary winds and a high Sea, for the space of eight miles and upwards. The other Rivers are the *Hiz*, which gives ^{Hiz.} name to *Hitchin*, the *Oughton*, which rises near *Hitchin*, ^{Oughton,} and

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Rhee.
Muse, or
More.

Coln.

Gade.
Bulburn.
Kime.
Bean.
Rib.
Ash.
Stort.
New River.

and runs into *Bedfordshire*: the *Rhee*, which falls into the *Cam*: the *Verlam* or *Muse*, which, rising at *Row-beach*, in *Watling-street*, receives the *Womer*, which by its swelling, prognosticates dearth or troublesome times: the *Coln* which rises near *Bishop's Hatfield* and runs by *Watford*, and discharges itself into the *Thames*, near *Staines*. There has been several Proposals, for upwards of a hundred years, to bring this River, or branches from it, to the North-west environs of this Metropolis, in order to serve the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, and the new Buildings toward *Marybone*, &c. with Water, which scheme has been lately renewed, but did not meet with success in Parliament, being opposed not only by the people of property upon the said River, whose Mills and Lands, they apprehend would suffer great loss; but by the friends and Proprietors of those Water-works, already established in those parts. -The *Gade*, which gives name to *Gadesden*: the *Bulbourn*, which rises at *Tring*: the *Kime* which never overflows in the wettest Weather: the *Bean* or *Benifician*, which waters the North-side of *Hertford*: the *Rib*, which waters *Standon*, and receives the *Quin* at *Broghin*: the *Ash*, which rises at *Upperwick-Hall*, and falls into the River *Lea*, below *Ware*: the *Stort*, which is made navigable up to *Bishop's Stortford*, gives name to *Stortford*, and falls into the River *Lea* near *Hodderdon*. To these we add the *NEW RIVER*, which is an artificial Channel that conveys the Waters of *Anwell Springs*, near *Hertford*, to a large Bason near the South-west corner of *Islington*, called the *New River-head*, from whence it supplies the City of *London* with wholesome Water, with the help of Pipes of wood, and leaden ones laid from those to the Houses. A scheme first conceived in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and in King *James's* Reign, committed by Parliament to be executed by the City of *London*. But the Magistrates of the City, being discouraged at the expence, discontinued this project, after they had made some progress in the work. Then Sir *Hugh Middleton* undertook it, and though he compleated the Channel, he reduced himself so low by this undertaking, that he was obliged to surrender his property to his Creditors, and to accept of a Pension from them, for his subsistence. The Managers and Proprietors of this Work, were then formed into a Corporation; which, tho' it has undergone some variations,

tions, still exists by the name of the Governors and Company of the *New River*, a share of which has, within these three years been computed to be worth 8000*l.* Tho' in its Infancy, for above thirty years, so little was the encouragement the Proprietors met with from the people, and such was the load of expence to maintain works of so great an extent and cost, that there was not above *five Pounds* odd money divided to each of the shares: which are seventy-two in number. And since the total destruction of Conduits, by which the City of *London* was formerly supplied with Water, and the Buildings and Inhabitants of this Metropolis have increased and multiplied so as to exceed the numbers that were the first object of the *New River* service, above double, the Proprietors have been obliged to seek a further supply of Water from the River *Lea*: From which River they have as much Water, conveyed into the Channel of the *New River*, as can run thro' a cut of four cube-feet, a quantity that now may be computed to serve the greatest part or share of the *New River Water*.

The Channel of the *New River* contains fifty-three Sluices, and is covered with two hundred and fifteen Bridges. The Reservoir called *New River-head*, lies a little to the South-west of *Ipsington* in *Middlesex*; near which are several small Houses, at a considerable distance from each other on the banks of the said Reservoir, into which the Water runs, and is conveyed to the nearer and more easterly parts of *London*. There are fifty-eight Mains of seven inches bore each, which convey the Water from the Reservoir: besides several other Mains, which have been added occasionally to serve the New Buildings erected of late years, within the Liberties of *Westminster*, and in the Parish of St. *Mary le Bonne*, commonly called *Marybone*; for which, and other high services, they have found it necessary to erect first an Engine worked by Horses, and a fire Engine, to throw the Water up to the higher ground.

This Company is a Body-corporate, consisting of a Governor, Deputy Governor, Treasurer, and twenty-six Directors. In whom (*viz.* twenty nine) are invested thirty-six shares, which is a moiety of the whole. The other moiety called the Crown's moiety being purchased

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from King James I. gives no right to the Proprietors thereof, to have any share in the management of the Company.

Representatives.

This County sends six Members to the House of Commons; two of whom are Knights of the Shire chosen by the Freeholders of the County.

Trade.

There is no considerable Manufactures carried on in this County. The Inhabitants are chiefly Malsters, Millers, and Dealers in Corn.

Borough Towns.

The Borough Towns are *Hertford* and *St. Albans*: and the other places of note, either for their Markets, or any other matter, are *Baldock*, *Barnet*, *Barkway*, *Berkhampstead*, *Buntingford*, *Chestnut*, *Hatfield*, *Hempsted*, *Hitchin*, *Hoddesdon*, *Rickmansworth*, *Royston*, *Sawbridge*, *Stan-don*, *Stevenage*, *Stortford*, *Bishop's Tring*, *Waltham-Cross*, *Ware*, *Watford*.

Royston.

In surveying this County we begin with *Royston*, in the Hundred of *Odsey*, which Market-town being partly in *Cambridgeshire*, we have given an Account of it in the Survey of that County.

Therfield.

About three Miles from *Royston*, and amongst small Hills, stands the little Village of *Therfield*, where once was a Cell to the Abbey of *Rumsey*; part of which Building is still to be seen at one end of the Parsonage-house, rebuilt by Dr. *Sherlock* Dean of St. *Paul's*, who was Rector of this Parish, in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, and accounted the richest Living in the whole County.

Ashwell.

About five Miles North-west of *Therfield*, on a neck of Land called *Odsey Grange*, which borders upon *Ermin-street*, is a handsome Town called *Ashwell*, situate in the champion or low ground upon the River *Rhee*, which issues out of a Rock by several Springs, at the South-end of the Town. And upon a Hill in *Harbourough-field* within this Parish, there are marks of an old *Roman Camp*, which was a standing Camp, to watch the approach of an Enemy, who from this situation could be descried at a great distance. The Church is a fine old Building, with a Tower and lofty Spire, in the middle of the Town. And this Parish enjoys the benefit of divers charitable benefactions for the relief of the Poor. This was formerly a Market-town.

Edwin-stree.

On the East of this Hundred lies *Edwin-stree*, corruptly

ruptly for *Ermin-street* Hundred, which *Ermin-street* was a *Roman* proconsular way and passes cross this Hundred. In which we find.

Barley, i. e. a Town among the Hills in the Champion, is a small Village in the way to *Buntingford*; in which is a Church with two Ailes, a square Tower at the West end, and a Spire thirty Feet high, situate in the middle of the Village. Here is also a Free-school well endowed.

Barkway, a pretty Market-town, thirty-five Miles from *London*. This is a *Saxon* name, signifying *a way over a Hill*. This Town is a considerable thoroughfare and well inhabited, with many good Inns: and has the privilege of a Market on *Saturdays*, and of a Fair on *July 20*, for Pedlary-wares.

The Church is a Vicarage, and stands in the Middle of the Town, a structure with two Ailes, a Tower at the West-end, and a Clock; and there is annexed to this Vicarage the Chapel of *Northamsted*, about a mile from it, to which Vicars are inducted with the Church.

Buntingford (thirty-two miles from *London*), so called, as tradition says, from one *Bunt*, who was a Smith, and had a Forge near the Ford of the River; but I rather think it a corruption of *Bungoford*, who was founder of this Market-town. The first mention of this Town in our Histories is in *21 Edward III.* who granted a Market and Fair to *Elizabeth de Bungo*, to be kept at this Place, which grant the same King extended in his 41st year. This Town stands in four Parishes, is now pretty large, well built, situate upon *Ermin-street*, and has a Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair for Pedlar's Ware on *June 29*, and *St. Andrew's Day*. The Church is a Vicarage, or rather Chapelry to *Layton*, and a handsome brick Building. Here also is a Grammar-school well endowed; and to which *Seth Ward*, Bishop of *Chester*, gave four Fellowships of 12*l.* per Ann. each for *Christ's College*, to be enjoyed by four Scholars, born in *Hertfordshire*, and educated at *Buntingford School*, 'till they commence Masters of Arts. Here also is a sumptuous Alms-house founded by the said Bishop, for four antient Men and four antient Women, who through misfortunes have been reduced to poverty.

On the West-side of this County we have *Broadwater Hundred*, which takes it's name from a small Village in it. In this Hundred we find

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Baldock.

Baldock (thirty-eight miles from *London*), is a Market-Town, founded by the name of *Baudoc*, after the 5th year of King *Stephen*, and at present of some consideration. Here is a handsome Church with three Chancels and a goodly Tower, with six excellent Bells: It stands in the middle of the Town: And the Market, which is kept on *Thursdays*, is very considerable for Corn, Malt, &c. Here is a Fair for Cheese, Household Goods and Cattle, on *Wednesday* after *February 24*, on last *Thursday* in *May*, on *August 6*, *October 2*, and *December 11*. Here are six Alms-houses founded by Mr. *John Wynne*, and other considerable Benefactions. Here are many Maltsters in this Town: And the Fair on *December 7*, is very considerable for Cheese, Cattle, and Household Goods.

Stevenedge *Stevenedge* (thirty-three miles from *London*), is a small Market-Town, that takes it's name (*qu. Stevenhaugh*) from it's Church upon a Hill, dedicated to *W. St. Steven*; and was an antient royal Demesne before the Conquest. Here is a good Church, with two Ailes, a large Chancel, a square Tower at the West-end, and a large Spire. It is a Rectory; here is an Hospital, and other charitable foundations, and a Free-school well endowed, in the gift of *Trinity College, Cambridge*. The Hospital is called *All Christian Souls Hospital*. The Market is on *Friday*. There are also four annual Fairs, viz. on nine days before *Easter*, nine days before *Whitsuntide*, on the 15th of *July*, and on the first *Friday* in *September*, chiefly for Hawkers and Pedlars Ware; but on *September* there is some trade for Cheese.

On the South-side of *Stevenedge*, and near the Road are certain Hillocks, as marks of the place where the *Danes* were overthrown, and were stopped in their Invasion of this part of the Country.

Bennington At *Bennington*, so called from it's situation upon the River *Beane* or *Benefician*; where *Berdulfe*, King of the *Mercians*, had a Palace, and often resided; there was once a Market on *Wednesdays*, and there is still a Fair kept on the 29th of *June*, for Pedlary Ware.

Hatfield. On the farthest point of this shire southward stands the antient Saxon Manor of *Hatfield* or *Bishop's-Hatfield* twenty miles from *London*, so called from its being a Manor belonging to the Bishop of *Ely* at the time of the Conquest: It was originally

originally called *Heathfield*. Here was antiently a royal Palace, in which King *Edward VI.* was kept and educated, and from whence that King was fetched, and carried to the Tower of *London*, to be crowned. Queen *Elizabeth* also resided in the Palace of *Bishop's-Hatfield*, at the Death of her Sister Queen *Mary*, and was removed from thence to the *Charter-house* in *London*. Queen *Elizabeth* bought the Manor of the Bishop of *Ely*, and King *James I.* exchanged this Manor with Sir *Robert Cecil*, afterwards Earl of *Salisbury*, whose descendants have a noble Seat here, with a fine Park. Here is also a good Church, a Rectory, in the gift of the Earl of *Salisbury*, and computed to be worth 900*l.* per Ann. The Church is built in the form of a Cross, with a Tower at the West end, a Ring of Bells, and a Spire. The Town is pretty large, but the Buildings are chiefly antient and not very contiguous. Here is a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for Toys on *April 28* and *October 18*. There are two Charity-schools in this Town.

Totteridge was a Hamlet to *Hatfield*, and paid Tythes to *Totteridge* the Minister of *Hatfield*; but, pursuant to the Statute 43 *Eliz.* for the relief of the Poor, *Totteridge* has been accounted a distinct Parish, and the Inhabitants chuse Constables, Churchwardens and Overseers for the Poor themselves, and neither pay to the Church nor Poor of *Hatfield*; but have a Chapel of their own in the middle of the Village.

Due North from hence stands *Hitchin*, or *Hitching*, *Hitchin*. corruptly for *Hitch-end*, so called from it's situation at the end of *Hitch-Wood*, which once reached as far as the Town, on the Borders of *Bedfordshire*; or so called from the River *Hiz*, that runs through it. This Town gives name to a Hundred, and was a Manor belonging to the *Mercian Kings*, and it still remains a royal Manor. The Parish contains three Districts called Wards, (1.) *Winden*, (2.) *Temple-Dinsley*, (3.) *Wedelce*; and the Town alone contains three Wards, (1.) *Bancroft's Ward*, (2.) *Bridge Ward*, and (3.) *Tilthouse Ward*, and is reputed the second Town in the County for the number of Streets, Houses, and Inhabitants. It has always been a Town of Trade, and more so antiently for the staple Commodities of this Kingdom; at present for all sorts of Grain, Malt,

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&c. The Market is kept on *Thursdays* by prescription, free from the Payment of Toll for any sort of Corn or Grain sold here; great quantities of Malt are, at every Market, bought up chiefly by the *London* Factors and Dealers. Here is also a Fair on *April 2, May 30, and October 12*, for Cattle, Corn and Merchandise, paying Pickage and Stallage to the Lord of the Manor of *Hitchin*. The Church, consisting of a Nave, two Ailes, and a Chancel, situate in the middle of the Town, is one hundred and fifty-three feet long; but only a Vicarage, in the gift of *Trinity College, Cambridge*. Here also we find a Free-school (this is the scite on which once stood a small Priory of *Gilbertine Nuns*) well endowed, with eight Almshouses. The Church hath a low Tower with a good Ring of Bells.

Offley.

A little West of *Hitchin* are the remains of an antient Saxon City in the Village of *Offley*, so called from *Offa*, the great King of the *Merians*.

Hertford.

The Hundred of *Hertford*, which takes it's name from the Town of *Hertford*, contains as follows, viz.

Hertford, or *Hartford*, (twenty-three miles from *London*) a Market Town, a Corporation, the County Town, and a parliamentary Borough. It is situated most pleasantly in a wholesome Air, and a dry Vale; and takes it's name, with the greatest probability, from *Herudford*, or *Herotford*, a Saxon Word signifying *Redford*; because of the red gravel at the *Ford*, and which the Britons called *Durocavia*, i. e. the *Red ford*. The Kings of the *East-Saxons* often resided here. King *Egbert* made it the County Town. King *Edward the Elder*, in the 14th year of his reign, recommended a *Borough* to be built at *Hertford*, as a parcel of the King's revenue, to fortify it with a Wall of Turf, for the defence of the King's Tenants, at his own proper costs and charges, which is the proper signification of the Word *Burg*, or *Borough*, from whence the Houses in it were called *Burgages*, and the People that held them of the King, Tenants in *Burgage* or *Burgeffes*. Such was the origin of Boroughs in *England*, over which the King appointed a Reeve to collect the Tolls or Customs, and the Inhabitants paid him for a licence to trade under his protection. It sent two Burgeffes to Parliament in the reign of *Edward III.* and after divers changes

Origin of Burghs.

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changes and alterations in the state and government of this Town, we * find it constituted a Parliamentary Borough by King *James I.* and by the same King it was incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, Burgesses and Commonalty, ordaining, that ten chief Burgesses and sixteen Assistants shall attend the Mayor in all affairs of the Borough; that the Mayor and chief Burgesses shall nominate two chief Burgesses, and that the Burgesses and Assistants shall chuse one of those two, to serve the Office of Mayor. But now this Town is governed by a Mayor, a high Steward, who is generally a Nobleman, a Recorder, nine Aldermen, a Town-clerk, Chamberlain, ten capital Burgesses, and sixteen Assistants, with two Serjeants at Mace. All the Inhabitants that are Housekeepers have a right to Vote in the Election of Members of Parliament, provided they pay to Church and Poor.

This Town is built in the figure of a *Roman Y.* containing Streets and Lanes, many of which are well built, with a Castle within the two branches. There is a Church, a Vicarage, dedicated to *All Saints*, containing two Ailes, a Nave, a Chancel, and square Tower, on the South-side of the Town, and another in St. *Andrew's* Street dedicated to St. *Andrew*, with the Chapel of St. *Mary* annext. Here is also a good Free-school well endowed, and with seven Exhibitions for the maintenance of seven Scholars for seven years, and sent from this School to *Peters House, Cambridge.*

This School is under the Government of the Corporation; but the Master is appointed by the Heir or Representatives of *Richard Hale*, Esq; the Founder. The House is a modern well built and handsome. Here are three Charity-schools; one erected by the Inhabitants to teach and cloath forty Boys, another to teach twenty-five Children, and a third for twenty Children, both taught at the expence of private persons.

The Governors of *Christ's Hospital* in *London* have erected a large and handsome house at the entrance of this Town, for the

* In the Reign of *Henry V.* the Bailiff and Burgesses petitioned to be excused sending Representatives to Parliament on account of their Poverty, and inability to pay the expence of maintaining them during the Session of Parliament. But this Privilege was restored to the Town of *Hertford* by King *James I.*

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Reception and Education of such Children as are upon their Foundation, and not fit, thro' infirmity, or their tender years to be lodged in *Christ's Hospital*, till they are recovered of their infirmities, or come to a proper age for translating them to *London*. And for their accommodation at Church, there is a large Gallery built near the Belfrey in *All Saints*, capable of holding two hundred Children. Here also is the County-gaol, and an elegant Town-house, lately rebuilt, where the Sessions is kept, and other business of the County is transacted.

In this Parish of *All Saints* there is also that remarkable Spring, called *Amwell-spring*, from which flows the *New River*, that supplies the City and suburbs of *London* with Water: in the manner already set forth. To which may be added, that this artificial River, by its windings to avoid eminences and vallies, takes a course of thirty-eight Miles three quarters and sixteen Poles.

Gives Title of Earl. *Hertford* has also been honoured by giving title to several Noblemen, ever since the Reign of King *Henry I.* and at present it gives title of Earl, to the Noble Family of the *Seymour Conways*, a branch of the Family of the ancient Dukes of *Somerset*, nearly related to the Crown, which Title of Earl was given by King *George II.* to *Francis Seymour Conway*, A.D. 1750.

The Market is kept at *Hertford* on Saturdays, well provided with Corn, Malt, and all necessaries and much frequented by *London* Dealers. The trade of this Town consists chiefly in Wheat, Malt, and Wool, and is reported to send at least five-thousand Quarters of Malt to *London*, weekly down the River *Lea*. But it flourished much more, before one of the northern Roads was turned through *Ware*. Here is a Fair for Horses and other Cattle on Saturday fortnight before *Easter*, on *May 12*, *July 5*, and *November 8*.

Hoddon. *Hoddesdon* or *Hodsdon*, eighteen Miles from *London*, is a great thoroughfare, but an inconsiderable Market-town for Grain. The Market is kept on *Thursdays*, and here is a Fair on the 29th of *June* for Toys. Yet it is no more than a Hamlet lying in the Parishes of *Amwell* and *Brokesborne*. Here is also a Free Grammar-school

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incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, January 4, A.D. 1560,
endowed with certain privileges.

Chehant, twelve Miles from *London*, so called from its *Chehant*. Foundation amongst a wood of *Chehant-trees*, is a pretty country village of one street, a Church and a Meeting-house: and tho' this Manor has been often in the Crown, it does not appear ever to have been privileged to hold a Fair or a Market. Appendant to this Lordship is the celebrated *Theobalds* Manor of *Theobalds*, which *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, exchanged with King *James I.* for the Manor of *Bishop's-Hatfield*. King *William III.* gave it to his Favourite *William Bentinck*, Earl of *Portland*, in whose Family it continues. King *James I.* died here.

Waltham-Cross, otherwise *West-Waltham*, is a Post and *Waltham Cross.* Market town, situate on the West-side of the River *Lea*, twelve Miles from *London*, and takes its name from a Cross erected at that place by King *Edward I.* in honour of *Elenor* his Queen.

North-east of this Hundred lies the Hundred *Broghin*, which takes its name from a Town of the same name, thirty-one Miles from *London*, and in which Hundred we find.

Bishop's Stortford, thirty-one Miles North-north-east, *Bishop's Stortford.* from *London*, a considerable Town, situated on the River *Stort*, at the place where once was a *Ford* over that River. From whence it takes the name *Stortford*, and takes the addition of *Bishop*, because it has belonged to the Bishop of *London*,* ever since, and perhaps, before the Conquest. The Town is built in the form of a Cross, having four Streets pointing East, West, North and South, and upon a dry Soil, in a pleasant and wholesome Air: and this being a great thoroughfare to *Newmarket*, *Cambridge*, and *St. Edmonsbury*, it is well provided with good Inns, for the accommodation of Travellers. King

* The Bishop of *London* appoints a Bailiff for what is called *the Liberty*, and to him are directed Sheriffs Warrants, to be executed in this and in several neighbouring Parishes. And this Bailiff has a right to Strays, and to the Toll of Corn and Cattle in its Markets and Fairs. The *Bishop* holds his Courts Leet and Baron at the Manor of *Padmore* at the North-end of the Town,

John

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John made it a Borough incorporate, with a Privilege to send two Representatives to Parliament: But that privilege has been lost ever since the Reign of *Edward III.* nevertheless it is still a Corporation, and enjoys a Market on *Thursdays*, which is very much frequented, and well provided, and a Fair for Horses and Cattle on *Holy Thursday*, on *Thursday* after *Trinity Sunday*, and on *October 10.* And it is at this time famous for a large convenient School-house, and a flourishing Free Grammar-school, with a good Library, to which every scholar gives a Book at his leaving the School. Here are two Alms-houses.

The Church is a Vicarage, erected on a Hill, in the midst of the Town dedicated to St. *Michael*, and consists of a Nave, two Ailes, a Chancel, a Tower at the West-end, with a ring of eight Bells, and a Spire of fifty feet high. On the East-side of the *Stort* near this Town is a place called the *Convicts Prison*, which was once a dungeon in the Castle, whose Ruins are to be seen, and made use of by *bloody Bonner*, Bishop of *London*, as the Lord of the Manor, to imprison many Protestants convicted in his Court for embracing the reformed Religion.

By an Act passed in Parliament in 1768, there is a Canal communication allowed to be dug between this Town and the River *Lea*, for water Carriage: and that Canal is now finished.

Sawbridge. *Sawbridge* or *Sawbridgeworth*, otherwise *Supsford*, three Miles South of *Bishop's Stortford*, and thirty Miles from *London*, obtained a Charter for a weekly Market on *Wednesday* from King *Edward*, and for two Fairs for Horses on *April 23*, and *October 10.* It is a small Town, but has an handsome Church. In which are several remarkable Monuments.

Ware. *Ware*, twenty-two Miles from *London*, takes its name from a *Dam* or *Wear*, thrown up at this place upon the River *Lea* by the *Danes*, encamped here to raise the Waters so high, as to serve their Camp from King *Alfred's* Army. But the foundation of its greatness is owing to *Sager de Quincy*, Earl of *Winchester*, many years after the Conquest: and to his son *Robert de Quincy*, who in the Reign of *Henry III.* obtained for it the Privilege of a Market on *Tuesdays*: which at present, is perhaps, the greatest mart for Wheat, Barley, and Malt in *England*, owing

owing greatly to its convenient situation for the *London* Dealers, and water Carriage; and there is a Fair for Horses and other Cattle on the first *Tuesday* in *September*.

Ware is situated in a Valley on the East side of the River *Lea*, and consists of one broad-street near a Mile in length, and several back Streets and Lanes full of Houses and people, and for several Inns, in one of which there is a Bed twelve feet square, which is called the *great Bed of Ware*, kept at the *Bull*. The Church is a Vicarage, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* by the name of *St. Mary the Great*, and situated in a large Yard on the East-side of the principal Street, built in the form of a Cross with three large Ailes, three Chancels, and a square Tower, and in the middle Aile the Governors of *Christ's Hospital* in *London*, have erected an handsome Gallery for their Children, which were till very lately nursed and educated, in a large Builing erected for that purpose in this Town. But now removed to *Hertford*. Here is also a good Free-school, and seven Alms-houses well endowed.

Upon the River *Rib*, about six Miles North and by East from *Ware*, is a small Market-town called *Standon*, twenty-nine Miles from *London*, whose Market is kept on *Fridays*. The Church of this Town has this singularity; the Floor of the Chancel is seven Steps above that of the Church, and the Altar stands three Steps above the floor of the Chancel. The Tower stands a little distance from the North Aile. Here are three Fairs for Pedlary-ware, on *St. Mark's Day*, *St. Peter's Day*, and the 7th of *September*.

Westward of *Standon*, we find a pretty country Village called *Puckeridge*, situated upon *Ermine-street*, &c. a Hamlet in the Parishes of *Standon* and *Broghing*. This Town has several good Inns for Travellers, and other good Buildings. But has no Market. To which it has a right by Charter from King *Edward I.*

The only place of note remaining in this Hundred *Hunsdon*, is *Hunsdon*, a Village taking its name from the Village, on which it stands. Where King *Henry VIII.* built a Palace, on account of the pleasant and wholesome Air, and not only kept his Children there, but frequently resorted thither himself. This Village was part of the *Manor*

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Manor of *Stansted*, and was forfeited to the Crown by the Treason of its owner, Sir *John Oldbill*, Knt. attainted for assisting King *Richard III.* in *Bosworth-field* Battle. King *Henry VII.* settled it on his Mother *Margaret* for life. King *Henry VIII.* erected a Palace here, and annexed to it the Manors of *Roydon* and *Stansted*, made them an Honour, and *Hunsdon* the capital Place of that Honour. Queen *Elizabeth* made *Henry Cary*, son of Sir *William Cary*, Knt. and *Mary* her Aunt, sister of *Anne Bollen*, that Queen's Mother, a Baron of this Realm by the stile and title of Lord *Honesdone* or *Hunddone*. The Church is a Rectory, situated upon a high Hill, near the Manor-house. It consists of a Nave, a Chancel with a Chapel on the South side, and a square Tower with five Bells, and within it are several fine Monuments.

On the West-side of this County is *Dacorum* Hundred, in which are the following principal places :

Berkham-
sted.

Berkhamsted, alias *Berghamsted*, from *Berg*, a Hill, *Ham* a Town, and *Sted*, a Place or Seat, i.e. a Village standing amongst Hills, thirty Miles from *London*, was a place of great repute with the *Saxon* Kings, in which they held a Parliament or great Council, A.D. 697, and in which place they often resided. It is called the Manor and Honour of *Berkhamsted*, and is very extensive; so that fifty-three Towns adjoining pay there homage, and chuse their Constables there. Besides it is annexed to the Dukedom of *Cornwall*, and appropriated to the Princes of *Wales* successively. Such a place must certainly have enjoyed great Privileges in former times. This is certain it was a Borough and sent Members to Parliament in 14 *Edward III.* but was not incorporated till the 16th of *James I.* who made it a Corporation by the name of the Bailiff and Burgees of *Berkhamsted St. Peter's*, in the County of *Hertford*, with power to have a Recorder, a Town-Clerk, and a Prison; and to hold a Market and three Fairs. But there is very little appearance of a Body corporate now. However there is a Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair on *Shrove-Monday* and *Whit-Monday* for Cattle, and on the 25th of *July* for Cheese. The Town is pretty large, consisting of an handsome broad and long Street. The Church is a Rectory in the Gift of the Crown, dedicated to *St. Peter*, is a spacious edifice erected

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ed in the middle of the Town. And here is a Free Grammar-school well endowed, whose revenue is settled by Act of Parliament. The King is Patron, and the *Warden* of *All Souls, Oxon*, Visitor, besides six Alms-houses for poor Widows. This town gives title of Marquis to the Duke of *Cumberland*.

Hemsted, twenty-nine Miles from *London*, so called *Hemsted*, from the quantity of *Hemp*, which formerly grew about this place, is a *Saxon Town*, situated on the River *Gade*, and was incorporated by King *Henry VIII.* by the name of the Bailiff and the Inhabitants, with Privilege to hold a Market on *Thursdays*, which now is one of the greatest for Wheat in the whole County, frequently returning near 200000 a Week in Wheat only; and a Fair on the first *Thursday* after *Whitsun-Week*, called *Corpus Christi-Day*, for Horses, Cows, Sheep, and hireing of Servants with a Court of Pye-powder. The Church is handsome and well built, near the Town, with a Tower, and tall Spire, with good bells, is a Vicarage. Eleven Mills stand within four Miles of this Town, which increase the trade thereof considerably, as it consists of Corn and Meal. Here also is a Manufacture of Straw-hats, computed to return several thousand Pounds a week. There is another place in this County, a few Miles North-east upon the *River Lea*, called *Wheathamstead*, from the great quantity of excellent Wheat growing near it. *Wheat-hemited.*

Tring, thirty-two Miles from *London*, is a small Market-town of a very great antiquity; from which the Hundred was named by King *Alfred*. It was a Market Town in the Reign of King *Stephen*; and here continues a considerable Market for Corn on *Fridays*. Here also is a Fair for hiring Servants, commonly called a Statute, on *September 29*. It is a pretty country Town with a handsome large Church. It is a Rectory in the Gift of *Christ's Church, Oxon*. There are three Hamlets in this Parish; and a Charity-school for teaching and clothing twenty Boys.

This is the place, where in 1751, *Ruth Osborne* and her Husband were ducked and otherwise cruelly handled by a mob, spirited up by a Publican, who pretended to be bewitched by the old woman. By which barbarous usage the woman was murdered. For this crime one *Thomas Colley*, the most active of the Rabble was tried, found guilty

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guilty and hanged. By a special Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, granted by King *George II.* on that extraordinary affair.

In *Cashio* hundred, (so called from the ancient *British* Town *Cashio*, the Seat of *Cassibelan*, King of the *Cassians*, from whom its name is derived) we find.

St. Albans. St. *Albans*, twenty-one Miles from *London*, a great and populous City, when *Julius Cæsar* invaded *Britain*, and where King *Cassibelan* then kept his Court, was called at that time *Verulamium*, from the River *Ver*, that washes it ; whose Ruins near to the Town of St. *Albans*, still retain the name of old *Verulam*, seated on the side of the western Hill, facing the East. It was enfranchised and made a *municipium* by the *Romans*. When *Constantine the Great*, favoured *Christianity*, here was built a Church to the Memory of St. *Alban*, the first *British* Martyr upon Record, and a Native of *Verulam*, and from that Epoch, *Verulam* became a large and famous City ; till *Offa* King of the *Mercians* laid the foundation of the Town of St. *Albans*, which has risen upon the Ruins of old *Verulam*, on a Hill over against it, called *Holmehurst*. The Monastery founded here by King *Offa* was in great reputation, and enjoyed many and great privileges by the bounty of our King. Its revenues great, and its privileges still greater. Its Benefices and Royalties came from its Founder : its episcopal powers from the Pope. It excelled all the Monasteries in *England*. The Abbot was mitred, and had the precedence of all in *England*, subject to none but the Pope in Ecclesiasticals. And the Abbot had episcopal jurisdiction over both Clergy and Laity upon all the lands belonging to this Monastery.

**Corpora-
tion.**

But we dont find that the Town of St. *Albans* was ever a Corporation, till the reign of King *Edward VI.* by whose Charter they were incorporated by the Name of a Mayor, High Steward, twelve Aldermen, a Town-clerk, and twenty-four Assistants, a Recorder, and a Chamberlain, with power for them to chose two Members of Parliament ; and for the Mayor and Steward, and no other, to be Justices of the Peace of this Borough, and for the Mayor and Burgesses to hold a Court of Record before the Steward, on *Wednesday* weekly ; to have a Gaol, and a Market on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* ; to fix the Assize
of

Privileges.

of Bread, Wine, Ale, &c. to hold a Fair on *March 25*, *June 17*, and *September 29*, for Horses, Cows, Sheep, and Servants. This Borough had sent Representatives to Parliament frequently from the Reign of King *Edward I.* to the fifth of *Edward III.* But not afterwards till restored by King *Edward VI.*'s Charter. At this time, St. *Albans* is a Liberty with peculiar Power in itself, both for Ecclesiastical and Civil Government, whose jurisdiction reacheth to the Parishes of *Watford*, *Rickmansworth*, *Norton* near *Baldock*, *Ridg*, *Hexton*, *Walden-Abbots*, *Sarret*, *Langley Abotts*, *Elstree*, *Bushy*, *Cudicot*, *Shephale*, *Sandridge*, *Redburn* and *Barnet*: which have a Goal, and Goal Delivery at St. *Albans* four times a Year, *viz.* on *Thursday* after the Quarter Sessions have been held at *Hertford*. There are four Wards in this Town, and a Constable and Church-warden in each Ward. And it has the honour to give the Title of Duke to the *Beauclerks*, descended from King *Charles II.* and Mrs. *Eleanor Gwin*, whose son *Charles Beauclaire* or *Beauclerk*, was created Duke of St. *Albans*, A.D. 1683.

This Borough sends two Representatives to Parliament, and is a large well built and well inhabited Town, pleasantly situated on the great North-west Road to *Chester*, &c. and well provided with good Inns and entertainment for Travellers, in the middle of the Town is a famous Cross erected by King *Edward I.* It contains several Streets and Lanes, and four Parish Churches, dedicated (1.) to St. *Alban*, (2.) to St. *Peter*, (3.) to St. *Michael*,* *Churches*. the Arch-angel, and (4.) to St. *Stephen*. St. *Alban's* Church was anciently the Cathedral or Monastic Church, (whose Abbot was the first in *England* both for order and dignity) purchased by the Corporation from King *Edward VI.* and is a pile of Building, that commands a particular regard, for its largeness, beauty and antiquity. Though this Church was founded by King *Offa*, it has been rebuilt in whole or in part several times. At last the Town purchased it at the dissolution, for four hundred Pounds, and converted it into a Parish Church for the Borough. The high Altar at the East-end is a curious

* In which is erected a Monument to the celebrated *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, and Viscount St. *Alban's*, who is there-
on represented sitting in an Elbow-chair.

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piece of Gothic Architecture. Within the North entrance sits *Offa* upon a Throne. At the most Eastern part of the Church stood the shrine of St. *Alban*, where now there remains no more than this Inscription :

S. ALBANUS VEROL. AMENSIS, ANGLORAM PROTOMARTYR, 17 Junii, 293.

On the South-side of the shrine in the wall of the South Aile, is Duke *Humphry's* Monument, with the Arms of *France* and *England* quartered, and a ducal Coronet. In niches on the South-side are seventeen Kings, with this truly Patriotic Epitaph :

Piæ Memoriæ V. Opt. Sacrum.
 Hic jacet Humphredus, dux ille Glocestrius olim,
 Henrici sexti Protector, fraudis ineptæ
 Dector, dum ficta notat miraula cœci.
 Lumen erat patriæ, columen venerabile Regni,
 Pacis amans, misisque favens melioribus ; unde
 Gratum opus Oxonio, quæ nunc schola sacra resulget.
 Invida sed mulier Regno, Regi, sibi nequam,
 Abstulit hunc, humili vix hoc dignata sepulchro.
 Invidia rumpente tamen, post funera vivet.

Made *English* thus :

Sacred to the pious Memory of an excellent Man.
 Interred within this consecrated ground
 Lies he, whom Henry his Protector found,
 Good Humphrey, Gloster's Duke, who well could spy
 Fraud couched within the blind impostor's eye :
 His Country's light, the State's rever'd support,
 Who, peace and rising learning, deign'd to court,
 Whence his rich Library, at *Oxford* plac'd,
 Her ample Schools with sacred influence grac'd :
 Yet fell beneath an envious woman's wile,
 Both to herself, her King, and Kingdom, vile ;
 Who scarce allowed his bones this spot of Land,
 Yet, spite of envy, shall his glory stand.

The Vault beneath this inscription was discovered by digging

ing a Grave about fifty years ago; in which was found a leaden Coffin and a body preserved in Pickle, the Legs only, where the pickle was dried up, being wasted. On the wall at the east-end of the Vault a crucifix was painted, and the Vault was very neat and had no offensive smell. Here are two Charity-schools, one for twenty-eight Boys; the other for twenty-one Girls, all cloathed. John Duke of Marlborough erected a seat here called *Hollowell-House*, near the River *Ver*, which runs thro' the Gardens; and a set of Alms-houses. And here at *Hollowell-House*, Sarah Duchess of Marlborough his relict, erected a fine Statue of the late Queen *Ann*, on the pedestal of which she inscribed a Character of her Majesty both as a Woman and a Queen, with this attestation :

“ All this I know to be true, SARAH MARLBOROUGH,
1738.”

Barnet, eleven Miles from *London*, sometimes called *Barnet*, *High-Barnet*, from its situation upon a Hill, and sometimes *Chipping-Barnet*, from its being a Market-town, and to distinguish it from another place called *East-Barnet*, is a long well built Town, but very dirty. It takes its name from the *Saxon* word *Bergnet*, which signifies a little *Hill*. Its chief dependance is upon wayfaring people, or Travellers, and its Market, which is kept weekly on *Market-Wednesdays*, is famous for buying and selling Corn, Swine and Cattle, especially the *Welch* and *Scotch* sort: for which also there is a Fair on *September 4, 5, 6*, and for Toys, &c. on *April 8, 9, 10*.

There is a Chapel of ease in the midst of the Town, on the West-side. It is in the Parish of *East-Barnet*, who provides for the Cure. Here are two Alms-houses for six Widows, and a Free-school erected by Queen *Elizabeth*, *School*, and further endowed by Alderman *Owen*, in trust to the Fishmongers Company of *London*, who appoint twenty-four Governors: by whom the Master and Usher are chosen, to teach seven Children *gratis*, and all the rest of the Children in the Parish at 5s. per Quarter.

In the time of the *Saxons* this place was a great Wood. And about half a Mile North of this Town, upon the ground called formerly *Gladmore Common*; and where

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there has, within a few years, been erected * a stone Pillar at the point of the Road, that turns off to *Hatfield*, there was fought a most bloody Battle, on the 5th of April, being *Easter-day*, in the year 1468, and in the 8th of King *Edward IV.* between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, with doubtful success for five or six hours, till a thick mist or fog arose, which caused the Earl of *Warwick's* men to mistake their own party; so that they fell upon and destroyed their Friends. The Earl was killed: and Victory declared in favour of the King.

Rickmans-
worth.

Rickmansworth, corruptly for *Rickmereswearth*, so called from its situation on a nook of Land, twenty-two Miles from *London*, where a little River falls into the *Coln*, and makes a rich pool of Water, as the name imports; is an ancient Saxon Manor, given by King *Offa* to the Monastery of *St. Albans*; and it has long enjoyed, from King *Henry III.* the Privilege of a Market, tho' it is not of great resort, on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Horses, Black Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs on *July 20*; and *November 24*, and a Statue for Servants on *Saturday* before the *3d Monday* in *September*. The Town is governed by two Constables and two head-boroughs: and as it stands low, and is watered on all sides, the meadows are moorish, cold and mossy; and the higher lands are stony and barren. There is a good Church with a Tower. It is only a Vicarage. Here are two Alms-houses for Widows: a Charity-school for twenty Boys and ten Girls: and a great many Corn Mills.

Remark-
able Echo.

At *Wooadoaks*, a Manor in this Parish, and above the Manor-house, upon the *Warren-hill*, is an Echo, which repeats to a Trumpet twelve-times.

Watford.

Watford, seventeen Miles from *London*, situated on the River *Coln*, at the place or *ford*, where the great *Roman* Road called *Watling-street*, crossed that River to Old *Verulam*, consists of one very long Street, very dirty, and sometimes floated by the *Coln*; but is a good Market-town, kept on *Tuesdays*, and well provided with Country Provisions and other Necessaries. Here also is a Fair for Horses, Cows, Sheep, and hiring of Servants on *Trinity Monday* and *Tuesday*. Here is a good Church, which is a

* In the year 1740, on which is inscribed a long Account of the Battle.

Vicarage. In which is a Morning Lecture, on *Tuesdays* before the Market Bell rings, endowed with 30*l.* *per Ann.* a handsome Free-school, divers Alms-houses, and a Charity-school for forty Boys who are taught and clothed.

At *Hexton*, west of *Hitchin*, we find the remains of an Antiquities oval Camp of great strength, on a high Hill; near which, on another Hill, is a Barrow or Mount, such as the *Romans* raised for the Soldiers killed in Battle. There is a fine Spring under the Hill, and a little South of *Hexton*, is a fine Course on a Hill for Horse-racing.

Ravensborough Castle, to the South of *Hexton*, is an Raven-oblong Camp of about sixteen Acres, with an entire borough. Fortification, and defended so well by Nature, that a thousand Men might stand their ground against a numerous Army.

The Lord of the Manor of *Wimondly Magna* near *Hitchin*, holds by the Tenure of being Cup-bearer to his Majesty at his Coronation.

The Family of the *Pelhams*, Dukes of *Newcastle*, take their Origin from *Furneux Pelham* in this County.

The SEATS of the NOBILITY and GENTRY in the County of HERTFORD.

At *Gashiobury*, the Earl of *Essex*.

At *Abbot's Langley*, Lord *Raymond's*.

At *Gorehambury*, Lord *Grimston's*.

At *Asteridge*, the Duke of *Bridgewater's*.

At *Holliswell*, near St. Albans, the late Duchess of *Marlborough's*.

At *Sandridge*, the Duke of *Marlborough's*.

At *Brocket-hall*, ---- *Lamb*, Bart.

At *North-mins*, the Duke of *Leeds's*.

At *Hatfield* and *Quickswood*, the Earl of *Salisbury's*.

At *Ware Park*, Mr. *Boyde's*.

At *Broxbournbury*, Lord *Monson's*.

At *Northall*, ---- *Leman's*, Bart.

At *Theobald's Park*, Duke of *Poriland's*.

At *Blukeware*, Mr. *Plummer's*.

At *Hydehall*, ---- *Jocelyn's*, Bart.

At *Honmead Mag.* Mr. *Hublon's*.

At *Standon*, Lord *Aston's*.

At *Gobions*, ---- *Sambrook's*, Bart.

At *Beachwood*, ---- *Sebright's*, Bart.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
C O U N T Y o f *H U N T I N G D O N*,
O R
H U N T I N G D O N S H I R E.

Name. **H**UNTINGDONSHIRE is an inland County : and one of the smallest in *England*; takes its Name from the principal Town in this County, measures sixty-seven Miles in circumference, Extent. bounded by *Northamptonshire* on the West and North, Boundaries *Bedfordshire* on the South, and *Cambridgeshire* on the East, Division. and is divided into four Hundreds, viz. (1) *Foseland*, (2) *Hurstlindon*, (3) *Norman-Cross*, and (4) *Leighton-stone* Hundred; again it is subdivided into seventy-nine Parishes in the Diocese of *Lincoln*. It is watered chiefly by the Rivers. *Nen*, which bounds it on the West, rises near *Daventry*, in *Northamptonshire*, and almost parallel with the River *Ouse*, winds round the North-west and North border of this County, where it forms several large bodies of Water, called *Meers* or *Lakes*. The first *Meer* formed in this manner is called *Wittlesey Meer*, near *Peterborough* in *Northamptonshire*; a piece of Water, six Miles long and three Miles broad. There are also *Ug Meer*, *Brickmeer*, *Ramsey Meer*, and *Benwick Meer*, all considerable Lakes formed by the *Nen*, which continues its course through Meers. *Cam-*

Cambridgeshire and *Lincolnshire*, till it empties itself into the German Ocean not far from *Wisbech*.

It is here remarkable, that these *Meers*, particularly *Wittlesey Meer* are frequently violently agitated without apparent cause; to the great terror and danger of those, who pass the Lake; and supposed to arise from the eruptions of subterraneous winds.

The *Ouse*, which is a much more considerable River, rises near *Brackley* in *Northamptonshire*, runs with a North-east course through *Bedfordshire*, enters *Huntingdonshire* at *St. Neot's*, traverses *Huntingdonshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Norfolk*, and falls also into the German Ocean near *Lynn* in *Norfolk*. This River is Navigable, and its Navigation passeth by *Erith*, *St. Ives*, *Huntingdon*, *St. Neot's*, &c. to *Bedford*; whose current bounds it on the East from *Cambridgeshire*, and runs quite thro' the County from North to South. There are also several Rivulets or Brooks, which empty themselves into these two Rivers, and are of use to the interior parts of this County. But they are so inconsiderable as not to have any names.

These Rivers don't want the common sorts of Fish, that breed in fresh water; but the Gentry and Markets in this County and *Cambridgeshire* are supplied from the *Meers*, which abound not only with good Fish, but with Wild Foul also; and find employment for a great number of Fishermen.

The Soil in general is very fruitful, and the high land, soil. which in the Reign of *Henry II.* was all forrest, and covered with wood, produceth great crops of Corn. In the low Lands there are rich meadows and pastures for feeding Cattle. Their firing is chiefly Turf. Here are fed abundance of fine Cattle, both for slaughter and Dairy, And the Cheese made at *Stilton* is usually called *English Parmesan*.

From *Sandy* to *St. Neot's* the Country is chiefly open: Husbandry and the Crops are not equal to those in the neighbourhood of *Bedford*. About *Hale-Westown*, the Soil is a gravelly loam, with variations. The open Fields let at seven shillings, and seven shillings and six-pence per Acre, and the enclosed Pastures about seventeen shillings. The Farms run from forty Pounds, to two hundred Pounds per Annum.

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Their course of Crops is (1) Fallow, (2) Wheat, (3) Pease, and (1) Turnips, (2) Barley, (3) Pease, &c.

They Plough four times for Wheat, sow two bushels and reap at a medium fifteen. For summer tilt, Barley they stir four times, and sow four bushels, and reckon the mean produce at three quarters. They give but one earth for Oats, sow four bushels, and get two quarters at an average. They plough only for Pease, sow four bushels, and reckon twelve, the mean produce. They also sow the ground once for Beans, sow them broad-cast, four bushels to the acre: never hoe them, but sometimes clear them of rank-weeds, and turn Sheep in. And they will produce fifteen bushels upon a medium. For Turnips they give three earths. Hoe but once and feed all off with Sheep, and reckon the mean value at one Pound fifteen Shilings per Acre. They reckon the profits of a Cow four Pounds.

Air. The Air in the uplands is pleasant and wholesome, but in the marshes and low lands it is greatly impaired by the noxious damps and mists, which rise out of the Meers and Fens.

Produce. Its chief commodities are Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Fish, Fowl and *Stilton* Cheese.

Representatives. This County sends four Members to Parliament, two Knights of the Shire, who are chosen by the Freeholders of the County, and two for the Borough of *Huntingdon*. And what is remarkable in the Civil Government of this County, there is but one High Sheriff for this Shire and *Cambridgeshire*: and they are chosen alternately out of both Counties.

Principal Towns. The principal Towns are *Huntingdon*, *St. Neot's*, *Kimbolton*, *St. Ives*, *Ramsey* and *Yaxley*.

Huntingdon. *Huntingdon*, called by the Saxons *Hunterdown*, fifty-seven Miles from *London*, is remarked by ancient Writers, for good Buildings, large Streets, and its pleasant and commodious situation for Hunting and Fishing. It is now no more than one long Street on the North-side of the River *Ouse*, on a small Hill, through which is the great North Road to *Berwick*; but pretty well built, and with good accommodations for Travellers. Here is a handsome Market-place, a Grammar-school, and a very good Stone-bridge, near which is a Mount, and the ground plot of an

an ancient Castle, from which is an extensive prospect of one of the finest Meadows in the World. It is a parliamentary Borough and sends two Members to Parliament, and has the Honour to give the Title of Earl to the noble Family of *Hastings*, descended from *Hugh de Hastings*, a younger Son of the *Hastings* Earl of *Pembroke*. It is also the County Town, where the Assizes are kept twice a year, and where the County-gaol stands. It is a Corporation governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen and Burgesses, with a power to hold a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Pedlary on *March 25*.

It is still a populous trading Town, and has the advantage of a good Grammar-school, and a Charity of 2000*l.* left in 1625. by Mr. *Richard Fisbourn*.

This was the birth-place of the Usurper, *Oliver Cromwell*, he was born in the Parish of St. *John* in 1599. His Father was *Robert Cromwell*, Esq; a Justice of Peace in this County, and his Mother's name was *Elizabeth*, the daughter of Sir *Richard Steward*, Knt. There is a little Village on the North road called *Hinchinbrook*, which gives Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Sandwich*. In this Village lived Sir *Oliver Cromwell*, the Usurper's Uncle, who, to shew his abhorrence of his Nephew's conduct, was fequestered by *Oliver's* Commissioners, as a delinquent, and would not accept of a Pardon from him. The Mansion, belonging to the Family of *Cromwell*, cannot be ascertained. It was not the Seat called *Hinchinbrook-house*, the noble Mansion of the Earls of *Sandwich*, in which is one of the most magnificent Rooms to be seen any where in *England*. It was to this house *Cornet Joyce*, when he seized the person of King *Charles I.* at *Holmeby*, brought his Majesty.

St. *Neot's*, fifty-six Miles from *London*, situated on the *Ouse*, takes its name from St. *Neatus*, the first Reader of Divinity in the University of *Oxford*, to whose memory was built a Monastery in this place. This Town is well built, large and well peopled. Here is an elegant Stone Bridge over the *Ouse*, which is navigable so high for Barges. And here is a strong, large and beautiful Church remarkable for its Steeple, of curious workmanship. The Market is kept on *Saturday*; and there is a Fair for Cattle of all sorts on *Ascension-Day*, *August 1*, and *December 17*. Here is a Charity school for twenty-four, or twenty-five

poor

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poor Children, opened in the year 1711. This Town gives the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Sandwich*.

A little beyond the *Ouse* stands the small Village of *Hallmeston*, remarkable for Medicinal Springs : one of which is fresh, and cures Scabs and Leprosies : the other is brackish, and is good for dimness of sight.

Bugden. Keeping towards the North, on the Banks of the *Ouse*, we come to *Bugden*; where is the Palace and Residence of the Bishop's of *Lincoln*, pleasantly situated, with a fine Garden, and surrounded by a very large and deep moat. The Chapel is remarkably pretty, but small; on the wall is painted an Organ and an Organ-loft, in such a masterly manner, that it is impossible at first to discover the deception.

Godmanchester. Proceeding higher up the *Ouse*, and in the neighbourhood of *Huntingdon*, we come to *Godmanchester*, once a noble City, and Episcopal See, and the residence of *Gormana Danish King*. It is now a large Town, eminent for Tillage, situated in a champion Country, of a light Soil, and bending to the Sun: and in the Reign of King *James* the first, it was incorporated by the name of two Bailiffs, twelve Assistants, and the Commonalty of the Borough of *Godmanchester*. But it never sent Members to Parliament, nor was this Town ever privileged to hold a Market, tho' it is thought to be the largest Village in *England*. Here is a Fair for Cattle on *Easter Tuesday*, and a Free Grammar-school founded by Queen *Elizabeth*. This place is so remarkable for Husbandry, that no Town employs so many Ploughs. And the Inhabitants are said to have improved the Art of Husbandry more than any others, with an eye to the tenure of their Lands, which obliges them, when any King of *England* passes that way, to attend him with their Ploughs and Horses, adorned with rustic trophies. Accordingly when King *James I.* passed through this Town, the Inhabitants thereof met him with seventy new Ploughs, each drawn by a team of Horses.

In the Road from hence to *Huntingdon*, *Robert Cook* in the year 1636, having escaped drowning at that place, erected a wooden Bridge over a Rivulet. And in the neighbourhood of this Village stands the noble and ancient Seat of the Earl of *Sandwich*, called *Hinchinbrook*, with fine Gardens,

Not

Not far from this Town is *Beggars Bush*. From whence comes the Proverb, *He is in the way to Beggars Bush*, said of a Prodigal.

St. *Ive's* so called from St. *Ive* buried here, situated also upon the *Ouse*, fifty seven Miles from *London*, over which here is a fine Stone Bridge, is a pretty neat Town with a good Market, for fat Cattle and Provisions on *Mondays*, and a Fair for Cattle of all sorts and Cheese on *Whitsun Monday*, and *October 10*. Here was a Mint in the Saxon times : and this Town was in a flourishing state till it suffered great loss by Fire, a few years ago.

Ramsey, sixty-nine Miles from *London*, owes its foundation to an Abbey, founded in the Reign of King *Edgar*, whose Abbot, after the Conquest, was dignified with a Mitre, and admitted to sit in Parliament. It is at present a pretty Town, and has a Charity-school for Girls, a Church, and a good Market for Cattle, water Fowl, and all sorts of fresh water Fish, of which there is inexhaustable store in *Ramsey Meer*. Here also is a Fair for Pedlary on *July 22*.

It is otherwise called *Ramsey Isle*, because of its being surrounded with Fens, except on the West side ; where it joins the main land by a causeway two Miles long, bordered with Elders, Reeds, and Bulrushes : which in the Spring, make a beautiful appearance. Mr. *Camden* writes that King *Canute* raised a paved Causeway, between *Ramsey* and *Peterbourough*, which is ten Miles.

One hundred Houses were destroyed by Fire in this Town on the 21st of *May 1763*.

The only remains of the ancient and wealthy Abbey of *Ramsey* now visible, is a part of the old Gate-house, and the Tomb of *Alwin* the Founder, which is now standing, and the figure of him upon that Tomb is thought to be the most ancient piece extant of English Sculpture.

On the West-side of this County there is the little Town of *Yaxley*, seventy Miles from *London*, amongst the Fens on *Whittlesey Meer*, which is tolerably well built, has a Church with a neat lofty Spire ; a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair for Horses and Sheep on *Ascension-day*.

South of *Yaxley* lies *Cunnington*, a Village renowned for *Cunnington*, being the Seat and Residence of Sir *Robert Cotton*, Bart.

the

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the learned Antiquarian and Founder of the Cottonian Library. That noble Fabric is a going entirely to ruin. Sir *Robert* ordered a Pool to be dug at this place, in which they found a Skeleton of a Fish, near twenty foot long, lying six feet below the surface of the ground, and as much above the level of the Fens.

Dornford. Upon the River *Nen* and North-west of *Yaxley* stands the Village of *Dornford*, the City called *Durobrivæ* by *Antoninus*. This is certain, here are many remains of a City and of Roman Antiquity; as a Roman Portway, leading directly to *Huntingdon*, which near *Stilton* appears with a very high Bank, and in an old Saxon Charter is called *Ermin-street*. At *Stilton* it runs through the middle of a square Fort defended by a wall on the North, and on the South by Ramparts of earth, near which several Stone coffins have been dug up. And it is admitted as probable, that the little Village *Caster*, on the other side of the River, was part of that City.

Leighton. *Leighton* gives name to a Hundred, which indicates that it has been a place of some consideration in the Saxon age: but now it enjoys no one Privilege, except a Fair for Cattle, on *May 12*, and *October 5*; and the only Market Town within the Hundred of *Leightonstone* is *Kimbolton*, which has the honour to give the Title of Earl to the Duke's of *Manchester*, Viscount *Mandeville*, and enjoys the privilege of a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair for Cattle and Hogs on *December 11*.

Kimbolton, is distant sixty-two Miles from *London*, called *Kinnibantum* by the Romans. Close to which Town stands the Seat of the Duke of *Manchester*, a Castle built in a quadrangular form. The Appartments are large, and contain many fine Paintings. The Library is twenty-four feet square, and the Book-cases are deemed pretty.

The other places that draw our attention may be reduced to these, that follow: *viz.*

Holiwell, near St. *Ive's*, in the Hundred of *Huntingdon*, which gives name to *Holiwell Fen*.

Erith. About a Mile from thence stands *Erith*, a large Town, supplied with good accommodations for Travellers.

Somerham a pleasant Village, where once the Bishop's of *Ely* had a large Palace. It has been alienated many years, and is now called *Somerham-Place*, so dignified for being

being a Royal Demesne and part of Queen *Heneritta Maria's* jointure. But Colonel *Valentine Walton*, one of King *Charles's* Judges, obtained a grant of that Honour, and Estate from the Parliament for his treasonable Services:

Turkill, a Danish Lord, by order of King *Canute*, Fens. divided the Fens and Marshes in this County among the Inhabitants of the Villages thereunto adjoining, in this manner: that the Inhabitants of each Village should have, possess, and enjoy so much of the main Marsh for their own use, as lay right against the Farm grounds of the said Village: appointing, that no Village might dig or mow in another Marsh without leave: but however, that the Pasture should be common to all, i. e. Horn under Horn, for the preservation of peace and quietness.

Elton is the name of a Village and a Mansion-house. Elton. The Village is ancient but remarkable for no other consideration than having been the Seat of the ancient family of the *Sapcots*: But now it belongs to the *Proby's* Earls of *Caresford*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, known by the name of *Elton-Hall*.

We shall mention *Aukenbury*, or *Alkonbury* in *Leighton-* Alkon-
Stone Hundred, tho' but a little Town without the honour bury. or advantage of a Market, on account of Sir *Stephen Segrave*, a great example of the inconstancy of fortune. John *Scot*, Earl of *Chester* gave this Manor to Sir *Stephen Segrave*, who with a great deal of pains raised himself to an high Post, with almost as much trouble he kept it, and as suddenly lost it. In his youth he was a Priest, then he got to be a Knight, and at length was promoted to be Lord Chief Justice, and managed the affairs of the Nation almost as he pleased. But loosing the King's favour, he was stript both of his honour and wealth, and forced to end his days in a Cloister, "Shewing us, says our Author, that Churchmen must not expect to thrive in secular preferments and busines."

This County has been remarkable for the following Eminent eminent persons, viz. *William Ramsey*, a Poet who died Persons here in 1180.

William of Huntingdon an eminent Historian, who published a History of the *Saxon Heptarchy*, and of the Succeeding Kings, as far as the Reign of King *Stephen*.

Sir

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Sir Robert Cotton, Knt. the most learned Antiquary of this Nation, and whose excellent Library was the Treasure of the learned, and now by Act of Parliament is repositored in the *British Museum*.

William Wittlesey Archbishop of Canterbury in 1367, educated at Oxford, who procured an exemption of that University from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Lincoln, and to be governed by a Chancellor and Proctors of their own chusing.

SEATS and MANORS of the NOBILITY and GENTRY in HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At Overton Longville, the Earl of Lincoln's.

At Brampton Eynesbury, St. Neots, Little Raveley, and Hinchingbrooke, Earl of Sandwich's Seats and Manors.

At Brington, Bythorne, and Leighton, Lord Cornwallis's.

At Bugden and Sturtloe, the Bishop of Lincoln's Palace.

At Caldecote, Copingford, and Winwick, the Duke of Montague's.

At Great Catworth, Stow, Covington, Hollywell, Old Hurst, St. Ives, Keyston, Kimbolton, Spaldwick, and Swinshend, the Duke of Manchester's.

At Connington, Glatton, Sawtrey, St. Andrews and Judith, Stilton, and Upton, ---- Cotton's, Esq;

At Doddington, ---- Thornhill's, Esq;

At Elston, Faracet, Fletton, Yaxley, Lord Caresford's.

At Great Gidding, the Marquis of Rockingham's.

At Houghton, Sir John Barnet's, Bart.

At Overton Waterville, Lord Fitzwilliam's.

At Stebington, the Duke of Bedford's.

At Rippon Abbots, ---- Caesar's, Esq;

At Sawtrey All Saints, the Duke of Devonshire's.

At Stewkley Mag. ---- Torkington's, Esq;

At Haleweston, Toseland, Yelling, ---- Pigot's Esq;

And many more worthy of the Observation of the curious Traveller.

T H E

P R E S E N T S T A T E

O F T H E

C O U N T Y o f K E N T.

KEKT, derived from *Cantium*, the Latin word for Name. the British name *Caine*, i. e. a green Leaf, by which the Britons knew this part of the Island, on account of its being in their days very full of Woods, is a maritime County, lying upon the Coast of the narrow Seas, measuring a hundred and seventy Miles in circumference, divided into five Lathes, and subdivided into Hundreds, containing a hundred and sixty-three Vicarages, four hundred and eight Parish Churches, thirty considerable Towns, two Cities, and one thousand one hundred and eighty Villages, and bounded on the East and part of the South by the Sea, and on the other part of South by *Suffex*; on the West by *Surrey*, and another part of *Suffex*, and on the North by the River *Thames*; except a small parcel of Land, which lies on the North-side of the *Thames*, facing *Woolwich*; and is bounded by the County of *Effex*.

The Soil is generally rich and fruitful, and may be divided into (1.) Arable or ploughed Land, which produceth Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Pease, Beans, and Tares. (2.) Pasture, in which are fed great quantities of Cows, Horses, Sheep, &c. and are planted great Orchards of Apples, Pears, Cherries, and Plumbs. (3.) Meadow: of which there are very fine ones by the River sides. (4.) Wood.

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Division. Wood-lands which are interspersed almost all over the County, except on the East Coast : especially that part called the *Weald of Kent*, i. e. the *Woody-lands*. Which Wood is Oak, Beech, and Chestnut. (5.) *Hop Grounds*, which are arrived in this County to so great perfection, that the Duty upon the growth of Hops in *Kent*, is said to amount to one half, and sometimes to two thirds of that branch of the Revenue, throughout the whole Kingdom : and (6.) Chalk, Marl, and Fuller's earth, of which the Hills in many places are totally made. Upon the whole, this County abounds with Hills and Valleys, and is divided into *East Kent*, or *Upper Kent* : *West*, or *Middle Kent* : *South*, or *Lower Kent*, otherwise the *Weald of Kent*.

Air. The Air of a County so diversified in its face and Soil, cannot be expected to be uniform : and the Coast is amased of the same unwholesomness and aguish quality, as is found upon the borders of other maritime Counties, next the Sea. However, *Kent* has this advantage, as it is situated nearest the Sun, and the farthest, of any Part of *England*, from the North Pole, it is much warmer than any County between the *Thames* and the *Tweed*.

Produce. The Produce of this County is Corn, Hops, Horses, Black Cattle and Sheep, which are remarkable for their bigness ; Oak, Beech, Chesnut, Cherries, Lime, Fullers-earth, &c. Oysters, and a variety of Fish.

Husbandry. Various Soils will always require various sorts of Cultivation, consequently, as this County is more extensive, and contains more sorts of Soils than most others, we find that the Husbandry varies in proportion.

Between *London*, or *Southwark* and *Blackheath*, the North-west entrance into *Kent*, the Land is almost one continued Garden, finely variegated and richly cultivated, interspersed with Meadows, and a few Corn fields, many of which let at five Pounds per Acre.

Between *Shooter's Hill* and *Dartford* the Land Lets from sixteen to forty Shillings per Acre, whose course of Husbandry is (1.) Pease, after which (2.) Turnips, (3.) Barley or Oats, (4.) Wheat. Sometimes Clover is sown with Barley : and then the Wheat makes a fifth Crop. They expect always six or seven Quarters of Wheat and spring Corn on an Acre, at least. They sow large quantities of Saintfoin

Saintfoin, many fields of which produce three Tons per Acre.

The price of Ploughing an Acre is eight Shillings : of Reaping Wheat five Shillings, Mowing spring Corn one Shilling and Four-pence, and of Grass one Shilling and Six-pence.

Though the Soil, near *Gravesend*, is generally Sandy and Gravel ; but bears extreme good Crops of Oats, and tolerable crops of Barley, very fine Clover, and Rye Grass. The Land lets at eight Shillings per Acre. But in the richer Vales, Lucern is pretty much cultivated: and the Land lets for between twenty and thirty Shillings, per Acre.

Here we meet with the Hop Grounds ; the Plantations of which valuable Herb, encrease in proportion as we approach the City of *Canterbury* : about which City and *Maidstone* they are very large.

The Cultivation of Hops it thus performed. Their Cultivation of Land or Ground is broken up at the beginning of Winter. The Plough goes first, Men follow it with Spades, and digging the furrows one spit deeper, they throw the earth up. In October they lay that ground out in Hillocks, either in strait lines, or in the manner of a quincunx, which gives the Plant more Air, and more room to spread. In these hillocks they at the same time begin to Plant : observing to make the distance between the hillocks six feet in dry hot ground ; and eight or nine feet in moist and rich ground. If the ground be stiff, lay some good Manure and Earth or Mould, about one foot square on the spot intended for each hillock.

Make the Holes in the hillocks square. In each of which plant five Hopsets or Cuttings, from Roots or Branches of a main Stock, and of the largest size. Those Cuttings must be eight or ten Inches long with three or four Joints. Set one in each corner, and one in the middle, raising the earth about three Inches above each of the plants.

In impoverished Grounds it is necessary to dig about it in the beginning of each winter, and then take away a quantity of old worn out earth, and replace the same with fresher and fatter. If the Hops be then in good heart, manure and prune: or undermine all till you come to the

principal

principal Roots: and having taken off the earth from the Roots, it will be easy to distinguish the new shoots by the colour, &c. And having cut away the old Roots cover the remaining shoots with new Manure or fresh Mould.

Begin to pole the Hops soon after the Plants appear above ground. The best method is to make the Pole to lean outward, especially towards the South. By this means the Plants will receive most Sun, and yield a greater quantity of Hops.

In *April*, or the beginning of *May*, tie the Plants to the Poles with rushes or yarn. Two or three strings will suffice for one Pole. And in *May* also, after rain hoe the hillocks to destroy the Weeds. If the Summer or Spring prove dry, water the Plants twice or thrice in a Season with water infused with pigeons dung, if you have any.

When the Plants begin to branch out, towards the latter end of *June*, and have not got to the top of their Poles, rip off their Heads, or loosen them from the Pole, to make them branch the better.

You may know when Hops are ripe by their fragrancy and bright colour: by their being easy to pluck, and by the Seed growing brown. They usually blow about the end of *July*, and grow ripe about the close of *August*.

They are fit to gather when grown a little brown. Then if possible do this work in dry weather, and with expedition. They lay the Poles across a Binn, and pick the Hops into it. If you shake the Seed out of them it is bad. For therein lieth their chief virtue.

As fast as Hops are picked, dry them on a Hair-cloth on a common Kiln. But some Planters have Kilns of divers constructions: after they are dried according to Art, let the Hops lie a month or more to cool and toughen, and then, and not before provide to put them into Bags, &c.

The *Kentish Whites* have the reputation of excelling those of other Counties: being stronger in stalk, better able to bear heat and cold, and of a more beautiful colour and delicious flavour.

A Plantation of Hops, tho' an expensive cultivation, and in the Duty paid for them to the King, does often yield thirty, forty, and fifty Pounds per Acre, clear profit.

At

At *Adisham*, about four Miles South-west from *Canterbury*, Mr. *Reynolds* has introduced a vegetable called the *Tur-nip Cabbage*, a Plant that will bear the most intense Frost in *England*, and thrive without Manure, on the poorest Land; and yields a crop almoſt beyond imagination. For half an Acre of this Turhip rooted Cabbage, after being fed all the winter, produced above seventeen Tons of food in *May*, and maintained six milch Cows, one Heifer, and one bull sixteen days, with the Herbage only. The Roots afterwards kept one hundred and sixty-two Tcgs, or Sheep of a year old, plentifully for twenty-five days: And all this was done upon Land not worth more than eight Shillings an Acre. And as the stalks and Leaves of this Plant in winter are little inferior to *Brocoli*, and may be cut oftner, it is worthy of being introduced into the Kitchen Garden.

This County is washed by the *Thames* from the North-west extremity thereof, as far as to its junction with the *Medway*, in which course it passeth *Deptford*, *Greenwich*, *Woolwich*, *Eriff*, *Greenhithe*, *Northfleet*, *Gravesend*, and is a Harbour capable of receiving and accomodating all the Ships in the world at one time, and does always boast of having more and richer Merchant-men at anchor than any other River in the known world.

The *Medway*, qu. *Midway*, because it divides *Kent*, almost in two equal parts, rises in the *Weald of Sussex*, enters *Kent* near *Ashurst*, runs by *Tunbridge*, *Maidstone*, *Rochester*, *Chatham*, *Gillingham*, and *Gillingham Fort* on the South-side, *Upnor Castle* on the West-side, besides a platform of Guns at the *Swam*, and another at *Cockham-Wood*. Then running to the North-east it divides into two Streams, one of which is called the *Aſtury of the Thames* below *Black Stakes*, at the extremity of which stands the strong Fortification of *Sheerness*, and passeth thro' a mouth called the *West Swale*, the other Stream turns towards the South-east, and falls into the ſame *Aſtury* thro' another mouth called the *East Swale*. Between which two branches of the *Medway*, lies a rich piece of Land called the *Isle of Shepey*.

As the *Thames* is the firſt River in the world for Merchants Ships, and Trade; we may venture to affirm that there is not a finer Harbour than the *Medway*, for Ships

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of War of any burthen, which have water sufficient as high as *Rochester Bridge*, and are launched with great safety at *Chatham Dock*, where many of the first Ships in the Navy have been, and continue to be built. In this River a little to the Westward of the *Isle of Shepey* is a place called *Stangate Creek*, where all suspected Ships are obliged to perform Quarantine.

In the year 1740, an Act passed to revive one passed in the 16th and 17th of *Charles II.* to make this River Navigable above *Rochester-bridge*, into the *Wealds of Kent and Sussex*.

The Act which passed in the year 1740, for making the River *Medway* navigable in the Counties of *Kent* and *Sussex*, did Incorporate the Undertakers of that Work by the name of "The Company of Proprietors of the Navigation of the River *Medway*." And when this work shall be completed, it is represented to be of singular use and advantage to the Public, by a more easy carriage of excellent Timber, at a moderate expence, and an expeditious conveyance of Iron Ordnance, Balls, and other Military materials, forged on, or near the *Medway*, and the streams falling into it, and which in some seasons of the Year, cannot be brought through the *Wealds of Kent and Sussex*. Also for the carriage of Wood, Corn, Grain, Hay, Hops, Wool, Leather, and all manner of Provisions: and Lime-stone and other commodities, to the great improvement of Trade, and the value of Lands in those parts.

Stour,

The *Stour* has two streams, distinguished by the names of the *Greater* and the *Smaller Stour*. They rise in the *Weald of Kent*, and take a North-east course. The *Greater* runs through *Canterbury*: the *Lesser* thro' *Eltham*; then falling into one Channel, called the *Wantsume*, they afterwards divide into two other Streams: one of which running North-west falls into the *German Ocean*, near *Reculver*, and the other South-east falls into the Straits of *Dover*, at *Sandwich*. By which means the North-east angle is cut off from the County of *Kent*, and an Island is formed, which is called the *Isle of Thanet*.

Derwent.

The *Derwent* rises near *Westram*, takes a northern direction: passes by *Dartford*, and at about two Miles lower is lost in the River *Thames*.

At

At *Deptford* there is a small River, made navigable ^{Ravens-}
for small craft up to the Bridge, which rises near *Keston*,
and taking a northern direction passeth by *Bromley*, and
then into the *Thames*.

Small Vessels and Barges navigate up the *Stour* from
Sandwich, as far up as the City of *Canterbury*.

The *East Swale*, or mouth of the East branch of the
Medway, is navigable for large Ships: and out of this
Swale run two Branches or Creeks, one to *Feversham*, the
other to *Milton*: both which are navigable for Vessels of
fifty Tons.

The People of this County are distinguished by the ^{Natives} name of *Gentry*, and *Yeomanry*. The Gentry are very ^{how distin-} rich, hold their Lands by Knight's Service. The Yeo-^{guished.}
manry make up the bulk of the people, and were always accounted brave, wealthy, honest and industrious, and they enjoy the ancient right of a free people to hold their Estates by *Gavelkind**. The Artificers are generally such as are employed in and about Ship-building, or Clothiers, or Husbandmen, or such as Smiths, Wheelwrights, &c. employed in Husbandry, or Hop Grounds, or Millwrights, for Corn, Paper, &c. and the towns are stored with such Tradesmen, as usually are found in all other Towns in *England*; and I can with great propriety repeat the ancient character given of the *Kentish* People by *William of Malmesbury*, "The Country People and Town-dwellers of Kent retain the Spirit of OLD *English* above other Counties, bearing good minds one towards another, and being ready to afford a respect, or kind entertainment to Strangers, and less inclination to revenge injuries."

Gavelkind.

* By which every man is in a manner a Freeholder, and has some Land of his own to live upon, by which all Lands of that nature are divided among the Male-Issue by equal portions, and for want of such Issue among the Females: By which the Heirs enter upon their Estates at fifteen years of age, and have power to make them over to any one, either by gift or sale with the consent of the Lord. And by which the Heirs succeed to this sort of Land, and quietly enjoy their Inheritance, tho' the Ancestor be convicted of Theft or Murder. They are not bound by Copyhold, customary Tenure or Tenant-right, as in every other part of *England*.

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William the Conqueror got possession of this County by Capitulation, and looking upon it to be the Key of England, took care to provide for its security by constituting a Constable over *Dover Castle*, and giving him a Commission of a Governor over five Ports by the Stile and Title of the *Warden of the Cinque Ports*, which are *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Hithe*, *Romney*, and *Sandwich*, to which *Winchester* and *Rye*, have been annexed, as Principals, and some other Towns as Members only: whose duty was to serve in the Wars by Sea. On which account they were exempt from the paying any Subsidies: and were favoured with other immunities. These Privileges were granted on condition that *Dover* with its Member Ports, should provide twenty-one Ships, *Sandwich* five Ships, *Hythe* five Ships, *Romney* five Ships, and *Hastings* twenty-one Ships, each Ship to be manned with twenty-one Men and a Boy to attend the King's service at their own expence for fifteen days. But that obligation being done away, their ancient Privileges have been greatly curtailed.

Representatives. Kent sends two Knights to Parliament to represent the County, who are chosen by the Freeholders, and sixteen Members for the Cities and Boroughs:

Lathes. The Lathes are *Sutton*, *Aylesford*, *Scray*, *St. Augustine*, and *Shepway*.

Hundreds. Sutton contains the Hundreds of *Blackheath*, *Bromley*, *Lefnes*, *Axtine*, *Rookeſley*, *Godſheat*, *Westerham*, *Somerden*.

Aylesford contains the Hundreds of *Hoo*, *Shamale*, *Tollingtree*, *Chetham*, *Wortham*, *Larkfield*, *Littlefield*, *Twiford*, *Tunbridge*, *Watchlington*, *Westbarnfield*, *Brenchley*, *Marden*, *Eyeborne*, *Maidstone*.

Scray contains the Hundreds of *Milton*, *Tenham*, *Feverham*, *Bocton*, *Felborough*, *Chart*, *Wye*, *Byircholt*, *Galehill*, *Ashford*, *Blankborn*, *Tenderden*, *Barkley*, *Cranbrook*, *Rovenden*, *Selbrightenden*, *Newydene*, *East Bannfield*.

St. Augustine's contains the Hundreds of *Ringfloe*, *Blengate*, *Whiteſtable*, *Westgate*, *Downchamford*, *Preston*, *Breage*, *Kinghamford*, *Seafalter*, *Wingham*, *Eastry*, *Gornilee*, *Bawborough*, *Langport*.

Shepway contains the Hundreds of *Folkſtone*, *Lovingborve*, *Stowting*

*Stowting, Heune, Byreholtfran, Streats, Worth, Ham,
Langport, St. Martin, Newchurch, Alowbridge, Oxney.*

This County also contains two Episcopal Sees, the ^{Episcopal} Cities of *Canterbury* and *Rochester*, each of which send ^{Sees.} two Citizens to represent them in Parliament, chosen by the ^{Parliamentary} Freemen. The parliamentary Boroughs are *Dover, Hythe, Maidstone, Queenborough, New Romney, and Sandwich.* The Market-towns are *Appledore, Ashford, Bromley, Chatham, Cranbrook, Dartford, Deal, Dover, Eriff, Elban, Faversham, Folkestone, Goudhurst, Greenwich, Gravesend, Lenham, Lidd, Malling, Milton, Romney, Sevenoaks, Sittingbourne, Shoreham, Smarden, Tenterden, Tunbridge, Westerham, Wrotham, Wye, and Woolwich.*

In order to reduce the contents of this large County under a more regular Survey, we must describe it by *Lathes*; and begin with the *Lathe of Sutton*, which is washed by the River *Thames*, and contains several considerable and memorable places, as

Deptford, four Miles and a half from *London*, which takes its name from its *deep Ford* formerly over the little brook *Ravenbourn*, near its influx into the *Thames*; where there is now a Bridge, in the high Road from *London* to *Dover*, that runs through the upper part of this large and populous Towns, and it is divided into *Upper* and *Lower Deptford*, which together contain two Parish Churches, several Meeting-houses, and two fine Hospitals founded for decayed Pilots, Masters of Ships and their Widows, by the *Trinity-House of London*, who hold their Corporation by the name of *The Trinity House of Deptford Strong*. There are several Streets, Lanes and Alleys. The New Church is one of those numbered amongst the fifty new Churches, intended to be built by Act of Parliament, in *Queen Anne's reign*, at the public expence. There are near two thousand houses in this Town, and most of them well built. The upper Town is more adapted to the accommodation of Travellers, and there is perhaps one of the greatest Malt Still-houses in the whole world, close to the Bridge.

The Lower Town is inhabited by Tradesmen, chiefly ^{Royal} depending upon shipping, and by Publicans, seafaring ^{Dock.} People, and Artificers in the several branches of ship-building. But it is most remarkable for the Royal Dock,

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constructed about two hundred years ago, where many fine Ships of seventy Guns and under are continually building; which employs many hundred hands. Here is also a wet Dock for Ships, that covers two Acres of Ground, and another of an Acre and a half, with a vast quantity of Timber and other Stores, and extensive buildings, as Store-houses, and Offices of every kind, for the use of the place, one of which, viz. the Victualling Office built in 1745, was accidentally burnt down in January 1748-9, and dwelling houses for those Officers, who are obliged to live upon the spot, such as the Clerk of the Check, Store-keeper, Master Attendant, Master Shipwright, Clerk of the Controul, Clerk of the Survey, &c. Neither ought it to be forgot that *Peter the Great Czar of Muscovy*, compleated his knowledge and skill in the practical part of Naval Architecture, in this Yard. And in this Dock the little Ship, in which Sir *Francis Drake*, sailed round the world, in the year 1580, was laid up by order of Queen *Elizabeth* in remembrance thereof. Here are also several private Docks for building *Indiamen*, &c.

Greenland
Dock.

More to the West of the Royal Yard and Dock at *Deptford*, is another wet Dock of considerable capacity, called *Greenland Dock*, for the *Greenland* Ships, which commonly lie up here and deliver their Cargoes.

The River *Thames* at *Deptford* is very wide and deep, and continually covered with *Indiamen*, Men of War, and the Royal Yatchs which lie at Moorings, and in a proper depth of water.

Trinity-
house.

The *Trinity House of Deptford Strand*, was founded by Sir *Thomas Spert*, Knt. and Comptroller of the Navy in 1515, and incorporated by King *Henry VIII*. who granted the Ship-men and Marines of this Realm, licence to begin to the honour of the *Holy Trinity* and St. *Clement*, a perpetual Guild or Brotherhood concerning the Craft, or Cunning of the Mariners, and for the increase of the Ships thereof, without the least share of trust or authority in the Royal Navy, which, and the Grants by Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *Charles II*. were confirmed by Letters Patent of King *James II*. in 1685. This Body Corporate have founded one Hospital consisting of twenty-one Houses by the name of *Trinity House of Deptford Strand*, near

near the old Church; and another of a more Modern Foundation, containing thirty-eight Houses fronting the street, a handsome building with large Gardens. The Men, in each Hospital, have twenty Shillings per month each: and the Women sixteen Shillings per month each; intended for decayed Pilots, Masters of Ships and their Widows.

This Corporation has their Hall or place for transacting business in general in *Water Lane*, near the Custom-house in *London*, and is governed by a Master, four Wardens, eight Assistants, and eighteen elder Brethren. To whose Trust are committed great Charities, and other Monies granted by Royal Charter for the help and relief of the poor Navigators and their Families. Besides these there is another branch of this Body, called younger Brethren, who are an unlimitted number, for every Master or Mate expert in Navigation, has a right to be admitted a Member of the Trinity-house. And out of this number they ought to fill up all vacancies of the Elder Brethren.

The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and elder Brethren are by Charter empowered. (1.) To examine the Mathematical Children of Christ's Hospital. (2.) To examine all Masters of his Majesty's Ships of War, and to appoint Pilots to conduct Ships in and out of the River *Thames*. (3.) To settle Rates of Pilotage, to erect Seemarks and Light-houses for the security of Navigation on the Coast of this Kingdom. For which, they receive one half-penny per Ton. (4.) To Licence poor Seamen (not free) to Row on the *Thames* for their support. (5.) To prevent Aliens from serving on board English Ships without their Licence, upon the penalty of five Pounds for each offence. (6.) To punish Seamen for Desertion or Mutiny in the Merchant's Service. And, (7.) To hear and determine complaints of Officers and Seamen in the Merchant's Service subject to an Appeal to the Admiralty.

This Company also enjoys the profits of the Ballast Office established for clearing and deepening the River *Thames*, which Ballast they sell for the supply of all Ships that sail out of the *Thames*, at the rate of one Shilling per Ton, brought to the Ship. In which service they employ sixty Lighters, with two or more men in each.

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Their Revenues are extraordinary, part of which is appropriated for the help and relief of about three Thousand poor Seamen, their Widows and Orphans.

Greenwich, six Miles from *London*, is a *Saxon* name, signifying the *Green Creek*: *Humphry Duke of Gloucester*, made it a Royal Seat, by the name of the *Honour of Greenwich*, and his Palace was called *Placentia*. To which was added a Convent of Mendicants. This Palace was enlarged by *Henry VII.* who also finished a Tower belonging to the Convent, which the Duke had begun upon the top of a high Hill: but this Palace was compleated by *Henry VIII.* who, delighted with its situation, and most pleasant prospect towards the City of *London*, and the green meadows, and spacious country around, and the serpentine twining of the River *Thames* below it, often resided at *Greenwich* with his Queen. In this state it was, when honoured by the birth of *Queen Mary*, and of her sister *Queen Elizabeth*. King *Edward VI.* died in this Palace. King *James I.* granted this Royal Seat to the Earl of *Northampton*. At which time *Leland* gives this description of it in *Latin*, *Ecce ut jam niteat locus petitus*, &c. In *English* thus:

How bright the lofty seat appears !
Like Jove's great throne, adorned with stars !
What roofs, what windows charm the eye !
What turrets, meadows, fountains never dry.

**Greenwich
Hospit'l.**

But after the death of that Earl, this magnificent Seat was neglected, and at length became so ruinous that King *Charles II.* pulled it down, in order to raise a more magnificent edifice in its place, and lived to see the first wing finished at the expence of 36,000*l.* In which state it was found at the Revolution, when King *William III.* desirous of promoting the Trade, Navigation, and Naval strength of this Kingdom, by inviting great numbers of his subjects to betake themselves to the Sea, gave this noble foundation of a Palace, and several other edifices, and a considerable spot of ground, for the special use and maintenance of those *English* Seamen, who have served in the Navy, and of their Children, who by age, wounds, or other accidents, should be disabled from further service at Sea,

Sea, and for the Widows and Children of such as were slain in fighting at Sea against the Enemies of their Country. And in 1694, his Majesty granted a Commission for carrying this great Work of a Royal Hospital for Seamen into execution, and added to his former Benevolences the Sum of 2000*l.* towards the Building.

This Hospital was completed in the Reign of King George II. and consists principally of two Ranges of Stone Buildings of equal Magnificence. The first, on the West side, cost King Charles II. 36,000*l.* That on the East side is built on the same Model. The Governor's House stands, at the back Part, in the Centre, behind which the Park, well planted with the Trees, rises with a noble Ascent. Each Range of Buildings terminates with a very noble dome; and between them is a very spacious Area: In the Middle of which stands a fine Statue of King George II. upon a high Pedestal. On the Columns that support the Gates, which open to these Buildings from the South, are placed celestial and terrestrial Globes, in which the Stars are gilt. There are fine Paintings in the grand Hall, over the Refectory or Place where the Hospitallers meet at Dinner. The Hall, which is very superb, was painted by Sir James Thornhill. At the upper End-alcove are Portraits of the late Princess Sophia, King George I. King George II. Queen Caroline, the late Queen of Prussia, the late Prince of Wales, the late Duke of Cumberland, and his five Royal Sisters. On the Cieling above the Alcove are Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark: And on the Ceiling of the Hall are King William III. and Queen Mary, and several fine emblematical Figures: In fine, such are the noble Symmetry, Architecture, and Decorations, and such the charming Situation and ample Endowment of this spacious and sumptuous Edifice, that there is scarce such another Foundation and Fabric in the whole World.

The Chapel, which make a Part of the East Side or Range of this magnificent Structure, is very fine, commodious, neat, elegant, richly gilt, and the Proportion exceeding beautiful: It is one Room of one hundred Feet long, fifty Feet broad, and fifty Feet high, ornamented

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mented with White and Gold, elegant Cornices, and beautiful Ceiling over the Altar: here also is a fine Organ.

Besides the considerable Estates; among which is that of the late Lord *Derwentwater*, value 6000*l. per. ann.* with which this Hospital is endowed, it receives a Bounty from the Parliament almost annually; each Sailor in the Royal Navy and Merchants Service pays Sixpence a-month towards its Support: And there is now upon the Foundation about two thousand old and disabled Seamen, and one hundred Boys, the Sons of Seamen, who are instructed in the Art of Navigation, boarded, cloathed, and brought up for the Service of the Royal Navy.

Each Seaman has an Allowance of seven Loaves, weighing sixteen Ounces each; three Pounds of Beef; two Pounds of Mutton; a Pint of Pease; a Pound and Quarter of Cheese; two Ounces of Butter; fourteen Quarts of Beer, and one Shilling *per Week* for Tobacco; Boatswains have two Shillings and Sixpence a Week for Tobacco; their Mates have one Shilling and Sixpence for Tobacco; and other Officers in Proportion according to their Rank. Every common Pensioner, once in two Years, receives a suit of blue Cloaths, a Hat, three Pair of Stockings, two Pair of Shoes, five Neck-cloths, three Shirts, and two Night-caps. They are cloathed in Blue and Brass Buttons: The Officers are distinguished by Laced Coats and Hats. Every hundred Pensioners are allowed five Nurses, who ought to be Seamens Widows; they are allowed eight Pounds a year each, and ten Pounds to those who attend the Infirmary.

The House Officers, and their Sallaries, are as follow:

The Governor receives annually	-	£. 1000
Lieutenant-Governor	-	300
Treasurer	-	200
Three Captains, each	-	200
Six Lieutenants, each	-	100
Two Chaplains, each	-	100
Physician and Surgeon, each	-	200
Clerk of the Cheque	-	100
Auditor	-	100

There

The ~~are~~^{were} about one hundred Governors by Commission, composed of the Nobility, great Officers of State, and Persons in high Post under the Crown: but the chief Management in regard to the Admission and Regulation of the Pensioners, is reserved to the Lords of the Admiralty.

The Governor of this Royal Hospital, and the Ranger of the Park, live in that Part of the Hospital, which was the Royal Palace.

As to the Town of Greenwich, whose Prosperity is owing to the Premises, and to the Pleasure of walking in the delightful Park behind it; it is a very large Town, containing about one thousand four hundred Houses, well built and inhabited, and divided into several spacious Streets; and about the Center of the Broad Street, leading from the River to the Park, stands the parish Church, a very handsome Structure, and one of the fifty new Churches built by Act of Parliament, and dedicated to St. Alphege, Archbishop of Canterbury, said to have been murdered on that very Spot of Ground, by the Danes, in the Year 1012.

In the Center of the Town there is a Market-place, Market, and a Market kept there by Prescription every Saturday; in the Year 1737, the Direction of this Market was given to the Governors of the Royal Hospital. And it had the Honour to give the Title of Earl to the Duke of Argyle, whom Queen Anne created Baron of Chatham and Earl of Greenwich, on 26th November 1705.

At the East End of this Town, facing the Thames, is another Hospital founded by the Earl of Northampton, above mentioned, for twenty decayed House-keepers, Eleven out of Greenwich, and Eight alternately from Castle Rising in Norfolk, and Bungay in Suffolk; and well endowed, called Trinity Hospital, and left in trust to the Mercers Company of London.

Mr. Lambert, Author of the Perambulation of Kent, founded another Hospital in this Town, by the Name of Queen Elizabeth's College, for Twenty decayed Men or Women; and is said to have been the first Protestant Hospital in England.

There are Two free Schools; one for Twenty Boys, who are cloathed in Green, boarded, and educated in School.

Gives title
of Earl.

Trinity, or
Duke of
Norfolk's
Hospital.

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Reading, Writing, and Accompts; founded byes: *William Boreham*, Knight; in the Trust of the *Drapers Company of London*: The other for twenty-eight Boys, cloathed in Grey, and taught to read, write, and cast accompts, founded by Mr. *John Roan*, who left it in Trust to the Vicar, Church-wardens, and Overseers of this Parish.

Iron manu-
factory.

At the East End of the Town also, there is an Iron Manufactory, established by Sir *Ambrose Crowley*, Knight, and reported to be the Center of the several great Manufactures, which that Knight, or his Successors, have anywhere settled in *England*.

Park:

The Town is covered on the South by a steep Hill, on Part of which lies a noble and most delightful Park, a Royal Demesne, walled round, enlarged and planted by King *Charles II.* well stocked with deer, and very much frequented by the Citizens of *London*, as well as the Gentry, which prefer *Greenwich* for its healthy and delightful Situation. Upon the Summit of the Hill, within the Park, stands an Edifice, erected by King *Charles II.* known by the Name of *Flamstead-house*, for whose Use, as an Astronomer, it was built, and furnished with mathematical Instruments, for astronomical Observations, and a deep dry Well, for observing the Stars in the Day-time, which House remains the Residence of the Royal Professor of Astronomy ever since. The Market-days are *Wednesday* and *Saturday*: Here is no Fair.

Black-
heath.

Without the South Wall of this Park lies *Blackheath*, admired for it's excellent Air and delightful Situation, which has prevailed with many People of Fortune to build and reside upon the Skirts of it. This Heath takes its Name from the Colour of the Soil: It is an extensive Plain; on which *Wat Tyler*, the Rebel in the Reign of *Richard II.* mustered near 100,000 Men.

From the South-East Corner of this Heath, you gradually ascend that beautiful Eminence called *Shooter's Hill*; upon the Top of which is a Spring, which constantly runs over, and never is frozen in the severest Winter. Here was a Plan lain down and begun a few Years ago, for building a superb Town on the Summit of this Hill; but the Number and Strength of the Springs

Springs within its Bowels, will not permit the Undertakers to go through with their Foundations.

Blackheath is particularly remarkable for two Buildings, viz. Sir *Gregory Page's*, Baronet, Seat, and Sir *John Mordaunt's*, Baronet, College.

Sir *Gregory Page's* Seat is a noble Building, with two Sir *Gregory Page's* handsome Fronts: The South Front is ornamented with House. an Ionic Portico: The Hall is a very elegant Room, adorned with Pillars, and other Ornaments in a just Taste; this opens into a Gallery sixty Feet long, twenty broad, and twenty high, hung with Crimson; Ceiling, Cornice, Door-cases, &c. exceedingly elegant, gilt Carving, on white Grounds: Here are several capital Pieces of Painting.

The next is the Drawing-room twenty-five Feet by twenty, ornamented in a rich and elegant Taste: The Chimney-piece very handsome, and adorned with twelve fine Pictures; the Saloon measures thirty five Feet by twenty-five, where the Chimney-piece, is exquisitely elegant; the Door-cases, and all the Ornaments, equally elegant; the Slabs very curious, and the Pier-glasses magnificent: The Dressing-room is very beautifully ornamented, and contains a most capital Collection of Pictures, that cannot be too much admired; among which, remark a *Magdalen* reading in a Grotto: She is astonishingly executed; the Attitudes, Colouring, Softness of Expression, beyond all Description amazing!

The Crimson Bed-chamber is worthy of particular Notice; the Bed is placed in a Cove, with Pillars separating it from the rest of the Room, whose Dimension are thirty by sixteen: This opens into a Library forty-five by twenty.

In a Word, the fitting up and furnishing, in general, are most elegant. The Rooms are hung with Crimson, and Green Silks and Damasks; and the Cornices, Ceilings, Door-cases, Slabs, Sofas, and Chair-frames, all carved and gilt, in a good Taste; the Chimney-pieces are all beautiful, of white Marble, polished, and some decorated with Leaves and Festoons of wrought Marble; most of the Slabs are exceedingly fine, of various Marbles: And there is a very beautiful Collection of ornamental

THE PRESENT STATE OF namental Dresden and Chelsea Porcelaine scattered about the different Apartments.

Mordaunt
College.

At a small Distance, on that Part of *Blackheath* called *Great Stonefield*, is a College erected by Sir *John Mordaunt*, Baronet, and *Turkey Merchant*, for the Support of poor decayed and honest Merchants. It is a handsome large Brick-building, with two small Wings, and a neat Chapel : Here is a Provision for forty poor Gentlemen, upwards of sixty Years old, with a Pension of 15*l.* *per ann.* each, a Treasurer and a Chaplain, who are all obliged to reside ; the Treasurer has 40*l.* the Chaplain 60*l. per ann.* and they are under the Government, and in the Choice, of seven *Turkey Merchants*.

Leuham.

At the South-West Corner of *Blackheath* there is kept a Fair, on *May 12.* and *October 11.* for Bullocks, Horses and Toys ; from whence we descend to *Leuham*, a large well built Village, on the River *Ravenſbourn*, over which there is a good Bridge : Here we find a Parochial Church, and two Free-schools, one for *Latin*, the other for *English*, founded by the Reverend Mr. *Abraham Calf*, Minister of this Parish, with Allowances to such Scholars as shall be sent from thence to the University ; and left under the Direction of the *Leathersellers Company of London*.

Bromley.

Higher up the *Ravenſbourn* we come to *Bromley*, (ten Miles from *London*) in the Road to *Tunbridge*, by which means this Town has of late Years thrived, and been vastly improved in Buildings, &c. It consists of a large Street, and several Lanes, &c. but is only one Parish, and has a small Market kept on *Thursdays* ; and here is a Fair on *February 3d* and *August 5th* for Horses, Sheep, Hogs, and Bullocks.

College for
Clergy-
mens wi-
dows.

At the N. E. Entrance into this Town there is a noble Foundation, called a College, erected in the Reign of King *Charles II.* by Dr. *John Warner*, Bishop of *Rochester*, for the Maintenance of twenty poor Clergymens Widows, endowed with 20*l. per ann.* each, and 50*l. per ann.* for a Chaplain ; and was the first of its kind erected in *England*.

On the East of this College, in a very rural Situation, amongst Trees, there stands the ancient Palace of the Bishops of *Rochester*, to whom King *Edgar* (A. D. 700.) gave the Manor of *Bromley* ; by Virtue of which Donation,

nation, the Bishop of Rochester is Patron and Rector of this Parish.

But, if we proceed East of *Leuham*, there stands the Eltham. Town of *Eltham*, once the retiring Place of our Kings: In which Palace was born King *John*; and here were enacted the Statutes of *Eltham*, by which the King's House is still governed: It has the honour to give Title of Earl to the Prince of *Wales*: And though there appear no Remains of a Royal Palace, this Town is well built and large, and well inhabited by rich Citizens, and Farmers of good Repute: Here is a Market on *Mondays*; and a Fair on *Palm-Monday*, *Easter-Monday*, *Whit-fun-Monday*, and 10th of *October*, for Horses, Cattle, and Toys; and there are two Charity-schools, to teach and cloath twenty Boys, and ten Girls.

Charlton, under the N. E. Corner of *Blackheath*, is *Charlton*. another pleafant well built Village, famous for a disorderly Fair held in its Neighbourhood, on St. *Luke's Day*, when the Mob, who wear Horns on their Heads, take all Kinds of Liberties, and the lewd and vulgar amongst the Women, give a loose to all manner of Indecency; this is called *Horn-Fair*, in which are sold Rams Horns, Horn-toys, and Wares of all Sorts; said to be established by a Charter from King *John*, by way of Recompence for debauching a Miller's Wife, and on condition that Horns were to be both sold and worn on that Occasion.

Here is a very handsome Parish Church; and a great many good Houses in and about this Village; the Mansion-house is the most remarkable for its Gothic Architecture, and a Row of Cyprus Trees without its Walls, supposed to be the oldest Cyprus Trees in *England*; and belongs now to the Earl of *Egmont*. From hence there is a fine Prospect of the River *Thames*.

Woolwich (nine Miles from *London*) stands on the South-side of the River *Thames*, a very large, well built, populous Town, chiefly owing to the Establishment of the King's Magazines of Bombs, Carcasses, Mortars, and other Materials of the Artillery for the Royal Navy, and to the Royal Dock for building Men of War of any Size, with a Rope-yard for making Cables of the largest

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Largest Size, and Cordage for the Navy ; all these Docks, Yards, &c. are surrounded with a high Wall.

The Gun-yard is called the *Warren*, in which Artillery of all Sizes and Dimensions are cast : And here the Company of Matroffes are employed in making up Cartridges, and in charging Bombs, Carcasses, and Grenadoes, for national Service : Here are also every Sort of Warehouses and Magazines of military and naval Stores ; and an Academy lately established by the Crown, for teaching the military Arts and Sciences, and whatever relates to the Attack and Defence of fortified Places.

A Guard-ship is generally stationed off this Town, before the Dock-yard ; and the *Thames* is so deep, that Ships of the largest Size may ride off of *Woolwich*, even at low Water, without touching the Ground.

The adjacent Marshes have often suffered by Inundations : In 1236, the *Thames* rose so high as to overflow those Marshes, and drown many of the Inhabitants, and vast Numbers of Cattle ; and in the Reign of King *James I.* another Inundation laid several Acres of Meadow-land under Water, which have never been recovered. Here is a good Market on *Fridays* ; but no Fair. The Parish Church is one of the fifty new Churches ; there is also an old Church, but not used.

Sevenoaks, or *Sennock*, (twenty-three Miles from *London*) stands on the River *Derwent* ; which, rising in *Surrey*, crosses this *Lathe* about the Middle, and falls into the *Thames* below *Woolwich*. This Town, so called, from *seven* exceeding fine high Oaks, that grew in or near it, is a Market-town, and a Corporation, governed by a Warden, and four Assistants ; and holds a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *July 10th*, and *October 12th*, for Hogs and Toys. Here also is a very good Free-school, and a Charity-school for fifteen Boys ; an Hospital for maintaining poor old people ; and another dedicated to St. *John the Baptist*, a very ancient Foundation, in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The Free-school was originally founded by Sir *William Sevenoake*, Lord Mayor of *London*, in 1418, improved by one *John Polkyn*, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* and better endowed, and put upon the present Establishment by Queen *Elizabeth* ; whereby it obtained the Title of Queen

Queen Elizabeth's Free-school : The Building coming to decay, it was rebuilt in the Year 1727 ; and the Stile of the Corporation is now, The Wardens and Assistants of the Town and Parish of Sevenoke, and of Queen Elizabeth's Free-school.

Here *Jack Cade*, the Archrebel, in 1456, defeated and killed Sir *Humphrey Stafford*, his Brother *William*, and several more Persons of Note, sent against him by King *Henry VI*.

At the South-side of this Town stands the fine Seat *Knowl*, called *Knowl*, belonging to the Duke of *Dorset*.

Dartford, quer. *Darenford*, (sixteen Miles from *London*) so called from being the Place for a Ford over the *Darent* or *Darwent*, in the great Road from *London* to *Dover*, is an ancient *Saxon* Town ; and the Place where *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw* began their Rebellion : It is at present a very flourishing and populous well-built Town, consisting principally of one long Street, well stocked with large and commodious Inns, for the Convenience of Travellers and Carriages ; and in the Middle of this Street is kept a good Market for Corn, on *Saturdays* ; here also is a Fair on the 2d of *August*, for Oxen and Bullocks : Here is a Bridge, and a good Parish-church, and a Parsonage-house.

The Church is very large, and dedicated to the *Trinity*, and has two Cemetaries ; one round the Church, the other without the Town, on the Top of a high Hill ; so high, that it overlooks the Tower of the Church.

In the Neighbourhood of this Town they dig a great deal of *Fullers Earth* ; and there are several Paper-Mills erected on the River *Darent*, which Manufacture turns to good Account ; and the first Paper-mill in *England* was erected on this River in the Reign of King *Charles I*. Here also was erected the first Mill in *England* for slitting Bars of Iron to make Wire. This Town has a good Navigation for Barges up to the Bridge.

Crayford, signifying a Ford over the the River *Creuar*, *Crayford*, or *Gray*, (fourteen Miles from *London*) is an ancient Town, and maintains a Market by Prescription : In the adjacent Grounds are several Caves, supposed to be dug

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dug by the *Britons* or *Romans* for Granaries, or by the *Saxons*; to hide their Families and Goods during their unsettled State and War with the *Britons*: Here is a small Market on *Tuesdays*.

Note, That there are several Villages of this Name, in this Neighbourhood; all which take their Names from their Situation on the River *Cray*, or *Creuar*; which Stream, rising a little to the S. W. of St. *Mary Cray*, runs to that Village, and passing by *Paul's Cray*, *Foot's Cray*, and *North Cray*, runs into the *Darent*, near its Conflux with the *Thames*, at *Dartford Creek*, opposite to *Purfleet*; the principal of which Villages, is St. *Mary's Cray*, about which there are many Woods of Birch; from whence the Broom-makers in and about *London* are supplied with that Commodity.

Foot's
Cary.

At *Foot's Cary* the World is surprized at a modern Edifice, an elegant Seat, built by *Bouchier Cleave*, Esq; a wealty Citizen, after a Design of Palladio, of the *Ionic Order*: This House, commonly called *Foot's Cary Place*, is greatly admired by the Curious in Architecture, and as much by the Admirers and Judges of fine Paintings, of which here is a superb Collection, too large to be particularized in this Place.

St. Mary's
Cary.

About four Miles more to the South stands St. *Mary's Cray*; it is a small Market Town, situate twelve Miles from *London*, near the Head of the *Cray*: Here is a Charity-school, a Market on *Wednesday*, and a Fair on the 13th of *February*.

Penshurst.

Cowden.

Having given all the noted Places in this *Lathe* on the *Thames*, the *Ravensbourn*, and the *Darent*, and the *Cray*; let us now survey the Banks of the *Medway*, which is the most considerable River in this County, and riseth in this *Lathe*, in the *Weald*, or woody Part of it, and having, received the *Eden*, it washes the ancient Manor of *Penshurst*, where the *Sidneys* have a fine Seat: And here is a Fair kept on *July 1st*, for pedlary; and then passing by a small Village called *Cowden*, where is another Fair for Pedlary, on *August 2d*. the *Medway* continues its Course in the *Lathe of Aylesford*, which is bounded on the West by the *Lathe of Sutton*, and on the North by the *Thames*.

The *Medway* having entered the Lathe of *Aylesford*, Tunbridge, leads us to *Tunbridge*, or the Town of Bridges, (twenty-nine Miles from *London*) because there are five Bridges here, over so many different Branches of the *Medway*; tho' some Writers derive its Name from the Rivulet *Tunn*, that runs near it: It was once a Territory within itself, and fortified with a large Castle, Walls, Ditches, &c. of which there are some Ruins to be seen on the South Bank of the *Medway*: At present there are many good Houses; a new Church, and a free Grammar-school, in Trust to the Skinners Company: And there is a good Market on Fridays; and a Fair for Bullocks, Horses and Toys, on *Ash-Wednesday*, *July 5th*, and *October 29th*, which are generally well frequented by the Company, who resort in great Numbers to drink the Chalybeate Waters, about five Miles distant southwards; and it maintains a School for seventy Children by private Contributions.

With regard to the Qualities of the Waters, Dr. *Whistler* informs us, that in a dry Season, he could perfectly distinguish a Gas of Vitriol. Dr. *Madan* writes, that they were sensibly impregnated with volatile and spirituous Exhalations. The Virtue of this Water, according to Dr. *Hales*, may be preserved from *August* to *January*, by mixing five Drops of Oil of Sulphur with one Quart of it: The same will preserve all Chalybeate Waters, so as to make them fit to drink in remote Places. In a word, it is a light and comparatively pure Chalybeate; it operates by Stool and Urine, and sometimes by Vomit, when it meets with a foul Stomach. A spoonful of common Salt will in the first Glass answer the Use of Physic.

Allen informs us, that *Tunbridge Water* is an effectual Remedy in Obstructions of the Glands of the Mesentery: It is also an efficacious Remedy in recent Dropsies, broken Constitutions, and all Disorders of the Stomach. *Rouze* recommends this Water to cure Ulcers in the Kidneys and Bladder, and when the Bladder is stuffed with phlegmatic Matter resembling Stone, and in bloody Urine; it cures the Cholic, Vomiting, Hiccough, and Worms; it is a good Anti-venereal, being of a remarkable drying Faculty; it likewise strengthens the Brain and Origin of

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the Nerves; it is good in the Head-ach, Vertigo, and Convulsions, in long and tedious Agues, in the Dropfy, Black and Yellow Jaundice, and Hard-swellings; of the Spleen, the Scurvy, Green Sicknes, Fluor-albus, and other female Disorders: It opens Obstructions, cools the Blood, strengthens the retentive Faculty, helps sore Eyes and Pimples, and when drank with Judgment, cures obstinate and inveterate Loosnesses.

Tunbridge Wells. These Wells are situated at the Bottom of three Hills, called Mount *Epraim*, Mount *Pleasant*, and Mount *Sion*, all which are furnished with good Buildings, and are in the Parish of *Tunbridge*, but the Springs themselves are in the Parish of *Speldhurst*, and are three in Number, well paved and inclosed with a low Wall, and a kind of Gateway, to which you ascend by several Steps, and from which the Water is brought up in Glasses by Women called Dippers: The Time of greatest resort for gay Company is in *July, August, and September*.

Behind these Wells is a large and elegant Chapel, in which Divine Service is performed twice a-day during the Season of drinking the Waters; and before the Wells is a square Place, paved with Stone, which is a Kind of customary Market for Poultry, but has Meat, Butter, Eggs, &c. From hence there is an Ascent of a few Steps up to the grand Walk, which is long, and paved with red Tiles: On the right Side of this Walk are Shops for Toys, Wooden, or *Tunbridge Ware*, Booksellers, Jewellers, Millinery, China, &c. several Tea-rooms and Gaming-rooms, and three Coffee-houses: Before these Shops, and between them and the grand Walk, is a Pent-house, that runs the full Length of them, to keep Company dry in wet weather: On the other Side of the Walk is a Band of Musick in a Gallery, which entertains the Company as they walk in a Morning, or at Breakfast, till eleven o'clock; and after Morning Prayer, till two o'clock. On the left-hand Side, called the lower Walk, are a Fish-market, a large Coffee-house, and two Taverns; and adjoining to the *Sussex Tavern* is a Set of large and well built Buildings for dining, &c. for here are Balls twice a-week, and card-playing every Day: Here a is Charity-school for seventeen Boys and Girls, maintained and taught by voluntary Subscriptions.

The

The Air is excellent, and Provisions of all sorts are reasonable : Here is also plenty of Wild-fowl, and of the delicious Bird, the *Wheat-Ear*, catched on the South Downs : Here is plenty of good Fish, brought by Land-carriage from *Rye*, &c. and of Mackarel, in Season, supplied in three Hours from *Hastings*.

About a Mile from the Walks are the *High Rocks* : High Rocks. They are very many, and adjoin to each other ; several of them are from seventy to eighty Feet high : Many of them have Cavities, that lead the curious Enquirer into the Works of Nature through many dark Passages ; and their being situated among Woods, and washed by a little winding Brook, that divides *Kent* from *Suffex*, affords a very romantic Scene.

After the *Medway* has gathered its Waters again into *Hadlow*. one Stream below *Tunbridge*, it passes by *Hadlow*, receives a Rivulet called *Twist*, on account of its twisting or winding Course, glides on by a Village called *Mere-worth*, and held in Chivalry by an entire Knight's Fee, with the Grant of a free Warren and Park ; and is very large, much frequented by the neighbouring Gentry, who dwell thick for ten Miles round ; and where the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is always the Parson ; and then keeps its Course to *Maidstone*.

Maidstone (thirty-six Miles from *London*) is an ancient British Town, which the Britons called *Caermeywad*, which the Saxons interpreted and called the City or Town of the *Medway* or *Medweazefon* : It is now a large, clean, well built, and populous Town, stretched out into a great length : The River *Medway* is navigable up to this Town, for Hogs of sixty Tons, the Tide flowing up quite to the Bridge. It is an ancient Borough, but not allowed to send Members to Parliament, till Queen *Elizabeth* incorporated it, by the Name of the Mayor, twelve Jurats, and Commonalty of *Maidstone* ; and, amongst other Privileges, allowed them to chuse two Members of Parliament, and to keep Market on Thursdays, till free for Hops ; and a Fair for Horses, Bullocks, and all sorts of Commodities, on February 13th, May 12th, June 20th, and October 17th.

This is accounted the Shire Town, where the Assizes are usually or frequently kept, and the Business of the

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County or Public Affairs are transacted : And here is, perhaps, one of the best built and most commodious and clean Goals in the three Kingdoms, which is one of the County-goals ; yet this whole Town makes no more than one Parish, whose Church was anciently a Collegiate Church, and is now annexed to the See of *Canterbury*, the Archbishop performing the Duty by a Curate. Here also is a good stone Bridge over the *Medway*, a Sessions House, a Town Hall, and a Free-school. Here is another Church dedicated to St. *Faith*, in which the *Dutch* perform Divine Service ; four Charity-schools, and a Free-school.

Trade.

Here is a Manufacture of Linen Thread, made in great Perfection ; and in the Neighbourhood, there is a Manufacture of Paper, &c. and great Plantations of Cherries and Hops, supposed to have been first planted here about the beginning of the Reformation, which gave Foundation for the following Verses ;

Hops, Reformation, Baiz and Beer,
Came into *England*, all in a Year.

Its happy Situation makes it abound with Provisions, for which, and its rich Soil, and good Market, *Maidstone* is most eminent : And from hence *London* is supplied with large Bullocks, Timber, Wheat, Hops, Apples, Cherries, a Sort of paving Stone, white Sand for glafs-making, and for Stationers, with more Commodities or Necessaries of Life, than from any other Market Town in the Kingdom. This Town gives Title of

**Gives title
of Vis-
count.**

Winchelsea. In the Neighbourhood of this Town is *Pinnendenheath*, where the Freeholders of the County meet to chuse Knights of the Shire.-

Lenham.

At this Town, the *Medway* receives a small Rivulet called the *Len*, which rises at *Lenham*, a small Market Town, (forty-seven Miles from *London*) whose Market is on *Tuesdays* ; and a Fair for Cattle and Horses on *June 6th*, and for Horses, Black Cattle, &c. on *October 23d*.

Aylesford.

Aylesford, supposed to be a Corruption of *Anglesford*, in Memory of the great Overthrow of *Horfa*, the General

neral of the *Saxons*, on *Angles*, by the *Britons*, when both General, *Horsa*, and the British General *Categern*, fell in the Field of Battle; is a Village upon the *Medway*: *Horsa* was buried at *Horsted*, a Village at a short Distance; and *Categern* was buried in great State, as it is thought, near this Ford, under the Side of a Hill, where are four vast Stones pitched on End, and others lying cross upon them, like *Stonehenge*; which the common People, by Tradition, call *Keith-coty house*, qu. *Categern's House*.

This Parish has this further to be remarked; it is divided by the River *Medway*, viz. the North Part, which hath a Constable of itself; and in this Part stands the Church dedicated to St. *Peter*, on whose Festival there is a Fair: The South Part contains two Manors belonging to the Church of *Rochester*.

The *Medway* running Eastward, receives a Brook, *Wortham*, that rises in the adjacent Hills, on the West Side, and then flows past *Wortham*, or *Wrotham*, (twenty-five Miles from *London*) a little Market Town, that takes its Name from the Plenty of *Worts*, or *Herbs*, that grow thereabout: The Market is kept on Tuesdays; and here is a Fair for Bullocks, Horses, &c. on *May* 4th. In the Parish Church are sixteen Stalls, for the Clergy to attend the Archbishop, who once had a Palace here.

We must not pass by *Boxley*, for though it be no *Boxley*, Place of Consideration at present, it will be ever memorable for the famous *Wood*, or *Cross*, set up there, and was so artfully contrived by the Priests, as to move the Hands, Eyes and Feet, and to nod, frown, and smile: And also for the Image of St. *Rumbald*, which was set up to be the Touch-stone of cleanliness in Men, and Chastity in Women, of which the Monks made a considerable Gain, till *Cromwell* and *Cranmer* detected the Fraud, conveyed them to *London*, and having publickly exposed the Idols, broke them to Pieces at St. *Paul's Cross*.

Following the Course of the *Medway*, we come to *Stroud*, *Rochester*, and *Chatham*, which make but one continued Street, of two Miles and upwards in length, besides the Lanes and Alleys, washed by the *Medway*.

Stroud is a large Village and Parish of itself, reaching *Stroud* up to the N. W. End of *Rochester Bridge*. The Church

is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*. The Buildings, in general, are old, but are daily modernizing, and well inhabited by Tradesmen, Dealers, and Sea-faring People: The Town stands in two Jurisdictions; the East Side is in the Liberties of *Rochester*; the North Side is the Lordship. Here is a Fair for Toys and Pedlary on *August 26th*.

Rochester. *Rochester* (twenty-nine Miles from *London*) is an ancient City; and, according to *Bede*, changed from *Duro-brus* to *Duro Brivis*, corruptly *Roivis*; and by the Saxons *Rovechester*, corruptly *Rochester*, from its having been *Roffæ Castrum*, *Roffe's Castle*: It is situate on the East Side of the *Medway*, in a Valley, washed by that River on the West; and it is the most ancient Episcopal See, next to *Canterbury*, in *England*, being erected by King *Ethelbert* in the Year 604.

It appears to have been originally no more than a Castle to defend the Pass of the River, and was called by *Bede*, *Castellum Cantuariorum*; i. e. The *Kentishmens Castle*: It is now a large City, with a very fine stone Bridge of twenty-one Arches, a Cathedral, and the Ruins of a strong Castle. The Bridge was erected by Sir *John Cobham*, and Sir *Robert Knowles*, with the Money they raised out of French Captures; but Archbiⁿishop *Warham* coped it with Stone: It was repaired and adorned with Iron Rails in the Year 1744; and there are certain Lands tied down by Act of Parliament, to keep it in Repair.

Bridge, **Cathedral.** The Cathedral is a fine old *Gothic* Building, with a Free-school, and convenient Habitations for the Dean and other Dignitaries, obliged to reside at this Church: Here are two Parish Churches, one within the City, and one in the Suburbs, and a Chapel of Ease, a handsome Town-house, where the Corporation meets on all public Affairs, where the Goal is kept, and where the Judges sit at the Assizes, when held in this City. Here is a Market place, but disused, the Inhabitants rather chusing to frequent *Chatham* Market; an Alms house of a particular Foundation, by Sir *Richard Watts*, for the Relief of poor Travellers to feed and to lodge them one Night, and to give each four-pence in Money at their Departure, with an Exception, that no Person contagiously diseased, no Rogues, nor Proctors, shall be admitted: A Mathematical

matical School, well endowed, and the Ruins of the old Castle, which stood upon high Ground, between the Cathedral and the River, rebuilt by Bishop *Guadulphus*.

And in order to provide a Guard for this Station, the King granted the Tenure of *Castile-guard*; or that the Tenants of certain Lands should be obliged, in their Turn, to mount Guard here; but this has been transferred into a Composition for a Quit-rent to be paid on a certain Day, annually to the Lord of the Manor, on the Penalty of having the Rent doubled at every Tide of the *Medway*.

The Incorporation of this City is also very ancient; for it sent two Representatives to Parliament ever since the 26th, *Edward IV*. And it is governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, and twelve Common council-Men, a Town-clerk, three Serjeants at Mace, and a Water-bailiff, who have a Right to keep a Market on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*; and a Fair on 29th *May*, and 30th *November*, by Charter from *Henry I*. And the Mayor and Citizens of *Rochester* are further empowered by Act of Parliament, to hold a Court of Admiralty once a-year, or oftner, upon occasion, for regulating the *Oyster Fishery*, within the Creeks and Branches of the *Medway*, both in regard to the Freedom and Licences of the Fishermen, and to the Time and Quantity of the Fish to be taken, which is called *the opening and shutting of the Grounds*, and *setting the Stint*; and to punish all Offenders against their Orders, Regulations, and Constitutions.

This City gives Title of Earl, to the noble Family of *Hyde*.

Chatham continues the Buildings of the City of *Rochester*, and is itself a very large populous Town, about a Mile long, well built, and paved with rough flint Stones: It is situated in a deep Valley, on the East-side of the River *Medway*, with several Lanes that lead up to the Tops of the Hills, which cover it on the Land-side: And it being contiguous to *Rochester*, as *Westminster* is to *London*, it may not be improperly called the Suburbs to that ancient City: And it is inhabited by People, who chiefly depend on the King's Yard, or Dock, and the Navigation of the *Medway*, which is deep enough before

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before this Town, for the largest Ships in the Royal Navy, to ride at anchor.

Here is a Parish Church that stands upon the Hill between the Town and the Dock, and a Chapel of Ease about the Middle of the long Street; near to which, on the opposite Side of the Street, next the River, is an Alms-house, founded and well endowed by a black Woman: Here also is an Hospital founded by Sir John Hawkins, for ten Mariners or Shipwrights.

At the Entrance from Rochester, and next the River, is the Victualling-office, a handsome and commodious Building, with proper Apartments for the Officers and Business of the House; and towards the North Extremity, on the same Side, is a Market-place, and a good Market for all Sorts of Provisions, on Saturdays; though it does not appear that it was ever established by Charter, or Royal Licence, but by Usage only: And here is a Fair on May 15th, and September 19th, for Horses, Bullocks, and all Sorts of Commodities. This Town has the Honour to give Title of Earl to the late celebrated Minister of State, the Right Honourable William Pitt. From this Town we ascend up the rising Shore to the Dock, and to Brompton.

Chatham
Dock.

This Dock, begun by Queen Elizabeth, is now so well provided and improved with new Docks, Launches, Mast-houses, Boat-houses, Store-houses (one of six hundred and sixty Feet long) Boat-yards, Anchor-yards, Forges, Foundries, Canals and Ditches for preserving the Masts and Yards in the Water, Rope-walk, and the Houses of the residing Officers belonging to each Department in this Yard, that they may be said to be the largest in Dimension, and the most in Number, that are any where to be seen in the World, for depositing the Naval Stores, and building and fitting out Men of War.

As for the Stores, for which all this Provision is made, the Sails, the Rigging, the Ammunition, Guns, great and small Shot, small Arms, Swords, Cutlasses, half Pikes, with all the Furniture belonging to the Ships that ride at their Moorings in the Medway, (Powder excepted, which is kept in separate Magazines) are deposited in separate Buildings and Store-houses, appropriated for the Furniture

Furniture of every Ship distinctly, and in such manner, as to be taken out on the most emergent Occasion, without Confusion or Delay: And there are other Store-houses for laying up the Furniture and Stores of Ships in general, and for the furnishing other Ships, to be built, or to be repaired; or for supplying the Ships already there, as Occasion requires; for which Purpose, there are separate and respective Magazines of Pitch, Tar, Hemp, Flax, Tow, Rosin, Oil, Tallow, Sail-cloth, Canvas, Cables, standing and running Rigging ready fitted, and Cordage not fitted, with all Kind of Ship-chandlery, such as Blocks, Tackles, Runners, and other Necessaries; and the Cook's, Boatswain's, and Gunner's Stores; and also Anchors of all Sizes, Grapnels, Chains, Bolts and Spikes, wrought and unwrought Iron, cast-iron Work, such as Pots, Furnaces; and Boats, spare Masts and Yards, and a great Quantity of leadened Nails, &c.

In this Yard they build Men of War of any Number of Guns: And the River before it is continually covered with its Proportion of the Royal Navy, when laid up from Service.

The Government of this Dock, or Royal Yard, is by a Commissioner deputed from the Navy-office, under whom are Clerks, Accomptants, &c. to do the Busines within Doors; Store-keepers, Yard-keeper, Dock-keepers, Watchmen, and all other Officers without Doors; each one being subordinate to his Superior in Degree and Office: The Watchmen, who are stationed at a proper Hour every Night, and at certain Places, with a Bell over every Man's Head, by which they give the Number of the Clock every Hour, and every Quarter of an Hour, instantaneously one from another, in a regular Order; and are capable of giving an immediate Alarm in case of Fire: There is also a Guard-boat, which, like the Main-guard of a Garrison, rows, at certain Intervals of Time, past every Ship in the River, to see if the Men on board are at their respective Posts; and if the Men, placed in each Ship to look out, does not call, at the Approach of the Guard-boat, *Who comes there?* the Guard-boat immediately boards the Ship, to examine into the neglect of Duty.

Within

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Within this Yard is also an Office, called *the Chest at Chatham*, established in the Year 1588, for the Advantage of Seamen, wounded, lamed, or maimed, in his Majesty's Service.

Garrison. On the Land-side, this Dock, and all its Appurtenances, are secured by a Garrison of 5000 Soldiers, who are quartered in Barracks, genteely built, on the Side of *Brompton Hill*, with Brick, in several Rows, and with all Conveniences to entertain and accommodate the Soldiers, and inclosed with Trenches, and a Circumvallation of Mud cast up, and inclosing a vast Space of Ground from the Bottom of the Hill in the South-east, to the River *Medway* in the North-west, quite over the Top of *Brompton Hill*.

Brompton. *Brompton*, is a very handsome well built Village, chiefly inhabited by People belonging to the Dock-yard and Barracks; and though it is now pretty large, it has been greatly diminished by a Number of Houses pulled down within these twelve Years, to make way for the Barracks, and their Fortifications.

Gillingham. More down the *Medway* is the ancient Parish and Village of *Gillingham*, which is a large Place, and prettily built and inhabited; it was once a Market Town, by Charter granted 11 *Edw. I.* 1284, at the solicitation of *John Peckham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and kept every *Thursday*; and a yearly Fair on *September 14*, to last seven days. The Church is a large and good Edifice, and the Parish is extensive, taking in Part of *Chatham Dock*. Here is a small Fort upon the *Medway*.

Hundred of Hoo. The *Medway*, beginning here to encircle the Hundred of *Hoo*, we shall pass over, and survey that Division, and begin with *Gravesend*.

Gravesend. *Gravesend* is situated upon the River *Thames*, (twenty-two Miles from *London*) facing *Tilbury Fort*, which was described in the County of *Essex*: This is a large Market Town, where all outward-bound Ships from the *Thames* are obliged to anchor, till visited and cleared by the Custom-house Officers: It contains several Streets, Lanes and Courts, and a handsome new Church, annexed to the Living of *Milton*, a very insignificant Place, about a Mile to the East: And not only the Buildings have been greatly improved since the whole Town was burnt down in 1727, but the Land also about it, by the vast

vast Concourse of People, which resort hither on account of the Shipping, especially *East* and *West Indiamen*, frequently lying long before it, and taking in their Stores, of Poultry, other Provisions, and Garden-stuff; with which the adjacent Country is much cultivated: Besides, the Gardens about this Town contribute greatly to the Supply of the *London* Markets, with the Produce of the Kitchen-garden, and especially with Asparagus, which is not inferior to that of *Battersea*.

Gravesend having suffered much by the *French*, King *Richard II.* granted the Inhabitants of *Gravesend* and *Milton*, the sole Privilege of carrying Passengers by Water to *London*, at the Rate of forty in a Tilt-boat, and ten in a Wherry, at two-pence a-head, now advanced to nine-pence: And the Waterman's Company, by an Act of Parliament in the Reign of his late Majesty King *George II.* are obliged to keep Officers at *Billinggate* and *Gravesend*, to ring publickly a Bell, set up for that Purpose, for fifteen Minutes, at every time of high and low Water, Night and Day, to give Notice to the Tilt-boats and Wherries to put off, under the Penalty of five Pounds; and Carriages, called *Tide Coaches*, constantly come hither with Passengers from *Rochester* and *Chatham* before low Water, and convey others, that come by Water, to *Chatham*, &c.

King *Henry VIII.* raised a Platform here, and at *Milton*, to cover them from Surprize by Water: And Queen *Elizabeth*, incorporated them by the Name of *Portreve*, or *Jurats*, and Inhabitants of *Gravesend* and *Milton*; which Name of *Portreve*, is now changed into that of *Mayor*, with Privileges to keep a Market on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *April 23d*, and *October 24th*, for Horses, and all Manner of Goods, Cloaths, and Toys; for which Purpose, there is a convenient Market-place on the East of the high Street, with a Market-house. Here is a Market for Fish on *Sunday Mornings*.

Note. The River *Thames*, at *Gravesend* Bridge, measures, cross to *Tilbury* Fort, one Mile, bating seventy Yards: And here is a charitable Foundation of twenty-one dwelling Houses, given by Mr. *Henry Pinnock*, and a House to employ a Master Weaver to employ the Poor, and it is well endowed: here is also a Charity-school to teach and cloath twenty Boys; and a modern Church built

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built at the national Expence; by Act of Parliament,
A. D. 1731.

All outward-bound Ships are obliged to anchor in the Road before the Town, till visited by a Custom-house Officer; for which Purpose a Centinel, stationed at the Block-house, below the Bridge or Stairs, gives Notice, when any Ship sails down so far, by firing his Musket: From hence also homeward-bound Ships receive Tide-waiters on board, if they have not their Compliment of those Officers before.

In the Neighbourhood of *Gravesend* are a great Variety of romantic Landscapes; the Hills are wild and steep, and almost covered with Wood, and rise into bold Variations; between the Breaks of which, vast Prospects of the Valley beneath, and of the *Thames* winding through it, are every now and then seen; and from the Tops of some of them, there are very extensive Prospects, both of *Kent* and *Essex*. Along the Shore of the *Thames*, to the Westward, the Coast is one continued Rock of Chalk and Flint Stone, as far as *Greenhithe*; from whence the City of *London*, and its Environs, are supplied with Lime. At *Northfleet*, about two Miles west of *Gravesend*, is the Seat of Lord *Duncannon*, with very fine Gardens.

The Lathe of *Scray*, otherwise *Sherwinhope*, brings us across the River *Medway* to the Isle of *Shepey*, near to the Conflux of that River with the *Thames*.

Shepey is an Island twenty-four Miles in Circumference, and, though in the Bailiwick of *Milton*, is separated from the Rest of the County of *Kent* by the *Medway*, which here divides itself into two Streams, and encompasseth it, falling into the Estuary of the *Thames* by two Mouths, the one called *West Sweale*, because it lies Westward; the other, *East Swale*, because it lies Eastward: But *Bede*, and some others, call them *Gendale*, and *Yenlet*.

This Island takes its Name from the Number and Excellency of its Sheep in ancient Times bred thereon; but now it not only produceth a great Quantity of fine Mutton, but yields plenty of Corn.

On the North-side of this small Tract of Land there are Cliffs of different Strata of Clay, to about eighty Feet high, they decrease gradually to the Westward.

As these Cliffs moulder down by Frosts and stormy weather, a great Variety of extraneous Bodies, saturated with pyritical Matter, are scattered along the Shore; amongst these are found Teeth, Vertebræ, and other Parts of Fish; and many intire Crabs, and other Fish of the crustaceous Kind, petrified wood, Variety of seed Vessels; there are Nodules also, which broken, contain within them fair Specimens of the *Nautilus Craffus Indicus*.

The considerable Places in this Island are *Sheerness*, or Sheernes, *Shellness*, at the Mouth of the *Thames* and *Medway*, a Royal Garrison: This Place is to be considered under three Denominations, a Village, a Fortress, and a Dock, for building, &c. Men of War. The Village, or that Part of *Sheerness* which is without the Walls or Lines of this Fortress, and which has greatly increased with new Buildings during the last War, lies in the Parish of *Minster*: This Fortification was erected for the Defence and Security of the *Thames*' Mouth and the River *Medway*; and to prevent such another Surprize as was made by the Dutch, when they sailed up to *Gillingham* and burnt the Men of War that laid at *Chatham*: It is very strong, and entirely new built, on the North-east Angle of the *Shepey*, since that Surprize: The Hall-moon mounts forty Pieces of large Cannon; and there are round the Works Embrasures for seventy-four Pieces more, with Watch-towers at proper Distances: The Avant-fosse, or Ditch of the Counterscarp, was not finished till the Summer 1744; and is so situated and contrived, as to be filled with Water from several Places at a very short Notice: Here is kept a regular Garrison. The Dock is very capacious, and under its proper Officers, and daily improving. And the whole Compas within the Fortification, contains three Streets, with good Appartments for the Officers of the Ordnance, Navy and Garrison; a Dock, and large Warehouses, furnished with Necessaries for fitting out Ships at a very short Notice; and a Chapel for the Use of the Fortress, which is without the Parish of *Minster*.

Here is a Market every working Day, except *Monday*, well supplied with Butchers Meat, Poultry, and Fish; yet it cannot be said, that either Lodgings, or other Necessaries, are reasonable at this Place. The Crown is

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is making great Improvements for Building, &c. Shipping at this Yard, by extending its Limits up the *Medway*.

At this Place we observe, that many of the old Men of War, passed the service of the Nation, are laid close to the Wharf of the Fortification, and serve for dwelling Places for whole Families of Workmen, and others, belonging to the Fortress and Dock.

Minster.

Minster, in which Parish *Sheerness* lies, takes its Name from a *Minster*, or Monastery, which was founded there in the Saxon Age; and is now a pretty, and has been a considerable, Town. But,

Queen-
borough.

Queenborough (forty Miles from *London*) is the principal Town upon this Island, and takes its Name from a strong Castle, built on that Spot by King *Edward III.* and by that King named *Reginae Burgus*, or *Queen's borough*, in Honour of his Queen. His Majesty also created the Town, which sprung up about that Castle, a Corporation, and the Townsmen, Burghesses; gave them Power to chuse a Mayor, and three Bailiffs; but now, the chief Officers are Mayor, Aldermen, &c. who have the Cognizance of Pleas; and are allowed two Markets and two Fairs, with Toll, and other Privileges; but the greatest of all is, a Right to chuse two Representatives in Parliament, which they preserve to this Day, though they have disussed their Markets, and hold only one Fair, for Toys, on the 5th of *August*. This Town consists of one long and very wide Street, well paved, very clean, and well built: About the Center, stands the Town House; and a little more to the South is the Parish Church: And there are several Lanes or Alleys branching from the main Street: And it stands upon the *West Swale*, or Branch, of the River *Medway*; in which Branch, the Townsmen of *Queenborough* feed great Quantities of Oysters for the *London* Market, to their own great Advantage.

Black-
stakes.

Stangate.

Facing this Town, the Road for his Majesty's Ships of War to ride in, is called *Blackstakes*; and a little higher, there is a Place called *Stangate Creek*, which is the Road appointed by Act of Parliament for all Ships to lie, when obliged to perform *Quarantine*.

If we pass from *Shepey* over the *East Swale*, we come Milton. to *Milton*, qu. *Meddleton*, or *Middletown*, because reckoning from *Deptford* to *Deal*, it stands in the Middle of the County, forty-four Miles from *London*: It was anciently called the Royal Village of *Middleton*, from its being honoured with a Palace, belonging to the Kings of *Kent*: It is now a small fishing Town, and famous for some of the best Oysters called *Milton Natives*, brought to *London*. King *Edward I.* granted a Market on *Saturdays*, which is still continued; and there is a Fair on *July 24*, for Toys. The Church is very ancient is dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and stands near a Mile from the Town: It is governed by a Portreeve chosen annually, who supervises the Weights and Measures all over the Hundred.

Sittingbourn, (forty-one Miles from *London*) situated upon the great Road to *Canterbury* and *Dover*; had once a Mayor, and was a Market Town, but now enjoys neither. Here are several considerable Inns, with good Accommodations for Travellers; and a Fair on *Whitsun-monday*, for Linen and Toys, and on *October 10*, for Linen, Woollen-drapery, and Hardware.

On *Kemsley-downs*, a little beyond the Church, lies *Castle Ruff*, the Ruins of an old Fortification, over-run with Bushes; the Ditches of this Fortifications are visible, and so is Part of *Bavord Castle*, built by King *Alfred*, opposite to it, on the Isle of *Shepey*.

It is reported by Tradition, that Mr. *John Norwood* entertained King *Henry V.* and his Retinue, at the *Red Lion* in *Sittingbourn*, in their Return from *France*; and that the whole Expence of that Entertainment amounted to no more than nine Shillings and nine Pence.

From *Sittingbourn* to the Isle of *Shepey*, you pass over the *Swale* in a Ferry-boat, in this Manner; a large Cable, about 140 Fathoms long, is stretched over the Strait, which separates the Isle from the main Land; and by this Cable the Boat is drawn over from one Side to the other: This Ferry is maintained and upheld by a Tax of one Penny an Acre for fresh-marsh Land, and one Penny for ten Acres of salt-marsh Land yearly, and a small Estate; each Passenger goes over gratis, except on

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Palm-Monday, Whitsun-Monday, St. James's Day, and Michaelmas Day.

Faversham. *Faversham* *, (forty-eight Miles from *London*) was a Royal Demesne under the *Saxon* Government, and called *the King's little Town*; and after the Conquest, it was incorporated by the Name of the Barons of *Faversham*; now by the Name of the Mayor, or Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town of *Faversham*; and it is a Member of the Town and Cinque Port of *Dover*: This Town consists of one long and broad Street, is well peopled, and is in an a flourishing Condition, standing in one of the most fruitful and pleasant parts of the County, and upon a commodious Creek for Water-carriage, navigable for Hogs. Here is a Market-house, and a good Trade for Oysters; a Charity-school for ten Boys and ten Girls; a Market on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*; a Fair for Woollen-drapery, Linen, and Toys, on *February 25th*, and *May 12th*. It has the Honour of giving Title of Lord to the Family of *Duncombe*, by Patent, dated *June 23d, 1747*. The *Dutch* deal largely here for Oysters. The Fishermen will permit none but married Men to take up their Freedom.

Roman granaries. Near to this Town we again find Chalk-pits of a great depth, and divided into Chambers by Pillars cut out of the solid Chalk, supposed to be Granaries made by the *Britons* or *Romans*, as were found near *Tilbury* in *Essex*: And upon the shelly Coasts of the *East Swale*, from *Colemansole* unto the *Snoutwears*, and so on to *Ride*, lies the Fishery of Oysters of the best Kind, which are generally bought up by the *Dutch*: Hence also are brought great Quantities of Cherries and Apples to *London*.

Teynham. *Teynham*, a Village at a small Distance from *Faversham*, gives Title of Lord to the Family of *Roper*, whose Ancestor, Sir *William Roper*, Bart. was created Baron of

* It was at this Town King *James II.* was stopped on board a Smack, when he fled, and endeavoured to escape to *France*, after his Army had deserted him, and gone over to the Prince of *Orange* in 1688, from whence he was brought back to *Whitehall*, where he stayed no longer than he found means to get off clear to *France*.

Toynham

Teynham by King James I. It is a Roman catholic Family, and descended by the Mother's Side from Sir Thomas Moor, beheaded by King Henry VIII. for adhering to the Popish Doctrines of Transubstantiation, and the Pope's Supremacy.

Wye, (fifty-seven Miles from London) on the River *Wye*. *Stour*, over which is a good Stone-bridge, gives Name to the Hundred, and is a Market Town of great Antiquity, and was a Royal Manor at the Norman Conquest, endowed with many and great Privileges. Here was a Collegiate Church; but now *Wye* is not of much note: The Church was rebuilt in 1726: Here is a Charity-school, a Harbour for Hogs, a Market on Thursdays; and a Fair on March 24th, and November 2d, for Horses, Cattle, and Pedlary.

There is a Place not far from *Wye*, called *Chilham*, *Chilham*, alias *Julham*, i. e. Julius's Station, from *Julius Cæsar*, who encamped upon or near this Spot in his second Expedition into *Britain*: And it afterwards became the Seat of King *Lucius*; and then of the Kings of *Kent*. Below this Village is a *Barrow*, or Burial-place, of *Luberius Dorus*, a Tribune, slain thereabout by the *Britons*, and now called *Jub Laber*.

Ashford, (fifty-seven Miles from London) signifying a *Ashford Ford* over the River *Ash*, is a Market Town, with divers Privileges. Here is kept a Court of Record upon every Tuesday three Weeks, for all Actions, in which the Debts or Damages do not exceed twenty Marks. It is governed by a Constable; and is allowed a Market on Saturdays, and a Fair on May 17, and September 9, for Horses, Cattle, and Pedlary. The Church, which stands in the Town, was originally a Collegiate Church: He is a free Grammar-school.

Appledore stands upon the Banks of the River *Rother*, *Appledore*. an ancient Town, and once a Sea Port; but having lost the Navigation of the River, it is now reduced to a small Market Town, whose Market is kept on Tuesdays; and there is a Fair on 22d July, for Cattle and Pedlary. This Town also retains the Privilege of a Court-leet, which extends over *Town-borough* and *Hoth-borough*, and in which the *Bourse-holders* are chosen.

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Isle of Ox-
ney.

The Isle of *Oxney* lies over against *Appledore*, just across the River *Rother*, which is an Hundred of itself, and contains these Villages or Towns, *Wittersham*, *Palstre*, *Owly*, *Ebeney*, or *Ebny*, *Woodrove*, *Brocket*, and *Stone*; at which Place there is a Fair for Pedlary on *Ascension-day*.

Cran-
brook.

From the Isle of *Oxney* we pass over to *Cranbrook*, (sixty Miles from *London*) a very populous Market Town: and is remarkable for being the first Place in which King *Edward III.* established the Cloth Manufacture, brought into *England* by the *Flemish* Weavers, &c. and it must be added in its praise, that no Place has excelled *Cranbrook* for durable Cloths, with good Mixtures, and perfect Colours: Here is a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *August 2d*, for Horses and Bullocks.

Tenterden.

Near this Place stands *Tenterden*, (fifty-nine, or sixty Miles from *London*) alias *Theinwarden*, i. e. the *Thenis*, or *Thaneguard* in the Valley: It is a Member of the Cinque Port of *Rye*, annexed by King *Henry VI.* It was incorporated originally by the Name of the Barons of the Town and Hundred of *Tenterden*; and after some Alteration, Queen *Elizabeth* ordered this Town to be governed by a Mayor and Jurats, as at present. Here is a Church dedicated to St. *Mildred*, whose Steeple is said to be the Cause of the *Godwin Sands*; for, as History records, *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, and Father of King *Harold*, possessed a great Tract of low Lands on the Isle of *Tha-net*, which was defended from the Sea by a great Wall, that required continual Care to uphold it: These Lands were afterwards given to the Monastery of St. *Augustine* near *Canterbury*, whose Abbot was Rector of *Tenterden*, who was so eager in building the lofty Steeple of *Tenterden* Church, that he neglected the Wall, by which their Possessions on the Isle of *Tha-net* were preserved from the devouring Waves, so that the Sea broke in, and drowned those Lands, leaving a light Sand upon the Surface, dangerous to Navigation, and they have always retained that Name of *Godwin Sands*; a Bank that runs parallel with the Shore, about a League and a Half from it, and near three Leagues in Length. This Steeple is very lofty and well built, and upon it there used to be fixed a Beacon:

Here is a Free-school, and a Market on *Fridays*; and a Fair for Cattle and Pedlary on *May 6th*.

In the Parish of *Rolvender*, adjoining to the Parish of *Rolvender*. *Tenterden*, is a little Manor called *Lowden*, or Little ^{Lowden.} *Maytham*, whose Church also has a curious Steeple, but it is erected at some Distance from the Church, whose Foundation is Stone, and all the rest of Timber, of an exceeding great Bigness, very curiously put together, very high, with a long Spire.

N. B. Near the Manor house, at a Place called *Mer- Newenden- rytree*, is the highest Ground in this Part of the *Weald of Kent*: And *Newenden* stands upon the Spot where once stood the *Roman City Anderida*, called *Caer-Andred*, by the *Britons*.

Goudherst (forty-eight Miles from *London*) is a small *Market Town*, whose Market is kept on *Wednesdays*; and here is a Fair on *August 26*, for Cattle.

From hence we proceed to the Lathe of St. *Augustine*, or *Hedelinth*, which is bounded on the East by the *Downs* and *Godwin Sands*; on the South by the Lathe of *Sheppway*, on the West by the Lathe of *Scray*, and on the North by the *German Ocean*.

The first Place we shall take Notice of within this Lathe, is the City of *Canterbury*.

Canterbury, from the Saxon Name *Cantwarabyrig*, i. e. Canterbury, The Kentishmen's City, (fifty-six Miles from *London*) has been an Arch-episcopal See, and the Metropolitan of all *England*, from the Time (about the Year 600) of St. *Augustine*, the first Archbishop: It was also the Capital of the Saxon Kings during the Heptarchy; and, though several Times burnt, plundered, and destroyed in the Wars between the *Saxons* and *Danes*, it always rose again with greater Beauty, under the Favour of the Conquerors. If we may credit History, this City was built by one *Rud-hurdbras*, or *Lud-rudibras*, King of the *Britons*, nine hundred and three Years before the Birth of *Christ*, and then called *Caer-Kent*, i. e. *The City or chief Town of Kent*; and became a walled Town.

The first Account we have of its Form of Civil Government, says, that it was governed by a *Prefect*, (A. D. 780.) than by a *Portreve*, (A. D. 956.) than by a *Provost*, (A. D. 1011.) and in King *Henry III.* Reign

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this City was governed by two Bailiffs, chosen by the Citizens ; but at last, *Canterbury* was, in the 26th of King *Henry VI.* made a County of itself, as we now find it, to be governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, twenty-four Common-council Men, a Mace-bearer, Sword-bearer, and four Serjeants at Mace ; it also has a Sheriff.

This City, in its present State, is divided into *six Wards* *, which are distinguished by the several Names of the Gates of the City, *viz.*

Westgate Ward, so called from the largest Gate, and the greatest Thoroughfare leading into the City ; in which is the common Goal for Malefactors : In this Ward is the Guildhall ; here is a Court every *Monday*, for all civil and criminal Causes of a secular Nature ; for deciding all Differences, and putting to right all Grievances between Party and Party ; and on every *Tuesday* a Court of *Burgmote*, to treat about the Affairs and good Government of the City.

Newingate Ward, so called from the adjoining Gate : In this Ward is a handsome Conduit erected by the Archbishop, Dr. *George Abbot*.

Northgate Ward, so called from the *Northgate*, which leads into it ; in which Ward we observe three remarkable Things ; (1.) The *Stablegate* Borough, or Hamlet, so made by King *Henry VI.* (2.) The House where the *Black Prince's* Chantry-priests inhabited in St. *Alphie's* Parish ; (3.) The *Black Prince's* Arms very fair, upon a stone Porch, over against the Lane which leads from *Stablegate* Westward.

Worthgate Ward, so called from the Gate leading into it ; in this Ward stands *Bridewell* Hospital, or House of Correction ; *Maynard's* Spital, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* ; and *Cotton's* Hospital, a modern Foundation, well endowed.

Ridingate Ward, or *Roadgate*, through which Gate laid the *Roman* military Way from *Dover* to *Canterbury*.

* There are besides four Manors within the Suburbs of this City, *viz.*, (1.) *Dodingdale* ; (2.) The *Dungeon* ; (3.) The *Mote*, or *Wyke* ; and (4.) St. *Dunstan's*, the ancient Seat of the noble Family of the *Ropers*.

Burgate Ward, so called from *Burgate*, or St. Michael's Gate, through this Gate lies the Road to *Sandwich*, and to St. Martin's: In this Ward stands the Market-place, in which the Market is kept every *Wednesday* and *Saturday*; and a Fair for Toys on *September 29th*.

The Cathedral Church, which we are to look upon as the Mother Church of this Nation, was begun by King *Lucius*. *Ethelbert* King of *Kent* gave it to *Augustine* and his Followers, for a Place of Worship; but it arrived to its Glory by Degrees; and, at present, the most remarkable Things in it are, the Altar, or Communion-table, the Font, the rich Hangings, the Confistory-court under *Arundel* Steeple, and the Martyrdom, at the Foot of the Stairs to go up out of the Nave into the Choir, where *Thomas à Becket* was murdered.

The Cathedral is a noble Gothic Pile, measures five hundred and fourteen Feet in Length, seventy-four in Breadth, and eighty in Height, from the Area of the Naye to the Canopy: It is built in the Form of a Cross, and vaulted with Stone, with a stone Tower, two hundred and thirty-five Feet high, in the Center. Before the Reformation there were thirty-seven Altars in this Church.

Underneath the Cathedral is a large Church given by Queen *Elizabeth* to the *Walloons*, or *Protestants*, driven out of the *Netherlands* by the *Spanish* Persecution; which Congregation was much increased by the *French* Refugees, that fled from the Persecution of *Lewis XIV*. Both these Settlements proved of great Advantage to *England*; for, they brought in with them the Art of weaving broad Silks.

Adjoining to the Cathedral is the Close; it is very spacious, containing the Houses for the Prebendaries, and many other good Buildings: There belong to this Cathedral (besides the Archbishop) a Dean, an Archdeacon, twelve Prebendaries, six Preachers, six Minor Canons, six Substitutes, twelve Lay Clerks, ten Choristers, two Masters, sixty Schollars, and twelve Alms-men.

In this Metropolitan Church lie the Bodies of *Henry VI.* and his Queen *Joan*; of six other Kings; of *Edward the Black Prince*, and of other Princes, Cardinals, Archbishops, such as St. *Augustine*; and the Bishops *Laurentius*, *Mellitus*, *Justus*, *Honorius*, *Deusdedit*, and *Theodosius*, in

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one Vault ; but the greatest Monument was the Shrine of *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was murdered near the High Altar, in the Year 1171, which grew so rich by the continual Offerings made to it for several Ages, that, the learned *Erasmus*, who saw it, tells us, that not only the Shrine itself, but even the Chapel, in which it was placed, glittered all over with Jewels of inestimable Value : *Dugdale* writes, that at the Dissolution of this Monastery, the Plate and Jewels belonging to this Shrine only, filled two large Chests, each of which required eight Men to carry it.

Behind the High Altar stands the Metropolitan Chair, cut out of grey Marble.

Here are sixteen Parish Churches : That dedicated to St. *Martin* is said to have been the first See of St. *Austin* ; and must be of great Antiquity, being built chiefly of Roman Brick : In the Middle of this Church standeth a large old-fashioned Font, in which as Tradition goes, was baptized King *Etheldred*. The Church of St. *Mary's Castle* has no Part standing but the Chancel ; but there is still an Incumbent presented and inducted to it.

The two Gates of St. *Augustine's* Monastery *, that were next the Town, are remaining, and are both very stately ; and some of the decayed Bulwarks of the ancient Castle and walls, are still to be seen on the South side of the City.

This City is about three Miles in Circumference, containing four principal Streets, which center at St. *Andrew's* Church, in the Middle of the Town ; the Grounds round it, to the amount of several thousand Acres, is reckoned the greatest Plantation of Hops in the whole Island. And this City and *Shrewsbury*, are accounted the best Places for Brawn, with which they drive a great Trade to *London*, &c. Besides, here is a good Fish-market.

Before we enter the City, it appears round ; but it forms an exact Cross, and consists of four principal Streets, as mentioned above. King *William Rufus* gave this City wholly and entirely to Archbishop *Anselm*, independent of the Crown, according to the Register of St. *Augustine's* Abbey.

* Endowed at the Dissolution with 2387*l.* 13*s.* and 3*d.* clear, *per Annum*.

The Buildings are neither grand nor elegant; but there is a good Market-house, in which the Corporation assemble to do Busines; a Goal for Criminals; and a Gallows erected in *Winecheap*; a Free-school, called the King's School; seven Hospitals, one of which is called *Bridewell*, for Correction, and the Reception of poor Townsmens Boys; a very sumptuous Conduit, and three Charity-schools for 58 Boys and 66 Girls.

The Hospital of *East Bridge*, or *King's Bridge*, was originally founded by Archbishop *Lanfranc*, or *Becchet*; and escaped the Ruin of such Foundations at the Reformation, by the Aid of Archbishop *Whitgift*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, who recovered it, and made Statutes, which were confirmed by Act of Parliament, that established a Master, a School-master, five Brothers, five Sisters in the House, and the like Number of each out of the Hospital: It was originally founded for the Entertainment of Pilgrims.

It is more certain that *Lanfranc* founded an Hospital, dedicated to St. *John the Baptist*, without the North-Gate of the City, for poor, infirm, lame, and blind Men and Women, which is now extant, and contains a Master, Reader, eighteen Brothers, and twenty Sisters, in the House, and the like Number of Brothers and Sisters out of the House, endowed with 195*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

By sinking a Well at *Canterbury* about the Year 1740, and having passed through several Layers of Mould, Sand, &c. they came to a hard Rock, at the Depth of nine Mineral Feet from the Surface, from which gushed out a Waters. Water strongly impregnated with Iron and Sulphur: This Water upon Examination, and by Practice, has gained the Reputation of being a very useful Remedy in all Diseases of the Breast, as Asthmas, Coughs, Rheums, and Catarrhs; Consumptions in the Lungs; in most Disorders of the Stomach; in Rheumatic and Gouty Pains; in the Scurvy, Jaundice, Gravel, Cholic, and Green-sickness; and in Agues, this Water is reckoned superior to the Bark.

It agrees with all Ages and Constitutions, sits pleasantly on the Stomach, works off by Urine, causes a good Appetite, cheers the Spirits, and procures Sleep.

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It is not binding, but keeps the Body open in most People, and in some, brings on a gentle Loosness, which carries off the Distemper.

Fordwich. *Fordwich*, called in Doomsday-book, *The little Borough of Forewick*, is a Member-port of *Sandwich*, incorporated anciently by the Name of the Barons of the Town of *Fordwich*; but more lately, by the Stile of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty, and enjoy the same Privileges as the *Cinque Ports*. This Town is famous for its excellent Trouts.

Reculver. *Reculver*, though a poor mean Place at present, is the Spot on which the Emperor *Severus* built a Castle, A. D. 205; and where also *Ethelbert*, the first *Christian King of Kent*, built his Palace, and resided, after he had given his Palace in *Canterbury* to *Augustine*, and his Monks; the Compass of which, may be still traced out by the Ruins of the old Walls. King *Edward II.* granted a Charter for a Market in this Town on *Thursdays*; and a Fair on *September 1*: But the Market is discontinued. King *Ethelbert*, thirteenth King of *Kent*, was buried in the Church of *Reculver*, dedicated to *St. Mary*.

Isle of Thanet. From *Canterbury* we will proceed and pass over into the Isle of *Thanet*, so called by the *Saxons*, on Account of its being encompassed with Water, *i. e.* by the Sea on the North and East, and by the River *Wantsome* on the South and West, containing about nine Miles in Length, and almost as much in Breadth; and is very fruitful in Corn: This Island gives the Title of Earl to the ancient Family of *Toketons*, now called *Tuftons*, whose Ancestor *Nicholas*, was created Earl of *Thanet*, 4 *Car. I.* This was the first Place given to the *Saxons* by *Vortigern*, when he called them in as Auxiliaries: And here the *Danes* began their Invasion.

Galendge. *Galendge*, or *Gorend*, the first Place that was united to *Dover*, lies in the Parish of *Birchington*, upon this Island.

St. Peters. *St. Peters* is a Member of the Port of *Dover*. In 1574, a leviathan Fish drove ashore in this Parish, and finding himself lost by the Water, was heard to roar about a Mile, and then died; he was twenty-two Yards long, and fourteen Feet thick; one of his Eyes was as much as a Cart and six Horses could draw, and his Liver was two Cart Loads.

Ramsgate,

Ramsgate, in the Parish of St. Lawrence, is a very Ramsgate. handsome Sea-port Town, well built and peopled, but of little Trade, and is admirably well situated for the Reception of small Ships in hard Gales of Wind, from South-east to North-east, when they can't ride with Safety in the *Downs*. The new Pier now building here is the finest Structure of the kind in *England*: It is built of white Purbeck Stone, and extends itself into the Sea near eight hundred Feet, before it forms an Angle; its Breadth at Top is twenty six Feet, including a strong Parapet, which runs all along the out-side of it; its Depth admits of a gradual increase, from eighteen Feet to thirty-six Feet: The Front, which faces towards the South, is of a Polygonal figure; the Angles, of which there will be five on each Side, of one hundred and sixty Feet each, with Octagons at the End of sixty Feet; when joined to the Works already carried on, will compleat the whole Design, leaving an Entrance of two hundred Feet into a capacious Harbour. But such is the Keenness of the Natives of this Place, that they are termed *Flint-skinners*, and are used proverbially to represent a narrow soul, over-reaching Person: This is certain they are an industrious People, and bold Adventurers, and thriving almost in all their Undertakings. As a Sea-port, it is subject to the Custom-house of *Sandwich*.

On the North side of this Island stands *Margate*, in the *Margate*. Parish of St. John. It is a Member of the Town and Port of *Dover*) to which it is subject in all Matters of civil Jurisdiction. It is a Sea-port and Market-town, and lies seventy-two Miles South-east from *London*. The principal Street is near a Mile in Length, and built on an easy Descent, by which means the upper Part is clean and dry, but the lower End much otherwise: This Town within these few Years has greatly increased in many handsome Houses, owing to the great Resort of Gentry for the great Conveniency of bathing in the Sea, and the Salt-water Baths, both hot and cold, at this Place, which have performed very great Cures in nervous and paralytic Disorders, and Numbness of the Limbs. Here is a large new Square, consisting of some New-very handsome Houses, which have been lately erected square. by Persons of Fortune for their own use, with several others,

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others, intended for the Reception of the Nobility and Gentry. A Line of very neat Shops forms another Part of the Square, for the Convenience of such Strangers as may be desirous of inhabiting this new and elegant Part of the Town.

New Assembly Room.

The Assembly-room stands in the New-square, and is thought to be one of the largest Buildings of the Kind in *England*. It is admirably designed, and as well executed. The great Ball-room is eighty-seven Feet in Length, and forty-three in Breadth, of a fine Height, and richly ornamented. It fronts towards the Sea. The Apartments for Tea and Cards join to it, and are spacious and perfectly convenient. Over these is a Flight of Bed-chambers neatly finished, for the Accommodation of such Persons as are not provided with other Lodgings at their first coming. The Ground-floor consists of a fine Billiard-room, and a large Apartment, for the Use of public Entertainments, which belongs to, and communicates with the Tavern, circulating Library, and Toy-shop, the great Coffee-room, and a large Piazza, which extends the Length of the whole Building.

The chief Houses of Entertainment are, a very elegant and commodious Tavern in the New-square, another near the Water-side, which is the New-Inn, where Assemblies were held before the building of the present Rooms. It has two fine Billiard-tables, and a Subscription Coffee-room. There has lately been erected two new hot salt-water Baths on a most excellent Construction. They are very elegant, and built at a great Expence; are cleared in a few Minutes, and are brought to any Degree of Temperature which may be required, with the utmost Ease.

There are several good Lodging-houses, and their Rooms, though frequently small, are neat.

There are likewise Boarding-houses kept in a very decent reputable manner, for the convenience of small Families, or single Persons, who rather wish to have a Table provided for them at a certain and easy expence, than to be at the Trouble of keeping one of their own.

Bathing: rooms.
The bathing Rooms are not large, but convenient. Here the Company wait for their Turns; the Guides attend; Sea-water is drank; the Ladies Bathing-dresses are

are taken care of, and all Business of the like kind is managed. There are five of these Rooms, which employ twenty Machines till near the Time of High-water, which, at the Tide of ebb, often run two hundred or three hundred Yards into the Bay. The Sands are safe and clean, and every Convenience for Bathing in the Sea is carried to utmost Perfection at this Place.

The Bathing Machine was the original Contrivance of *Benjamin Beale*, a Quaker, who seems to have undeniably the Right of a first Claimant to the Reward of his Ingenuity. Its Structure is simple, but quite convenient.

Three or more Physicians usually reside here during the summer Season.

The present Play-house is but an indifferent one, *Playhouse*. though it has lately received some Improvements.

The Post comes in from, and returns to *London*, every Day, during the Season, by an Order from the General Post-Office, without any additional Expence to the Company.

Two Machines run every Day to *Canterbury*, to meet the Coaches which come in there from *London*, and return with Passengers to *Margate* the same Evening.

Provisions in general are good, and moderately cheap. Large Quantities of Fish are taken ; the finest of which bear a good Price, the rest are sold reasonable enough.

The Town is now as well supplied with Shops, as *shops*. most other public Places, and there are many very reputable Tradesmen in all Branches of Business. The various Articles of Trade are mostly furnished, by a ready and quick Communication with *London*, by the *Hoys*. *Hoys*. Was it not for the Assistance of these Vessels, it would be almost impossible for *Margate* and the Country round it to furnish Entertainment for the vast Numbers of People who resort thither. They are Sloops of eighty or a hundred Tons burthen. There are five of them, which sail in alternate Weeks. Their Station in the River is at *Wool-Key*, near the Custom House. They usually leave *London* on *Wednesday* or *Thursday*, and *Margate* on *Friday* or *Saturday*. Passengers (of whom sometimes there are sixty or seventy) pay only two Shillings and Sixpence for themselves, and the Freight of Baggage is incon-

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inconsiderable. The Passage is sometimes made in eight or ten Hours, and at others in two or three Days, just as the Wind and Tide happen to be for, or against it. The best Wind down is W. N. W. and the best up is E. S. E.

The Harbour is pleasant, but not greatly frequented, for want of Depth of Water sufficient for Ships of heavy Burthen; nevertheless, an immense Quantity of Corn, and of all Kinds of Grain, is shipped here for *London*.

We can't convey a more lively Idea of the Nature of the Inhabitants of *Margate*, and the adjacent Parts of this Island, than to tell you, that they live both by Sea and Land; they deal in both Elements, are both Fishermen and Ploughmen, both Husbandmen and Mariners; and the self-same Hand that holds the Plough, steers the Ship, according to the several Seasons. They make Nets, fish for Herring, Mackerel, &c. go to Sea themselves, and export their own Produce and Commodities; again they dung the Land, plough, sow, harrow, reap and get in, and with great Activity, the Produce of both Elements.

King's Gate.

King's Gate is in St. Peter's Parish. It was formerly called *Bartholomew's Gate*, from a Tradition, that it was finished on the Festival of that Saint. It appears, from an Inscription over the Gate-way, that it received its present Name by Order of King *Charles II.* who landed here with the Duke of *York* (in his Passage from *Dover* to *London*) on the 30th Day of *June 1683*.

Lord Holland's Seat.

At this Place, situated on a small but pleasant Bay, stands the delightful Seat of the Right Hon. the Lord *Holland*, built on a very different Plan from any other House in the Kingdom; the whole being intended to resemble an *Italian Villa*. The Saloon of *Neptune*, and others of the Appartments, are very fine ones. On the Front of the House, facing towards the Sea, is a noble Portico of the Doric Order. The Wings are faced with Flint, of curious Workmanship; over each of the Gateways, which lead into them, is a large antique Basso Relievo, of white Marble; one of these is supposed to be an Ovation of *Marcus Aurelius*; and the other (tho' with no great certainty) to relate to the Story of *Ceres* and *Proserpine*. This View of the House is seen to the

the greatest Advantage, from the farther side of the Bay. The Back-front consists of several Buildings, which exactly answer to each other, on the opposite Sides of the Garden. The whole is connected together with surprizing Convenience. Here are likewise a great Number of antique marble Columns, Statues, Bustos, Vases, &c. which were purchased in *Italy*, at a very considerable Expence. The Towers and other Buildings of *Grecian* and *Roman* Architecture, which appear at a due Distance from the House, added to the several Edifices of *Gothic* Antiquity, form an Appearance, at once so singular and so beautiful, that they seldom fail to excite the Admiration of Strangers.

Near to this Place are those venerable Monuments of Antiquity, the Banks of *Hackendown*, or Field of ^{Hacken-}
^{down}
* Battle-axes. They are two Tumuli, or Barrows of ^{Banks.} Earth, said to be the Tombs of some of the chief Officers, killed in a bloody Battle fought here, between the *Danes* and the *Anglo-Saxons*, in the 17th Year of the Reign of King *Ethelwolf*, and of our Lord 853. One of these Banks was opened on the 23d of *May* 1743, by Mr. *Thomas Read*, owner of the Lands, in the Presence of many hundred People. A little below the Surface were found several Graves, cut out of the solid Chalk, and covered with flat Stones: They were not more than three Feet in Length, into which the Bodies had been thrust, bent almost double. Several Urns, made of coarse earthen Ware, capable of containing about two or three Quarts each, had been buried with them, which crumbled into Dust on being exposed to the Air. Ashes and Charcoal were found in them. Many of the Bones were large, but not Gigantick, and for the most part perfectly found. In *June* 1765, the smaller Tumulus was opened, by the Order of *Henry Lord Holland*, who had then purchased the Lands. To perpetuate the Memory of this great Action, Lord *Holland* has erected a Monument, with a proper Inscription, on the larger of these

* The Battle-axe is always represented as one of the Habiments of the old *Danish* Warriors, as the *Seax*, or Broad Falchion was of the *Saxons*.

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Banks, in a Style of Antiquity, similar to the adjacent Buildings.

Broad-stairs. *Broad-stairs* is a small Sea-port, famous for fine Lobsters. Two Whales, of about sixty Feet in Length, and forty Feet in Circumference, were thrown on Shore here, on the 2d of February 1762.

There are many Villages and pleasant Seats in this little Island, which afford various Amusements to the Gentry who frequent this Place.

North Foreland. On the North-east Point of this Isle, is the Point called the *North Foreland*, which, by a Line drawn due North to the *Naze*, in *Essex*, about six Miles short of *Harwich*, makes the Mouth of the River *Thames*, and the Port of *London*.

On the Top of this Promontory is erected a Light-house eighty-six Feet high, which is a strong Octagon building of Flint. A Fire of Coals is kept blazing on the Top of it all Night, for the Direction of Mariners. When a Ship passes this *Foreland* from *London*, it enters the open Sea; if to the North, it enters the *German Ocean*; and if to the South, the Channel, or narrow Seas, between *England* and *France*: And all the Towns and Harbours before we come this length whether, on the *Kentish* or *Essex* Shore, are called Members of the Port of *London*.

Sandwich. Passing from the Isle of *Thanet* to the Westward, we come to *Sandwich*, (sixty-nine Miles from *London*) a Cinque-port *, which sends two Barons, or Members, to represent them in Parliament; and in ancient Times, it was one of the principal Port Towns on this Coast, as may be seen in our Histories, from the Year of our Lord 851, to the Reign of *Henry VI.* and longer. The present bad Condition of the Harbour is occasioned originally by a great Ship of Burthen, belonging to Pope *Paul IV.* which sunk in the Mouth of the Channel, and prevented the Return of the Sands thrown in by the Sea, and had been washed away by the Ebb of Tide, and the Freshes of the River, which scoured the Harbour; and

* The Members belonging to *Sandwich*, are *Fordwich*, *Deal*, *Walmer*, *Ramsgate*, *Sarre*, *Stomer*, and *Brigilingsey*, near *Colchester*.

the Fate of it was compleated by an Earthquake in 1580. But, though it was ruined as a Sea-port (except for small Vessels) by these Accidents, Providence opened a Way to support the Inhabitants. Certain *Walloons* and *Dutchmen* flying from the *Spaniſh* Persecution in the *Netherlands*, came and settled at *Sandwich*, and enriched the Town by establishing a Manufacture of Cloth.

It was once a walled Town, and some of the Wall, &c. is yet visible: It is a Corporation, established by Charter, by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town and Port of *Sandwich*. It is a large Town, and gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the noble Family of *Montagu*, who derive their pedigree from *Drago de Monteacuto*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror, and are descended from Sir *Edward Montagu*, Bart. created Earl of *Sandwich*, 13th July 1660, by King *Charles II*.

Here are three Churches, three Hospitals, two Charity-schools, a Free-school, with two Scholarships yearly, a Custom-house and Quay, and two Market-days, *Wednesday*s and *Saturdays*; and a Fair on *December 4th*, for Drapery, Shoes, Hardware, and Haberdashery. The chief Trade is in Shipping, and making Malt.

The Land about *Sandwich* is light, sandy and fresh; so that it is become noted for producing the largest and sweetest Carrots in *England*, and in such Quantities, that *London*, and its Environs, are supplied with this Root from hence, during the Winter Season: And its low Situation and light Soil, proves so good for the producing of most Sorts of Seeds, that the Seedsmen in *London* are furnished with great Quantities of Seed of all Sorts from this Port.

Richborough was once a Roman City, called *Rutupiæ*, and *Portus Rutupensis*, and the Port where the Romans usually landed. Here was a Tower that overlooked the Ocean, which then flowed up to the Houses, though now the Sea has left it more than a Mile, and the Haven is choaked with Sand. The Ruins of the ancient Walls, on three Sides, are still twenty, and in some places thirty Feet high.

Deal, anciently *Dole*, (seventy-four Miles from *London*) a large Market-town, and a Sea-port and Member

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ber of Sandwich ; was originally a Castle built by King Henry VIII. when he fortified this Coast against any Surprise from the Pope, and his Adherents ; and is grown up to a very considerable State, both in Houses, People, and Trade, by the continual Resort of Seamen to it, and the Opportunities the Inhabitants have to traffic with the Shipping, that anchor in the *Downs*.

Most outward and homeward-bound Ships stop before this port ; the former to compleat their Stores and fresh provisions, and to wait for their last Order, and for Letters from their Owners and Friends. The latter, to dispatch Advice to their Owners, &c. of their safe Arrival, to land passengers, and to take a pilot on board for the River.

Here *Julius Cæsar* landed, in his second Expedition, on 26th of *August*, fifty-four Years before *Christ*.

The Sand upon the Shore at *Deal*, is thrown up in such a manner as to represent Ramparts, called by the Inhabitants *Rome's Work*, and supposed by *Camden* to be the Remains of the famous Camp ; within whose Fortifications *Julius Cæsar* drew up his Ships, to secure them from Tempests and his Enemies.

Here is a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *April 5th*, and *October 10th*, for Cattle and Pedlary : And a Charity-school for twenty seven Boys, cloathed and educated at the Expence of the Inhabitants.

King *Henry VIII.* did also erect *Sandown Castle*, about a Mile North of *Deal*, which is composed of four Lunettes, of very thick arched Work of Stone, with many port-holes for great Guns. In the Middle is a great Tower, with a Cistern at Top ; and underneath, an arched Vault, boomb-proof : A Fosse compasseth the whole, to which is a passage over a Draw-bridge.

The Downs, is that famous Road for Shipping, well known by Name amongst Navigators, all over the World. Almost all Ships outward and homeward bound through the *English Channel*, are wont to stop in this Road ; the homeward-bound to dispatch Letters ; send Advice of their Arrival, and frequently to set their passengers, who desire it, ashore, and to smuggle their private Trade. The outward-bound, to take in fresh Provisions, to receive

ceive their last Orders, Letters, &c. But they are not obliged to stop here.

The safety of this Road ariseth from the *South-Foreland*, or that Head of Land, which forms the East Point of the *Kentish Shore*, and is called the *South*, as its situation respects the *North-Foreland*, and which breaks the Sea off, that would otherwise come rolling up from the West, to the Flats, or Banks of Sands; which, for three Leagues together, and at about a League, or a League and a Half distance, run parallel with the Shore, and are dry at low water: So that these two *Forelands* breaking all the Force of the Sea, on the East and South, and on South-west, make the *Downs* a good Road; yet, when the Wind blows hard at South-east, or East by North, or East North-east, and some other Points, Ships are driven from their Anchors, and often run on Shore, or are forced upon the *Godwin Sands*, &c. or into *Sandwich Bay*, or *Ramsgate Pier*. On the *Scuth Foreland* there is a Light-house, to direct Mariners by Night upon that Coast.

Between the *South Foreland* and *Deal* are two Castles, called *Walmen* and *Deal* Castles, intended by King *Henry VIII.* to guard the Coast; but are now of no further Use than for Sea-marks, directing the Road how to come to an Anchor in the *Downs*: And the Beach between *Walmen Castle* and *Deal*, is the reputed Place where *Cæsar* landed the first time in *Britain*.

Weathering the *South-Foreland*, we arrive at *Dover**; *Dover*, which, though further by Water, is only seventy-one Miles by Land from *London*, situated on the narrowest Part of the Channel, thirty Miles broad between *England* and *France*; this is a Town of that acknowledged Antiquity, as to claim the Precedency of Foundation with any other Town in the Realm of *Great Britain*. *Julius Cæsar* built a Castle at this port, where he found an ancient Town of *Britons*; which was so well improved with additional Works in Fortification when the *Saxons* got possession of *England*, that it was accounted the *Lock and Key* of the Realm.

* From the *British Word* *Difyrrha*, i. e. a steep Place; translated *Dubris* by the *Romans*, and *Debra* by the *Saxons*.

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This Castle is situated on a rugged steep Rock, which, toward the Sea, rises to an extraordinary Height; and its Area takes up thirty Acres at least, supplied with Water from a Well three hundred and sixty Feet deep, lined with free Stone to the Bottom, and raised by a Hand-wheel turned by a Man. But the Town, in general, stands in a great Valley, and not in the same Spot where the primitive Town once stood, which was on the South-side, higher up the River.

In the Castle they shew two old Keys, and a brass Trumpet made like a Horn, which, they presume to say, have been there ever since the Time of *Julius Cæsar*: But the brass Gun, which is the longest in the World of most curious Workmanship, twenty-one Feet long, presented to Queen *Elizabeth* by the States of *Utrecht*, and called Queen *Elizabeth's* Pocket pistol, is the greatest Curiosity: It requires a Charge of 15 lb. of powder.

Upon another Rock, over against that on which *Dover* Castle is situated, and almost as high, are the Remains of an old Tower, called *Bredenstone*, otherwife *Devil's Drop*, from the Strength of its Mortar. Here the new Constable of the Castle is sworn into his Office. The Piers, which form the Haven, have been erected with great Art, and at public Expence. Above the pier is a Fort, with four Baftions, of modern Date. The broad Beach, which lies at the Mouth of the great Valley, and was the Harbour in *Cæsar's* Time, is very delightful. Here is a Street called *Snaregate*, from the tremendous Rocks of Chalk, which project directly over the Houses. One Part of the Fortification consists of a circular Work, in which is an old Church, built with *Romau* Brick, in the Form of a Croſs, with a square Tower in the Middle: And at the West-end of this Church is the *Pharos*, or *Roman Watch-Tower*, a rare Piece of Architecture.

From theſe Rocks about *Dover* there is a prodigious fine and extensive proſpect of the Ships paſſing and re-paſſing continually through the narrow part of the Channel, called the Straits of *Dover*; and even ſo far as the Cliffs above *Calais*, on the Coast of *France*, which may be plainly ſeen from hence.

A Cinque
Fort.

Dover, though deprived of many ancient Privileges, is a Cinque-port, with a Right to ſend two Barons, or
Repre-

Representatives to the House of Commons. It is a Seaport, where there is a Custom-house, and proper Officers: And it is a Corporation, as ancient as the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*, by the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty: The Mayor to be chosen out of the Commonalty; and out of them, the Mayor to chuse Assistants for his Year, who being sworn to serve him faithfully, were called Jurats, which Name and Office is now common to all the *Cinque Ports**. The Town is near a Mile long, and populous, and a considerable Trade is carried on, and great Advantages arise to the Town's People, from the continual Intercourse with the Coast of *France*, and the Passengers and Travellers that pass in and out of *England* through this port. It was once walled, but there can be seen no Remains of walls; and it had seven Churches, of which only two remains. Here are a Custom-house, a Victualling-Office, and a good Market, which is kept on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*; and there is a Fair on *November 22*, for wearing Apparel and Haberdashery.

This Town had the Honour of giving the Title of Duke, to *Douglas*, Duke of *Queensberry*, created Duke of *Dover* by Queen Anne, in the Year 1708: It has also afforded a See to the Suffragan of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Most of the Business relating to the *Cinque Ports*, in general, is done, and all their Courts are kept, here. And the Lord-Warden of the *Cinque Ports* is sworn into his Office at this place. The packets for *France* and *Ostend*, with the Mails for *Flanders*, go off from hence: And to use the Words of Sir *Walter Raleigh*,

" No Promontory, Town, or Haven, in Christendom,
" is so placed by Nature and Situation, both to gratify
" Friends, and annoy Enemies, as this Town of *Dover*;
" no place is so settled to receive and deliver Intel-
" ligence, for all Matters and Actions in *Europe*, from
" Time to Time: No Town is by Nature so settled,

* The Towns which are Members, or Auxiliaries to *Dover*, as a Cinque-port, and liable to pay, and do the same Suit and Service, are *Birchington*, St. *Johns*, St. *Peters*, three small Towns in the Isle of *Thanet*, *Ringould*, near *Dover*, *Feversham*, and *Folkstone*.

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" either to allure Intercourse by Sea, or to train Inhabitants by Land, to make it great, fair, rich, and populous."

The *Watling Street*, or great *Roman Highway*, came straight from *Canterbury*, over *Barham Downs*, to *Birsgate*, at *Dover*. Here has always been a packet to carry passengers to *France*, whose Fare, in King *Richard II's* Days, as appears by the Records in the Tower, was 6 d. for a passenger, and 1 s 6 d. for a Horse, in Summer, and 1 s. 6 d. for a passenger, and 2 s. for a Horse, in Winter.

From hence we proceed to the principal places in the Lathe of *Shepway*, which abutteth upon the *German Ocean*, towards the East, upon the narrow Seas on the South-east, upon *Sussex* on the South, upon the Lathe of *Scray* on the North-west, and on the Lathe of *St. Augustine* on the North-east.

Elham. (*Elham* (situated on the North side of this Lathe, and on the smaller Branch of the *Stour*, sixty-two Miles from *London*) was anciently called *Helham*, enjoys the privilege of a Market and Fair by Charter from King *Henry III.* The Market is kept on *Mondays*; and there is a Fair on *Palm monday*, *Easter-monday*, *Whitsun-monday*, and the 10th of *October* for Horses, Cattle, and pedlary; but otherwise it has nothing worthy of public Notice.

Hythe. *Hith*, or *Hythe*, (sixty-four, some say sixty-seven, Miles from *London*) lying on the South-east part of the County, near the Sea, is another of the *Cinque ports*; by which it has a Right to send two Representatives, under the Name of Barons, to the House of Commons: It is an ancient Corporation, and at present incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town and port of *Hythe*; who have a Right to a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *July 10*, and *December 1*, for Horses, Cattle, Shoes, Clothiers, and Toys: Here is but one Church in this Town. From the Steeple of which, there was a delightful prospect of the Sea Coast, and the adjacent Country: But on the ---- of *April 1739*, ten persons waiting to be admitted to go up for that Enjoyment, the Steeple fell down before the Keys were brought to let them in, so that they providentially escaped being crushed to death, or buried in

the

the Ruins : This is the only remaining Church, dedicated to St. *Leonard*, though there have been five Parishes, and their Churches, in this Town.

Hythe, in the Reign of *Henry IV*, was visited by the Plague, which swept away many of its inhabitants ; and one Day, a Fire destroyed two hundred Houses in this Town ; and five of their Ships, with one hundred Men, were sunk at Sea : Here also was an Earthquake on the 6th of April 1580, that did much Damage to the Houses.

Here are two Hospitals, dedicated to St. *John*, and St. *Bartholomew*, under the Government of the Mayor and Jurats ; and a Charity-school for thirty-eight Boys : But the greatest Curiosity in this Town, is a surprizing Collection of several thousand Skulls and Bones, of a gigantic Size, placed in a Vault, under the Church, like Books in a Library, said to be the Remains of *Danes*, slain in battle near this Place, before the *Norman Conquest*. The Pile is twenty-eight feet in length, six in Breadth, and eight in Height.

From hence the *Romans* stationed here had a Way to *Canterbury*, which is still to be seen in the Road called *Stoney-street* ; and at a little Distance stands a Castle, which includes ten Acres, upon the Descent of a Hill, the *Portus Lemanis* of the *Romans*, now called *Shipway*, where the Warden of the *Cinque Ports* takes his Oath, and the *Shipway*. Controversies of those Towns are decided.

About one Mile from *Hythe*, the Archbishops of *Canterbury* have a very strong Seat, called *Saltwood Castle*, with Towers and Battlements on the outward Walls, encompassed by a Ditch : The Entrance is graced with two large and lofty Towers, and the Arms of its Founder, Archbishop *Courtney*, over the Gate : Within this is a higher and stronger Wall, with a broader battled Parapet at Top : Within is a Court, but all the lodging Rooms are demolished : The Chapel also is in Ruins. In the Middle of the Court is a large square Well.

Folkstone (sixty-nine Miles from *London*) gives a Name to a Hundred, and was a Town in the Days of the *Roman Government* : This is a Member-port to *Dover*, and a large Town, incorporated by the Stile of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty. The chief Employ of the Inhabitants is in Fishing, who are ver y

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very dextrous and diligent in that Craft, especially in the Mackerel and Herring Seasons : In which Employment they are said to have upwards of four hundred Cutters or Smacks, which are noted for their prime sailing and strength. Here is Charity-school for twenty Boys, a Market on Thursdays, and a Fair on June 28, for Pedlary. On the South of *Folkstone*, upon the Shore, stands *Sandgate Castle*, with sixteen Guns, to defend the Herring-fishery.

Romney.

Romney, Old and New. *Old Romney* was a considerable Port in Edward the Confessor's Time; soon after which Time, the Sea with-drawing itself, and leaving a large Tract of dry Land, the Haven became wholly deserted, and a new one was made near the Sea, about a Mile and Half distant from *Romney*. Thus arose the Distinction of *Old Romney*, for the old Harbour, and *New Romney*, for the new Harbour.

New Rom-
ney.

New Romney, situated upon a high gravelly Hill, (seventy-three Miles from *London*) is one of the *Cinque Ports*, with *Old Romney* and *Lid*, *Bromehill*, *Orlaſſon*, and *Dungyness*, as Members. It flourished greatly, till the Sea, in 15 Edward I. breaking in, overflowed a great Tract of Ground, destroyed the populous Village of *Bromhill*, and a great Number of Men and Cattle, spoiled the Haven, turned the Course of the *Rother*, and thereby diminished the Populousness and Dignity of the Town: However, it stills retains some Marks of its former Grandeur. Here are two great Meetings, called *Gefling*, held yearly, for the *Cinque Ports*; a Market every Saturday; a Fair on the 21st August, for Pedlars Wares: And the Inhabitants chuse two Members, called Barons, to represent this Town in the House of Commons. There were formerly five Churches in this Town, but there is only one remaining.

Romney-
marsh.

Romney-marſh, (a spacious Tract of Land, so called from lying in the Neighbourhood of the foregoing Town, measures fourteen Miles in Length, and eight in Breadth, containing forty-four thousand two hundred Acres, including *Walland* and *Gulford Marshes*) is the richest Pasture in *England*, and given by the Sea, which withdrew from it by little and little: This Level contains two Towns, (of which *New Romney* is one) and nineteen Parishes; but

but they are very thinly inhabited, on account of the unwholsome Air; so that, for the Encouragement of those who reside thereon, all the Towns, within the Limits of the Marsh, are incorporated by the Name of a Bailiff, twenty-four Jurats, and the Commonalty of *Romney-marsh*, having a Court from three Weeks, to three Weeks, to try all Causes, civil or criminal; and Power to chuse four Justices of the Peace yearly, amongst themselves, besides their Bailiff, who are authorised to do more, perhaps, than any other Place in *England*: Besides those Royal Privileges, the Inhabitants of this Marsh have certain ancient and salutary Ordinances, called *The Statutes of Sewers*, established amongst themselves, for the better Regulation of their respective Shares and Interest in the Pasturage, and for the preservation and Maintenance of the Walls and Banks, to defend it against the Sea; which were so wifely contrived, and have been experienced to be of so great Utility, that it hath since been ordered, that all the low Grounds between the Isle of *Thanet*, in this County, and *Penssey*, in *Suffex*, shall be governed by them; and they are become a pattern for the whole Kingdom, under the like Circumstances. Under Ground, in this Marsh, are frequently discovered great Trees lying at length, as black as Ebony, when expos'd to the Sun, and dried, they become fit for Use.

The Court for all this Liberty, and the Records belonging to it, and to the Parish, are kept at a Village Dim-called *Dimchurch*, about three Miles and Half North-east church. from *New Romney*.

Lid, (seventy-four Miles from *London*) qu. *Litus*, from *Lid*. its Situation upon the Sea-shore, was a Town in the Time of the *Romans*; it is now a Member of the Cinque-port of *Romney*, and a populous Town, incorporated by the Name of Bailiff, Jurats, and Commonalty; and has a Charity-school; and Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *June 24*, for Pedlar's Ware: Here is a Church dedicated to *All Hallows*.

In the Beach, near *Stone-end*, at the East-side of this Parish, is a great Heap of Stones, which Tradition affirms to be the Tomb of St. *Crispin*, and *Chrispianus*, buried there.

The

Statute of
Sewers.

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The Parish of *Westerham* in this County, is memorable for giving Birth to the late Gen. *Wolf*, killed in his Majesty's Service, before *Quebec*; in the Church is erected a plain Monument by Subscription, to his Memory, with the following Inscription:

J A M E S,
Son of Col. Edward WOLFE, and Henrietta, his Wife,
was born in this Parish, January the 2d
M D C C X X V I I ,
and died in America, September the 13th,
M D C C L I X .

Whilst *George* in sorrow bows his laurel'd Head,
And bids the Artist grace the Soldier dead;
We raise no sculptur'd Trophy to thy Name
Brave Youth! the fairest in the List of Fame;
Proud of thy Birth, we boast th' auspicious year,
Struck with thy fall, we shed a general Tear;
With humble Grief, inscribe one artless Stone,
And from thy matchless Honours date our own.

I DECUS I NOSTRUM *

It is also remarkable for a fine House, called the *Squires*, built here by the Earl of Jersey.

Antiquities. The *Watling-street*, from *Shooter's Hill*, near *Blackheath*, to *Dover*, runs directly through *Canterbury*.

At *Richborough*, the Remains of its ancient Walls, on three Sides, are still to be seen, and nearly entire, being in some Places twenty-five and thirty Feet high.

At *Keston*, (or *Cæsar's Camp*) about three Miles South of *Bromley*, is a *Roman* Fortification, near two Miles in Compas, inclosed with very high treble Ramparts, and deep Ditches.

Newendon is the Scite of the *Caer-Andred*, of the *Britons*, and the *Anderida* of the *Romans*, where they stationed a Band of the *Abulci*, under the Count of the *Saxon* Shore, to defend the Coast against the *Saxon* Pirates. It was then a famous City; which, in the Year

* Is in white marble Letters inlaid in a Ground of black Marble.

488, these Pirates besieged ; took it by Storm, put all the Inhabitants to the Sword, and razed it to the Ground ; it was rebuilt, and then called *Newenden*, but never recovered its power or Grandeur.

In the Lathe of *Sutton* stands *Otford*, a Saxon Town, famous for the bloody Defeat of *Ælrick*, or *Ealkmund*, King of *Kent*, by *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, in 773, and of the *Danes*, by King *Edmund Ironside*, 1016. Here stood a palace, built originally by an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for himself, and Successors, and was so much improved by Archbishop *Warham*, that its Stateliness and Magnificence, drew the Envy of the Laity so strongly upon it, as to oblige Archbishop *Cranmer*, his immediate Successor, to exchange the same with King *Henry VIII*. Thus the Manor, which had been given originally by King *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, after the Victory above-mentioned, to the Church of *Canterbury*, as an Atonement for the Blood shed on that spot, in *Pascua Porcorum*, or *Maintenance of the Bishop's Hogs*, as the Deed of the Donation expresses it, became a Royal palace. The Church in this Town, dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, was greatly frequented in *Popish* Times, it being firmly believed by the Devotees in those Days, that if a Woman, upon her first Conception, desired to have a Male child, she would infallibly have one, provided she did offer a Cock-chicken to the Image of St. *Bartholomew* : On the contrary, if she wished for a Girl, she was to present a Hen before that Saint ; King *Henry VIII*. detected this Fraud, and destroyed the Image.

Lullingston, a small Village on the *Derwent*, has an *Alms-house*, founded by Sir *John Riche*, Knt. Bart. *fton.* and Lord Governor of *Calais*, who also gave five hundred pounds in Trust to the Grocer's Company in *London*, for pious Uses.

The Church of *Darent*, dedicated to St. *Margaret*, *Darent*. though it lies in the Diocese of *Rochester*, is a Peculiar of the Archbishop's.

A little within Land, above *Greenhythe*, where *Swane*, King of *Denmark*, landed, stands the little Town of *Swanscombe*, where King *Swane* pitched his Camp, qu. *Swane's Camp* : But it is of much greater Note amongst the *Kentishmen*, for being the place where they obtained a Con-

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firmation of their Rights and Privileges from *William the Conqueror.*

Penshurst. In the Church of this place lies the Body of Sir *Stephen Penshurst*, or *Penchester*, Lord Warden of the Cinque-ports, whose Monument bears the Date 1250: But it is more memorable for being the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Sidneys*; of which Family was *Henry Sidney*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, who had two Sons, *Philip* and *Robert*, by the Daughter of *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, and Earl of *Warwick*; *Robert* was created Baron *Sidney of Penshurst*, and Viscount *Lisle*, by King *James I.* And *Philip*, though no more than knighted, became the Glory of his Family, the great Hopes of Mankind, the most lively pattern of Virtue, and the Darling of the learned World: He lost his Life in an Engagement with the *Spaniards* before *Zutphen*, in *Gelderland*.

Ashurst. In the Lathe of *Aylesford*. In the Environs of *Tunbridge*, there is a Village, which was, in *Popish Times*, famous for an Extraordinary Cross or Rood, i. e. a *Crucifix*, which the people were taught to believe was always growing in the Hair, and Nails, and Limbs, as if it were alive.

Speldhurst. *Speldhurst* is a large parish, consisting of five considerable Manors; and has a Fair on the 17, 18, and 19, of *May*.

Pennenden Heath. *Pennenden Heath*, in the Conqueror's Time, was esteemed the properst place for the dispatch of public Business; and where, in those Days, was decided the Quarrel between Archbishop *Lanfranc*, and *Odo*, Earl of *Kent*, the Conqueror's Brother, who had notoriously encroached upon the Lands and Privileges of the Sees of *Canterbury* and *Rochester*; when, amongst other Things stipulated, it was resolved and enacted, That whosoever shall commit the Crime of *Childwit*, i. e. *Bastardy*, the Archbishop shall have the whole Satisfaction, if found out in *Lent*, but if in any other part of the Year, the King to have one, according to an Order in *Doomsday-book*, *de Adulterio, Rex habebit hominem, Archiepiscopus mulierem*; i. e. *In case of Adultery, the King shall have (the Fine of) the Man, and the Archbishop of the Woman.*

Bapchild. Between *Sittingbourne* and *Offspring* there is a Place, called by the *Saxons Beccoceld*, thence corruptly *Beckchild*, and

and now *Bapchild*; which, in the *Saxon Times*, was a Place of very great Note. In the Year 700, there was a Synod held here: And there are now to be seen, the Ruins of two old Churches, or Chapels, besides the Parish Church.

In *Latham Church* there is a remarkable Inscription upon the Tomb of *Robert Thompson*, Esq; which declar-^{Mary Ho-}
eth, "That he was the Grandchild to the truly religious ^{nywood's}
Matron Mrs. *Mary Honywood*, the Wife of *Robert Hony-*
wood of Charing, Esq; who had, at her Decease, lawfully
descended from her, three hundred and sixty-seyen Children;
viz. sixteen of her own Body, one hundred and
fourteen Grand-children, two hundred and twenty-eight
Great Grand-children, and nine Great Great Grand-
children." She lies buried in this Church, but her Mo-
nument is erected at *Markshall*, near *Coxal*, in *Essex*.

It is worthy of Notice, that the Charter, by which *Boxley*.
the Citizens of *London* are empowered to elect a Mayor
out of their own Body, was signed and granted by King
Edward II. in the Abbey of *Boxley*. And in this Parish
stands the Court-house, in which the County Court is
held upon *Pennindon Heath*.

Near *Boxley* is a little Village called *Halling*, in which *Halling*.
the Bishops of *Rochester* had a handsome Seat. And His-
tory informs us, that *Richard Morachus*, Archbishop of
Canterbury, died in this House of a Fright he had received
in a Dream, by the Appearance of a Person threatening
him with Destruction, for his embezzling the Goods of
the Church in Bribery and Law-suits.

The Town of *Chatham* gives Title, by Patent from
George III. of Countess in her own Right, to the Lady
of *William Pitt*, Esq; to descend to her Male Heirs; as
well as Title of Earl to the said Honourable *William Pitt*,
Esq; by another Patent from the said King.

At *Gillingham*, King *Edmund Ironside* routed *Canute*,
the *Dane*: And here, we are informed by History, was
made the bloody Massacre of the six hundred young *Nor-*
man Gentlemen, who came over with *Alfred* and *Edward*,
Sons of King *Ethelred*, by Invitation of the *English No-*
bles, who, at the Death of *Canute*, promised to place
them upon their Father's Throne: This was perpetr-
ated by *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, to clear the Way to, and
secure

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secure the Throne for, his own Family; and was so represented by the Duke of Normandy, that, from this Instant, he resolved to invade *England* at the Death of *Edward the Confessor*, to seize upon the *English* Throne, and to take Vengeance on the Murderer, and his Family.

Shorn.

A little West of the high Road from *Gravesend* to *Rochester*, is the Parish and Village of *Shorn*: The Lord of this Manor holds it by *Knight's Service*, not by *Gavel-kind*, whereby he is obliged "to carry a White Banner forty Days together, with other the King's Tenants, at his own Charges, whenever the King should make War against *Scotland*."

Cobham.

Adjoining to this Parish is *Cobham*, which has a Right to a Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair on St. *Mary Magdalene's Day*, by Charter granted 41 *Edward III.* The Church in this Town is Collegiate, and dedicated to *Mary Magdalene*.

Cliff.

More towards the *Thames* lies *Cliff*, otherwise *Cloveshoe*, called *Bishops Cliff* in the Days of the Conqueror, because it had aforetime been the usual Place of meeting for the English Bishops on the *first of August* yearly, to enact and establish such Rules and Constitutions as the Change of Times, and the Corruption of Manners required, for the Regulation both of the Laity and Clergy.

In all which Synods, either the King in Person, or some *Thane*, or great Lord, to represent him, was joint President with the Bishop. At present the Town is large, but has no Right to a Market: It has a Fair on the *19th of October*. Here is a large Church, dedicated to St. *Helen*.

The Hundred of *Hoo* takes its Name from its principal Town, called *Hoo*; and the next Place of any Note, is *Stoke*, where there is Fair on the *5th of April*. In which Parish is the Estate of the *Tudors*, descended from *Owen Tudor*, the *Welch Prince*.

Harty Isle.

At the Corner of the Isle of *Shepey*, over-against *Faversham*, lies the Isle of *Harty*, famous for a Combat that was to be fought, by a *Writ of Right*, for a Messuage, and one hundred and ninety Acres of Land, on this Spot, before the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in *Tothel-fields, Westminster*, June 18, 1571. The Champions, on that Day appeared ready to fight, and the whole Court were

were present, with a vast Concourse of Spectators: But, upon hearing of the Cause, the Demandants were non-suited, so the Battle was spared.

Near *Sittingbourn* stands *Thong*, once famous for a *Thong*, Castle built by *Hengist* and *Horfa*, two Saxon Chiefs, with Permission from the British King *Vortigern*, who allowed them so much Ground, to build them a Place of Residence, as could be inclosed by a Bull's Hide, cut into Thongs: And from hence that Building was called *Thong Castle*, of which there are still some Remains to be discovered.

In this Castle those *Saxons* also completed their Scheme to establish themselves and Posterity in this Island: For *Hengist*, perceiving *Vortigern's* amorous Temper, invited him to a solemn Feast; and after he had well plied him with Liquor, ordered *Roxena*, or *Rowena*, his Neice, to present, from her own Hand, in the most graceful Manner, a gold Cup full of Wine, saying, *Drink, and be merry, Lord King*: This was managed so dextrously, that she captivated the King, and who never rested till he had divorced his lawful Queen, and married *Rowena*; in whose Arms, being lulled asleep with carnal pleasures, this *Saxon* Queen, instructed by her Uncle, prevailed with *Vortegeru* to grant whatever her Countryman asked: The first Request was the Government of *Kent*; and then of some other Counties, till they got possession of the whole Nation, and divided it into seven Kingdoms.

There is a Town in this Neighbourhood called *Bra-Brabourn*, of *Saxon* original; to which King *Edward II.* in the 6th Year of his Reign, granted a Charter for a Fair, a Market, and free Warren, and the privileges of Infantheof, Outsantheof, Toll, and Theam, pillory and Tumbrel, and Freedom to take Distress: But at present there is no Appearance of a Fair or Market.

At *Sandhurst*, the Church is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, *Sandhurst*, on whose Festival they hold a Fair by Charter, which, according to the New Stile, is held on *December 17*.

To the Westward of *Sandhurst* lies the parish of *Hauk-Haukhurst*, of which many Things can be said: The Inhabitants thereof did formerly keep a three Weeks Court, called *Shipmill*, or *Moorhouse* Court, for all Matters un-

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der forty Shillings, which was discontinued about eighty eight Years ago. They had Authority to choose a *Reeve*, they chose him once a Year, at a Court held for that purpose. This also has been discontinued for about the same length of Time, and was swallowed up in what is called, the Court-Baron of the Lord; in which they presented the Alterations of the Tenancies, and elected two Beadles to gather the Rents.

This is one of the largest and most populous parishes in the County, having no Town in it; but they are mostly poor. King *Edward I.* *An. Reg. 5.* granted them a Charter for a Market on *Tuesdays*, and for several Fairs: But those privileges are entirely lost: Here we find several charitable Donations, as a *Messuage*, and an Acre of Land, (called *Church-house*) left by *Henry Parsons*, and his Son, towards repairing the Church: Upon the same Land is an Alms-house, and a House for the Sexton. *Thomas Iddenden* gave several Houses and parcels of Land in *High Street*, within this parish, for pious Uses, which is put under Trustees, who dispose of the Rents according to the Will of the Donor. And in the 15 *Elizabeth*, the parishioners purchased an Annuity of forty-three Shillings and four pence a-year, out of Mr. *Thomas Gibbon's* Estate, to be employed in the Repairs of the Church.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Lawrence*: The Curacy, though large, is of no more than twenty-four pounds *per Ann.* value, there never having been a Vicarage endowed; though when King *Henry VIII.* gave the Living to *Christ-church, Oxford*, his Majesty ordered, that a perpetual Vicar should be constituted.

Over the North-porch is a Room, (formerly called the Treasury) wherein are several ancient Writings concerning Lands and Rights belonging to this parish, and places adjacent.

The parishioners yearly at *Easter* pay their Parson. For Tythe of Grasfs at or near the Moor, if

cut or fed, <i>per Acre</i>	- - - - -	<i>2 d.</i>
For Tythes in other Parts, no more than	- - - - -	<i>1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.</i>
---- every ten Bushels of Apples	- - - - -	<i>1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.</i>
---- Profit of every Milch Cow, <i>per Ann.</i>	- - - - -	<i>1 d.</i>
---- a Calf, <i>per Ann.</i>	- - - - -	<i>$\frac{1}{2}$</i>
		Add

Add to the Account of Newerden, that on the same Newerden Spot once stood the City of *Andrida*, and the Station of the Romans under the Count, or Lord Warden, of the Saxon Shore : From which City stretched a Wood, called *Andrew's Wood*, for eighty Miles into Hampshire : And hither the River *Lymen*, now called *Rother*, was navigable. *Hengist*, made Governor of Kent, resolved to extirpate the Britons from his Territories, attacked *Andrida*, and meeting with a vigorous Opposition from the Inhabitants, he, after reducing them, with great Loss, put all to the Sword, and demolished the Town ; and this Place laid in Ruins, till King *Offa* gave it to the Archbishop and Monks of *Canterbury*.

In this Parish was founded, about the Year 1241, the first House of *Carmelites* in England ; by which Means sprung up the Town of Newerden.

At *Hedcorn* there is a Fair on the 10th of July.

Hedcorn.

In the Lathe of St. *Augustine*, or *Hedelinth*.

At *Whitstable* there is a Fair kept upon *Good Friday*.

*Whitsta-
ble.*

In the Lathe of *Shepway*.

At *Stelling* are held two Fairs, one upon *Ascension-day*, *Stelling*. the other on *All Saints Day*, yearly.

Stowting gives Name to the Hundred in which it stands. *Stowting*. King *John* granted the Privilege of a Market on *Tuesdays*; and a Fair on the Vigil and Day of Assumption of the Virgin *Mary*.

The Church in this Place is dedicated to St. *Martin* ; *Adlington*. in the Reign of King *Henry VIII*. there were two Parsons belonging to it, one was the learned *Erasmus Roterodamus*, and one *Richard Muster*, a Man famous for adhering to, and assisting *Elizabeth Barton*, his Parishioner, in carrying on the Cheat and Treason, under the Name of the *holy Maid of Kent*, which was given her by her Admirers ; he, and five others, who conspired with her, being found guilty of Treason, and attainted by Parliament, 25 *Henry VIII*. c. 12. were executed at *Tyburn*.

Kent has, in very ancient Times, given Titles of Honour ; and to begin with (1) *Godwin*, who was of no greater Parentage than *Bubulci filius*, raised himself so much by his brave Atchievements, as to become one of the most potent Men in the Nation, and was created Earl of Kent by *Edward the Confessor*, to whom his

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Daughter was married, and his Son, *Harold*, succeeded on the Throne.

(2) *Odo*, Bishop of *Baieux*, the Half-brother of *William* the Conqueror, was created by him Earl of *Kent*.
(3) *William de Ypres*, a *Fleming*, created Earl of *Kent* by King *Stephen*. (4) *Hubert de Burgo*, created Earl of *Kent* by King *Edward III*. (5) *Edmund of Woodstock*, Brother of King *Richard II*. created Earl of *Kent* by that Prince. (6) He was succeeded by his eldest Son *Edmund*, who dying without Issue, *Edmund* was succeeded by *John*, (7) his younger Brother, who had a Daughter named *Ivan*, and, for her great Beauty, called *The fair Maid of Kent*, whose second Husband, Sir *Thomas Holland*, was, in her Right, made the eighth Earl of *Kent*; his eldest Son *Thomas*, succeeded him as Earl of *Kent*: And again, his eldest Son *Thomas*, became the ninth Earl of *Kent*; he was beheaded for rebelling against *Henry IV*: His Brother *Edmund*, then became (the tenth) Earl of *Kent*, by inheritance; who dying without Issue, this Title laid dormant, till *Edward IV*. created *William Nevill*, Lord *Falconbridge*, (the eleventh) Earl of *Kent*; and he dying without Issue-male, the same King created *Edmund Grey*, Lord of *Hastings*, *Welsford*, and *Ruthyn*, and Lord High Treasurer, (the twelfth) Earl of *Kent*; from whom descended *George Grey*, the thirteenth Earl of *Kent*; and (14) *Richard Grey*, who lost his Estate by gaming, and died without Issue; the Title devolved upon his Half-brother, Sir *Henry Grey of Wreft*: But both he and his Son *Henry*, declined the Title of Earl of *Kent*; but *Henry* had three Sons, who successively were Earls of *Kent*, viz. *Reginald*, who re-assumed the Title of, and was the fifteenth Earl of *Kent*, with Queen *Elizabeth's* approbation: He died without Issue, and was succeeded by his Brother, Sir *Henry Grey*, (sixteenth) Earl of *Kent*, and one of the Peers on the Trial of *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*; and he also dying without Issue, was succeeded by his Brother, *Charles Grey*, (seventeenth) Earl of *Kent*: He was succeeded by his Son, *Henry Grey*, (the eighteenth) Earl of *Kent*; who leaving no Issue, and the Honour being entailed on the Male-heirs of the Family, the Title devolved upon the Reverend *Anthony Grey*, Rector of *Burbache*,

Each, in the County of *Leicester*, (and nineteenth Earl of *Kent*) a descendant from *Anthony Grey*, the Son of *Richard Grey*, the fourteenth Earl of *Kent*, and the youngest Son by *Catharine*, his second Wife: From whom descended *Henry*, his eldest Son, the twentieth Earl of *Kent*; and *Anthony*, his Grand-son, the twenty-first Earl of *Kent*; and his Grand-son *Henry*, the twenty-second Earl of *Kent*, created by *Queen Anne*, in the year 1706, Marquis of *Kent*, Earl *Harold*, and Viscount *Goodrich*, and at last Duke of *Kent*, on December 14, 1710.

Remarks on the Sea Coast.

Having surveyed all the internal parts of this County, we shall make a few remarks on the Sea Coast of *Kent*.

Let the Navigator observe, that there is a Light-house to guide him upon *Dungeness* on the South point of this County: and that he must beware of, and steer clear of a neck of Beach, which is dry at low water, and stretches off a great distance into the Sea from this point.

A little to the East of this point he will find a good road in Northerly Winds for ships in *Romney-bay*.

As he advances to the Southward of the South Foreland, he must beware of the *Gunman*, a Sand, on which there is only 12 feet at low water, and it lies between five and six Miles to the South of the Foreland.

Between the North and South Forelands, is a bay called the *Downs*; of which you have had an account before. Only remember, that this road is particularly exposed to South East, and East North East winds.

The work carried on at *Ramsgate*, in order to make a place for the safety of ships in the *Downs*, when a storm happens at South East, deserves a national encouragement.

The Bay before *Margate*, where there is between 8 and 9 fathom water, is a good road for ships: but the difficulty of getting in, through the Sands, and over the shallows, greatly discourages the attempt; and a ledge of Rocks, stretching from the Western Clift to a very considerable distance, renders the Bay almost useless except for small vessels.

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From hence, all the way up to *Gravesend*, there is a great variety of sand banks: on which are fixed (by the *Trinity-house* at *London*) Bouys, to direct the navigator to avoid them.

In this tract we pass a place called the *Nore*, a fine road, which lies before the West mouth of the *Medway*, called, *West Swale*, where ships ride with great safety, except in East, and North East winds. And here begins the mouth of the River *Thames*.

The SEATS of the NOBILITY and GENTRY in KENT.

- At *Knowle*, the Duke of *Dorset's*.
- At *Penshurst*, the Earl of *Leicester's*.
- At *Eastwell*, the Earl of *Winchelsea's*.
- At *Hothfield*, the Earl of *Thanet's*
- At *Westram*, the Earl of *Jersey's*.
- At *Lees Court*, the Marquis of *Rockingham's*.
- At *Ailesford*, the Earl of *Ailesford*.
- At *Blackheath*, the Earl of *Dartmouth's*.
- At *Wingham*, and *Ratling Court*, Earl *Cowper's*.
- At *Chevening*, Earl *Stanhope's*.
- At *Linsted Lodge*, Lord *Teynham's*.
- At *Fair Lawn*, Lord *Barnard's*.
- At *Mote and Cuxton*, Lord *Romney's*.
- At *Eriiff*, Sir———*Gideon*, Bart.
- And several more already mentioned.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F
L A N C A S T E R,
O R
C O U N T Y o f *L A N C A S T E R.*

LANCASHIRE takes its Name from the chief Name. Town called *Lancaster*, or *Loncaster*. It is a maritime County, about 170 Miles in circumference; bounded on the North by *Westmoreland* Situation. Extent. and *Cumberland*; on the East by the West-Riding of *Yorkshire*; on the West by the *Irish Sea*; and on the South by *Cheshire*: and is divided into six Hundreds, containing six Boroughs; and sends 14 Members to Parliament, viz. 12 for the Boroughs, and two Knights of the Shire for the County.

It is divided into the Hundreds of *Salford*, *West-Darby*, Hundreds. *Layland*, *Blackburn*, *Amounderness*, and *Loynsdale*; which are watered by the Rivers *Mersey*, *Ribble*, *Wier*, *Lon*, and *Rivers. Ken*, besides some inferior Brooks.

The *Mersey* rises in the mountains of *Derbyshire*, and The divides *Lancashire* from *Cheshire*; and during its passage along the borders of the County of *Lancaster*, it is augmented with several small Streams, particularly the *Gout*, which divides *Derbyshire* from *Cheshire*; and with the *Irwel*, which rises near the *Calder*, and in its course

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washes the side of *Manchester*; and with the *Bullen*, which rises in *Cheshire*.

Ribble. The *Ribble* rises in *Yorkshire*, enters *Lancashire* by *Clythero*, runs past *Preston*, and after receiving the larger *Calder*, the *Hodder*, the *Dermer*, the *Lavock*, and other Rivulets, discharges itself into the *Irish Sea*.

Wire. The *Wire* springs from a place called *Wiredale*, a small Village in the Hundred of *Loynsdale*, a desolate place near the Forest so called, and remarkable for nothing but for the Spring from whence this River flows; and is composed of the little *Calder*, *Broke*, and other small Currents.

Lon. The *Lon*, or *Lune*, rises near *Kirby Lonsdale* in *Westmoreland*; enters *Lancashire* near *Tunstal*, and having received the *Hartlebuck* and several smaller Brooks, it becomes a navigable River at *Lancaster*, and falls into the Sea near *Overton*.

Ken. The *Ken* passes near *Kendal* in *Westmoreland*, and falls into the Sea soon after it enters this County.

All these Rivers abound with Fish; as, the *Mersey* with *Sparlings* and *Smelts*; the *Ribble* with *Salmon*, *Flounders*, and *Plaise*; the *Lon* with the best *Salmon*; and the *Wire* is famous for a *Pearl Fishery*, found in Muscles.

Lakes and Meers. Here are also Lakes, or Meers; as, *Kenniston Meer* is upon the borders of *Westmoreland*, and is full of Fish, amongst which is found the *Chars*, which is reckoned a great dainty, when potted. The *Winander Meer* is much larger, viz. 18 Miles in circumference, 10 in length, and two over; and it abounds more with Fish, both in regard to quantity and quality; particularly the *Churn*, which is not above a quarter of a Yard long, and thought to be a sort of the golden *Alpine Trout*.

Soil. The Soil, where it is plain and level, yields plenty of Wheat, Barley, and Potatoes; and though the Eastern Hills are stoney, and mostly barren, yet the bottoms of those Hills produce excellent Oats. Here also are some Mosses, which are moist and unwholsome Spots of Ground; but they yield excellent Turf for Fuel, and in some places Marle for manuring the less fertile Parts.

Air. The Air of this County is tolerably good, and of all maritime Counties is least subject to Fogs. So that the Natives are generally healthy and strong, except near the Fens and Sea-shore, where the People are frequently visited

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visited with malignant and intermitting Fevers, Scurvy, Dropsies, Consumptions, and Rheumatic Pains, occasioned by a sulphurous, saline *Efluvia*, sometimes extremely fetid, especially before the evening of an extraordinary Storm.

Besides Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, and Potatoes, the Produce, Lands of this County in some parts bear very good Hemp. The Cows and Oxen of this County are of the largest Size. Within the Bowels of the Earth there is plenty of Coal of the very brightest sort; and of Stone for building.

Not only the Rivers and Meers abound with Fish; but the Sea on the Coast of this County supplies a prodigious quantity of Mullets, Soals, Sand-Eels, Oysters, Lobsters, Shrimps and Prawns, the best and largest Cockles in *England*, and so many Muscles, that the Farmers, near the Coast, manure their Grounds with them, and other sorts of Fish.

On the Sea-shore also of this County are found many Birds, unusual Birds, as the Sea-Crow, blue on the Body, and black on the Head and Wings, who feeds on Muscles; the *Puffin*, the *Asper*, a species of Sea-Eagle; the *Sperling-fisher*, the *Cormorant*, the *Curlew-hilp*, the Ruronbill, Swans, the Tropic Bird, &c. and all sorts of wild Fowl found in any other parts upon the Coast.

The principal Manufactures are Woollen Cloth, Cottons, Tickens, narrow Works, and Hats.

In the Survey of this County let us trace it by the Hundreds; and begin with

Salford Hundred, which contains the following Market-Towns, (1.) *Manchester*, (2.) *Rochdale*, (3.) *Bury*, (4.) *Bolton*. *Salford* Hundred.

Manchester (165 or 166 Miles from London) situate at Manchester, the influx of the *Irk* into the *Irwell*, takes its name from its situation upon a Rock; a Stone in the British Tongue being called *Main*, and this Town *Mainchester*, now corruptly *Manchester*. It is of British foundation, and is now a large handsome Town, consisting of two Parishes, and of many Streets, Lanes, &c. a handsome Market-place built by Lord *De la Warre*, which is well supplied on Saturdays; an Exchange, and a Square, &c. It exceeds many of our Cities, both in extent, beauty of Buildings, and number of People; and is the greatest Village, or

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mere Market-Town in *England*, governed only by a Constable or Headborough. Here is a Collegiate Church founded in the year 1421, which at present consists of a Warden, four Fellows, two Chaplains, four Singing-Men, and four Choristers. This Church is a very large, beautiful and stately Edifice, and well endowed. The Choir is worthy of notice for its neat and curious carved Work; and there is a remarkable Clock, that shews the age of the Moon. It serves for a Parish Church, dedicated to St. *Mary*.

The other Church is dedicated to St. *Ann*, a modern Building, erected in the year 1723, by voluntary Subscriptions amongst the rich Inhabitants.

In this Village there is an Hospital incorporated by King Charles II. for the maintenance of forty poor Boys, now increased to sixty, to be admitted between the age of six and ten, and therein maintained with Meat, Drink, Lodging, and Cloaths, and to be bound to some Trade, by the Hospital, at the age of fourteen, supported by 517*l.* *per Ann.*

Here is a large Library in this Hospital, endowed with 116*l.* *per Annum* for a Librarian, and to purchase Books, with which it is well stock'd in every branch of Science and Literature. There is also a large School for these Boys. Besides which there is a Public School founded in the year 1519, by Dr. Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, in which are three Masters, several Exhibitions to maintain Scholars sent from thence to the University of Oxford, and good Apartments for the Masters. And there are also three Charity Schools, two of which are for forty Boys each.

Here is an ancient Stone Bridge over the *Irwell*, built exceeding high to prevent damage from the waters in that River, which are apt sometimes to rise four or five yards in one night, occasioned by the floods from the Mountains, and to fall as suddenly. On this River there are no less than sixty Water-mills within the space of three miles above the Bridge, which is navigable for Barges as high as the Bridge.*

Manufactures.

The increase of Manufactures in the Cotton, Linen

* See the account of the Inland Navigation at the end of this County.

and Woollen Small-Wares, in Fustians, Velvets, Ticking, and Linen Cloth, and a variety of other articles, commonly known by the name of *Manchester-Goods*, is the increase of the prosperity of this Town and of its Inhabitants, who have a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *Whit-fun-Monday*, Sept. 21, and Nov. 6, for Horses, Cattle, Cloth, and Bedding.

Manchester has been for many years in such a thriving condition, that it is said to return more money in one month, than the whole County of *Huntingdon* does in six. In a word, here is the staple for Tapes, Gartering, Cadices, and other small Wares in Cotton, Linen, and Woollen, and for Fustians, Checks, Ticking, Velvets, &c. made in this Town and the adjacent Villages. The Manufactures are divided into four branches, viz.

- The Fustian.
- The Check.
- The Hat.
- The Worsted Small-Wares.

All these are subdivided into numerous branches, of distinct and separate work. In that of Fustians are thirteen: 1. Corded Dimities, 2. Velvets, 3. Velverets, 4. Thicksets, 5. Pillows, 6. Quilts, 7. Petticoats, 8. Draw-boys, 9. Diapers, 10. Herringbones, 11. Jeans, 12. Jeanets, 13. Counterpanes.

These goods are worked up of Cotton alone, of Flax and Cotton, and of Hamborough Yarn. All sorts of Cotton are used, but chiefly the West Indian. These branches employ Men, Women, and Children.

In the branch No. 1. Men earn from 3s. to 8s. a week. Women the same. No Children employed in it.

2. Men from 5s. to 10s. Neither Women or Children.

3. and 4. Men from 5s. to 10s. average 5s. 6d. Women as much. Children 3s.

5. Men from 4s. to 5s. Women the same. Children 2s. 6d.

6. and 7. Men from 6s. to 12s. Neither Women or Children.

8. Men, at an average, 6s. but a Boy paid out of it. No Women.

9. Men

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9. Men from 4s. to 6s. Women as much. No Children.

10. All Children, 1s. 6d.

11. Men from 4s. to 10s. No Women or Children.

12. Women 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. Children the same.

13. Men from 3s. to 7s. Neither Women or Children.

These branches of Manufacture work both for exportation and home consumption: many low priced goods they make for North America, and many fine ones for the West Indies.

All in general may constantly have work that will: and the employment is very regular: the master manufacturers not staying for orders before the people are set to work, but keep, on the contrary, a great many hands in pay, in expectation of the spring orders.

The principal sub-divisions of the Check branch are the following: 1. Handkerchiefs, 2. Bed-ticking, 3. Cotton Hollands, 4. Gowns, 5. Furniture Checks, 6. Silk and Cotton Ginghams, 7. Soufées, 8. Damask, 9. African goods, in imitation of the East Indian.

These branches employ both Men, Women, and Children; their earnings as follow:

1. Men 7s. Women 7s. Children 2s. to 5s.

2. Men 6s. to 10s. Neither Women or Children.

3. Men 7s. Women 7s. Children a few, 2s. to 5s.

4. Men 8s. Neither Women or Children.

5. Men 7s. Women 7s. No Children.

6. Men 7s. 6d. Neither Women or Children.

7. Men 7s. 6d. Neither Women or Children.

8. Men 7s. 6d. Neither Women or Children.

9. Men from 6s. to 9s. Women the same. No Children.

Most of these articles have many preparers; among others, Dyers at 7s. 6d. Bleachers 6s. 6d. Finishers 7s. 6d.

In the Hat branch the principal sub-divisions are, 1. Preparers, 2. Makers, 3. Finishers, 4. Liners, 5. Trimmers.

They employ both Men, Women, and Children, whose earnings are somewhat various.

1. No Men. Women 3s. 6d. to 7s. No Children.

2. Men

2. Men 7s. 6d. No Women. Children 2s. 6d. to 6s.
3. Men 12s. No Women. Children 7s. 6d.
4. No Men. Women 4s. to 7s. 6d. Children 2s. 6d. to 6s.
5. No Men. Women 4s. to 7s. 6d. Children 2s. 6d. to 6s.

In the branch of small Wares are numerous little articles; but the earnings in general run as follow;

Men from 5s. to 12s.

Women from 2s. 6d. to 7s.

Children from 2s. 6d. to 6s.

The number of Spinners employed in and out of *Manchester* is immense; they reckon thirty thousand souls in that town; and fifty thousand Manufacturers employed out of it.

Cotton-spinners earn, Women 2s. to 5s. Girls from six to twelve years, 1s. to 1s. 6d.

Though it is neither a Borough nor Corporation, *Manchester* has the honour to give title of Duke to a branch of the noble House of *Montagu*, *Charles Montagu*, Earl of *Manchester*, being created Duke of *Manchester* on the 30th of April, 1719.

On the other side of the River *Mersey*, and joined to *Manchester* by a stone bridge, is the Town of *Salford*, made lately most remarkable for the Duke of *Bridgewater's* navigable Canal, of which extraordinary work an authentic account is given at the end of this County.

On the River *Roche*, which empties itself into the *Irwell*, near *Pilkington*, stands *Rochdale*, at the bottom of a high, bleak and barren Mountain, called *Blackstone-Edge* (175 miles from *London*). This is a Market-Town, and a place of good trade in the same sort of Manufactures as carried on at *Manchester*, and in Flannel, and some other sorts of Woollen goods peculiar to this Town. The Market is kept on Tuesdays, and here is a Fair on *May 14*, *Whitsun-Tuesday*, and *Nov. 7*, for horned Cattle, Horses, and Woollen Cloths.

It does not appear to be a place of any great antiquity; has risen to its present flourishing condition by the trade and manufactures carried on by the inhabitants, and gave title of Lord to Sir *Richard Biron* in 1643.

N.B. The Road into *Yorkshire* over *Blackstone Edge* has

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has of late years been made very passable and commodious.

Bury.

Towards the West we come to *Bury*, (173 miles from *London*) a little Market-Town, but of late years improved very much by the manufactures of Fustian, Half-thicks and Kerseys, &c. Here is a great Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for horned Cattle, Horses, and Woollen Cloth on *March 5, May 3, Corpus Christi Day, and Sept. 18.*

Bolton.

Bolton, (180 miles from *London*) a Market-town, in the same Hundred, about seven miles South-west of *Bury*, is the staple for Fustians of divers sorts, especially *Augsburg* and *Milan* Fustians, which are brought from all parts of the adjacent country to be sold here. This Town is in a very thriving state; and keeps a good Market on *Mondays*; and a Fair for horned Cattle, Horses, and Cheese, on *July 19, and Oct. 2.* Near this Town there are some celebrated medicinal chalybeate springs.

West-Dar-
by Hun-
dred.

In *West-Darby* Hundred, which is bounded on the South by the River *Mersey*, on the West by the *Irish Sea*, on the North by the *Ribble* and part of *Layland* Hundred, and on the East by *Salford* Hundred, we find *Liverpool, Ormskirk, Leigh, Wigan, Newton, Warrington, and Prescot*, and some other places of less note.

Liverpool.

Liverpool, (183 miles from *London*) though incorporated by King *John*, is not a very ancient Town, but very neat, large and populous, well built, rich, and a Seaport, rivalling every other Port in the Kingdom, except *London*), in the *American Trade*, and with *Ireland, Holland, Portugal, France, Spain, Italy, and Guinea*: and the situation of *Liverpool*, at the mouth of the River *Mersey*, that empties itself into the *Irish Sea*, is very advantageous for improving its Commerce, and extending it into Northern inland Counties, particularly *Cheshire* and *Staffordshire*, by the Navigation of the *Mersey*, the *Weaver*, and the *Dane*; but now more especially by the modern inland Navigation carrying on by Acts of Parliament. The Merchants also have a great correspondence with *Ireland* and *Scotland*, and divide those Trades with *Bristol* almost upon an equality. The situation of this Town being upon a flat shore, on the North bank of the River, which greatly retarded the business of the Merchants, there is now, by Act of Parliament, a large Basin or wet Dock

Dock made at the East-end of the Town, by which the water is brought from the *Mersey* to flow up thro' an opening from the Southward, and into the Northward; so that the Ships, which lie there, are sheltered by the Town from the West and North winds, and by the hills from the East; and in this Basin there may lie 100 sail of Ships with the utmost safety and convenience. This is also improved by a Pier (erected by Act of Parliament) in the open Harbour, on the North and South sides of the entrance into this Basin, and by the lights or number of lamps set up to lighten the Dock. The South side is defended by a Castle built by King *John*, and on the West by a strong Tower on the River *Mersey*. This wet Dock is made with iron flood-gates. Here is another very fine Dock of a circular form, defended by a Pier faced with stone, and secured from storms. Out of this is an entrance into the new Dock, faced in the same manner, and capable of holding several hundred sail: and out of this they pass into another very capacious one, called the *Dry-pier*; and this leads into the *Old* and the *South* Docks, and likewise has an entrance by the River from the Sea. Into this likewise open three very noble Docks for Ship-building, admirably contrived: and take all these Docks together, they are the glory of *Liverpool*, and much superior to any mercantile Docks in *Britain*. The Custom-house adjoining is a commodious and elegant structure, conducted by a Collector, Comptroller, Customer, and other proper Officers. There can be no doubt, but that a Town, possessed of such advantages, will always be upon the increase of Inhabitants and Buildings. The Buildings in general are handsome; the Inhabitants genteel. In particular there are three handsome and spacious Parish Churches, dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, St. *Peter*, and St. *George*; one of which, lately built at the expence of 12,000*l.* paid by the Parishioners, is accounted one of the finest in *England*. Here are also several Meeting-houses, under different denominations: a Town-hall, a fine modern building upon pillars of free-stone: and the place under it is the *Tolsey*, or Exchange. Here is also a good Free-school; a Work-house; several Alms-houses for sailors widows, and other old and indigent people; and a Charity-school, where 50 Boys and 20 Girls are educated, clothed and lodged.

The

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The greatest inconvenience in this Town is the want of a Bridge; being obliged to ferry over the *Mersey*, which at full Sea is more than two miles over; and the passengers on the *Liverpool* side are carried ashore on men's shoulders.

Liverpool is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen without limitation, two Bailiffs, and 40 Common-councilmen, of whom the Mayor is one, incorporated by King *John*, with privilege to send two Members to Parliament; and for the Freemen of this Corporation to be, in consequence of this freedom, free also of the City of *Bristol*, and of the Corporations of *Wexford* and *Waterford* in *Ireland*. The Burgesseſ are above 1500.

Here are manufactured great quantities of Loaf Sugar and Tobacco, and a great trade carried on in the Malt-distillery, and in the exportation of Corn.

The Market is kept on Saturdays, and not inferior to any other in the whole County, and here is a Fair for Horses and Black Cattle on *July 25* and *Nov. 11*.

At a little distance from this Port, in a place called *Crosby-magna*, is a good Grammar-school, a handsome free-stone building, and well endowed.

This is the Port with which the inland Navigation of this County is made to communicate. Part of the Town is supplied with fresh water from springs about four miles off, and conveyed by pipes, under an Act of Parliament passed in the Reign of Queen *Ann*.

Here is a good Porcelain Manufacture, two Glass-houses, and a Stocking Manufactory. Near the Town is a five-mile Course, the finest in *England* for length. And a little out of Town is a pretty new Walk, well contrived, with a Coffee-house and other buildings upon it.

Sephton.

On the West lies *Sephton*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Molineux*, upon the little River *Alt*, which, falling into the Sea, gives name to a small Village called *Altmouth*.

Ormskirk.

Ormskirk (213 miles from *London*) is a pretty Market-town; but not remarkable for any manufacture, or particular commerce, except an inland trade. The Market is kept on *Tuesday*, and here is a Fair for horned Cattle and Horses on *Whitsun-Monday* and *Sept. 8*.

Adjoin-

Adjoining to this Town is a Seat of the Earls of Derby, Latham, or at *Latham*, called *Latham-house*, in which Charlotte Countess of Derby maintained a siege, for two years, against the Parliament's forces. But afterwards, in a second siege, they levelled it to the ground. It was sold out of the *Latham* Family, and is now in the possession of Sir Thomas Bootle, who has built a magnificent House. In the Park is a mineral Spaw, named *Maudlin-well*, impregnated with Maudlin-sulphur, vitriol, oker, and a marine salt united with a Well purging bitter salt, which makes one of the best sorts of vitriolic chalybeates. Many cures have been performed by these waters. Though this Well is remote from the Sea and all salt Rivers, it casts up great quantities of Sea-shells.

The Earls of Derby have another Seat at *Croft-hall*, Croft-hall, near to *Latham*.

On the West-side of *Ormskirk* is a Free-school, at *Hall-hall*, well endowed.

Wigan, (one hundred and ninety-five miles from London) pleasantly situated near the rise of a Rivulet called *Dugless*, or *Dowgless-waters*, is a well built and large Town, a parliamentary Borough, and a Corporation; sending two Members to Parliament, and governed by a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, two Bailiffs, with a Sword-bearer and Mace-bearer. It has a stately Church, and one of the best endowed in the County, whose Rector is always Lord of the Manor. But it is most famous for its manufacture of Coverlets, Rugs, Blankets, and other sorts of Bedding; also for its Iron-work, Pit-coal, &c: and is chiefly inhabited by Weavers, Dyers, Braziers and Pewterers. Here is a Market on Mondays and Fridays, and a Fair for Horses, horned Cattle, and Cloth, on *Holy Thursday* and *Oet. 13*, and for horned Cattle and Horses on *June 27*.

Near this Town, at *Haigh*, or *Hay*, is dug up the Coal called *Canoul*, which not only burns like a *Candle*, but gives a very clear light in burning, and will take a polish like black marble; so that it won't daub nor black the finest linen, when made into candlesticks, sugar-boxes, snuff-boxes, or any other vessels or utensils. And at *Whittle* there is a quarry of excellent Mill-stones.

About a mile and half from *Wigan*, at a place called *Ancliff*,

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\ Ancliff, there is a Well, which does not appear to be a spring, but rather a pool of rain water, at first sight. If emptied, there breaks out a sulphurous vapour, which makes the water bubble up as if it boiled. It will take fire by applying a lighted candle to it, and burns like spirit of wine; and the flame in warm weather will continue a whole day, and boil eggs, fish, meat, &c. though the water feels cold. The water taken out of the Well will not burn; neither will the mud upon which the halitus has beat.

Warrington.

Warrington, (one hundred and eighty-two miles from London) is a large old-built Market-town, situated upon the River Mersey, over which is erected a stately and strong Stone Bridge, upon the great Road between London and Carlisle. This has always been esteemed a Pass of the utmost importance. The Town is neat, populous and rich, and enjoys the privilege of a Market on Wednesdays, and a Fair for Horses, horned Cattle, and Cloth, on July 18, and Nov. 30; and is honoured by giving Title of Earl to the Family of Booth; Henry Booth, Lord Delamere of Dunham Massie, being created Earl of Warrington on 17th April, 1690.

Gives Title
at Earl.

Peter Leigh, Esq; founded a Free-school in this Town, to teach and cloath twenty-four Boys, and at the age of fourteen to put them out apprentices.

This Town is chiefly inhabited by reputable Tradesmen, and the manufactures of Sailcloth and Sacking is very considerable here. The Sailcloth employs about three hundred weavers; the Sacking about one hundred and fifty: and they compute twenty spinners, and two or three other hands, to every weaver.

Here is also a Pin-manufactory that employs two or three hundred children; and a Shoe-manufactory for exportation, which employs about five hundred men: so that, upon the whole, it is computed that these manufactures employ and maintain twelve thousand hands.

The Tradesmen of this Town have a particular Market every week for Linen or Huckaback, manufactured in the Country about it. Here also is a great trade for Malt, which is made at this Town in great perfection: and for the goodness of its Ale, which is not inferior to any in England.

In the River here are caught Sturgeon, Sand-eels, Soals, Greenbacks, Oysters, Lobsters, Shrimps, Prawns, some of the best and largest Cockles in *England*, and other Shell-fish and Muscles in great abundance.

Northward of this Town, at a little distance, we find the Parish of *Winwick*, whose income or benefice to the Rector (in the gift of the Duke of Bridgewater) is accounted the most valuable in *England*. It is supposed that this was the *Cair-guntin* of the ancient *Britons*, and afterwards the favourite Mansion of *Oswald*, King of *Northumberland*.

Newton (one hundred and eighty-seven Miles from *London*) is an ancient Borough by prescription, governed by a Steward, Bailiff, and Burgeesses, with the privilege of sending two Members to the House of Commons, who are returned by the Steward of the Manor. This was formerly a Market-town, the Market on *Saturdays*; but now there are only two Fairs, one on *May 17*, the other on *August 17*, for Horses, Cattle, and Toys. Here is a Charity-school for the poorer sort of Children, who are educated in reading, writing, and accounts, and fed with a dinner on School-days; and ten Boys and ten Girls have also convenient lodging in an Hospital adjoining, and supplied with all necessaries till they arrive at fourteen years of age.

Leigh, about eight Miles North-east of *Warrington*, Leigh. has a right to a Market on *Thursdays*, but is now discontinued.

Prescot, (one hundred and ninety miles from *London*) a *Prescot*. small Market-town, whose Market is on *Tuesdays*; has a Fair for Cattle, Horses, and Toys, on *June 12*, and *Nov. 1*. About four miles South-east lies *Farworth*, Farworth. where there is a Free-school, founded by Dr. *William Smith*, Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and founder of *Brazen-nose College*, *Oxon*.

Layland Hundred, bounded on the East by *Salford* and *Layland* *Blackburn Hundreds*, on the South by *West-darby Hundred*, *Hundred*. on the West by the *Ribble* and *West-darby Hundred*, and on the North by the *Hundred of Amoundernes*, contains as follows:

Charley, (two hundred and four miles from *London*) *Charley*. a small Market-town, situate upon the *Yarrow* that runs into the *Dowgles*, where the Market is kept on *Tuesdays*,

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and a Fair on *May 5* and *Aug. 20*, for horned Cattle, and on *Sept. 5*, for Toys and Small-wares. Near this place we find the æstuary of the *Yarrow*.

Eccleston. *Eccleston*, situate on the *Yarrow*, (one hundred and ninety-eight miles from *London*) is another small obscure Market-town; whose Market is kept on *Saturday* weekly; but no Fair.

Blackburn Hundred. *Blackburn Hundred*, bounded on the East by *Yorkshire*, on the South by *Salford Hundred*, on the West by *Layland Hundred* and the *Ribble*, and on the North by *Yorkshire* and the Hundred of *Amounderness*, was anciently called *Blackburnshire*, and contains the Towns of *Blackburn*, *Hastinden*, *Clithero*, *Coln*, and some places of less note.

Blackburn *Blackburn*, so called from the black water of the *Derwen*, upon which it is built, (one hundred and eighty-six miles from *London*) gives name to the Hundred; and though here is carried on a considerable trade in Linen, Checks, &c. is mightily reduced from its pristine state. Here is a Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair on *May 21*, for horned Cattle, Horses, and Toys, &c. on *Sept. 30*, for Toys and small Wares, and on *Okt. 21*, for Horses, horned Cattle, and Toys.

Hastinden *Hastinden*, otherwise *Hastington*, (one hundred and seventy-nine miles from *London*) is another small Market-town, kept on *Wednesdays*, with a Fair for horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Wool, and Cloth, on *May 8*, *July 1*, and *Okt. 10*.

Clithero. *Clithero*, (one hundred and ninety-eight miles from *London*) is a parliamentary Borough, and sends two Members to the House of Commons, a privilege enjoyed by prescription. It is a Market-town, near the source of the *Ribble*, at the bottom of *Pendle-hill*. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*; and here is a Fair on *July 21*, for horned Cattle and Woollen Cloth; on *March 24*, and the fourth *Saturday* after the 29th *Sept.* and on *Dec. 7*, for ditto and Horses. Its government is in two *Bailiffs*, by the name of the *Out-bailiff*, chosen by such Gentlemen as have Borough-houses, but don't live in the Town; and the *In-bailiff*, chosen by those who reside in the Town. And this Town receives some benefit from the Horse-races on the adjacent Moor.

Whaley. At *Whaley*, six miles South of this Town, is a Bridge over

over the *Ribble*; and keeping the course of this River, we pass by *Read*, and some few places of no note, till we come to *Ribchester*, or *Ribblechester*, i. e. the Camp or *Ribchester*. Fortress built upon the *Ribble* by the *Romans*; and if we may form conjectures from the Statues, Coins, Pillars, Pedestals of Pillars, Chapteris, Altars, Marbles, &c. found buried in the Ruins, was, in those days, a large, opulent City, and fortified to keep this part of the Country in awe; to which there is a military Way still to be traced from *York*, and another from the North through *Rowland Forest*.

Coln, (one hundred and ninety-nine miles from *London*) *Coln*. is also remarkable for its antiquity; but the Antiquarian's are not agreed about its origin. All that we know at present for certain is, that *Coln* is a Market-town, with a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair on *May 12*, and *Oct. 10*, for horned Cattle, Sheep, and Woollen Cloth.

The *Calder* rises not far from hence, and being carried South-west under the Mountains *Ingleborough-hill*, *Penigent-hill*, it passes by *Pendle-hill*, another Mountain of very great height, through *Simonston*, to *Whaley*, where it discharges itself into the *Ribble*. Of which Mountains there goes a proverbial distich,

*Ingleborough, Pendle, and Penigent,
Are the highest Hills between Tweed and Trent.*

Burnley, (one hundred and ninety-one miles from *London*-*Burnley*. at present a decayed Market-town, carries tokens of great antiquity; and though it cannot be accounted for, here are found the most ancient *Roman* Coins of any place in *Britain*; such as were used under consular *Rome*, before the Emperors time. It is situate on the Great *Calder*, and enjoys a very healthy air. It has a right to a Market on *Saturdays*, and to a Fair on *March 6th*, *Easter-Eve*, *May 13th*, *July 10th*, and on *October 11th*, for Sheep, Horses, and Black Cattle.

Amounderness Hundred, bounded on the East by *Yorkshire* *Amounderness* and *Blackburn Hundred*; on the South by the *AÆstuary* *Hundred*, of the *Ribble*, which parts it from *Layland Hundred*; on the West by the *Irish Sea*, and on the North by the *Hundred* of *Loynsdale*; contains the Towns of *Preston*, *Kirkham*, *Poulton*, and *Garstang*, and other inferior places.

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This Hundred is so called from the Land, which, being between the *Ribble* and the *Cockan*, hangs out for a long way, like a nose or ness, into the Sea. This tract of Land was almost an intire waste, having no more than sixteen Villages upon it in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*; and now it will bear no Grain well but Oats. However there is good Pasture Ground towards the Sea. In other parts it is fenny and unwholesome.

Preston.

Preston, qu. *Priest's-town*, (two hundred and eleven miles from *London*) is situated on a clean, delightful eminence, near the River *Ribble*, larger than many Cities, laid out into several handsome Streets, well built, and reputed one of the prettiest retirements in *England*. This Town is a parliamentary Borough; and a Corporation of considerable antiquity, said to have risen out of the ruins of *Ribblechester*. It sends two Members to Parliament, and is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, eight Aldermen, four under Aldermen, seventeen Common-council-men, and a Town-clerk, by Charter from King *Charles II.* who, at the same time, confirmed its ancient privileges, immunities, and Franchises; amongst which is the *Guild-merchant**, which is held and kept within this Borough at

* The original of these Guilds and Fraternities is said to be from the old *Saxon* law; by which neighbours entered into an association, and became bound for each other, to bring forth him who committed any crime, or make satisfaction to the party injured; for which purpose they raised a sum of money among themselves, and put it into a common stock, whereout a pecuniary compensation was made, according to the quality of the offence committed. From hence came our Fraternities and Guilds; and they were in use in this kingdom long before any formal licences were granted for them; though at this day they are a company combined together, with orders and laws, made by themselves, by the Prince's licence. *Camb.—Guildam Mercatoriam*, or the *Merchant's Guild*, is a liberty or privilege granted to Merchants, whereby they are enabled to hold certain pleas of land, &c. within their own precinct.

37 *Edw. III.* 15 *R. II.*

The first Charter to the Burgeses of *Preston* was given by *Henry II.* after the Conquest, in the 19th year of his reign (1172) who granted to them (*inter alia*) that the Burgeses of that Borough have a *Guild-merchant* within the said Borough, with all the liberties and free customs to such *Guild-merchant*

appar-

at the end of every twenty years, granted first by King Henry II. in 1172, and by King Edward III. + and was held and kept on Monday the 30th of August, 1762, for a fortnight. ‡

Here

appertaining. And the ancient and free Burgeses of the Borough of Preston have many ages since obtained, from many succeeding Kings and Queens of England, full liberty and freedom as mentioned in the Charter of Henry II. and many other privileges, immunities and franchises, which stand ratified and confirmed by several Royal Grants and Charters, particularly by the last Charter of Confirmation, granted by King Charles II. in the 36th of his reign (1684).

+ An Account when the Guild-merchant has been held within the Borough of Preston, and of the Mayors of the Guilds.

Aubert, son of Robert	—	2 Edward III.	1328
William Eigham	—	20 Richard II.	1396
Henry Johnson	—	5 Henry V.	1417
Robert Houghton	—	37 Henry VI.	1458
William Marshall	—	16 Henry VII.	1500
Thomas Tipping	—	34 Henry VIII.	1542
Thomas Wall	—	4 Elizabeth	1561
George Walton	—	24 Elizabeth	1581
Henry Catterall	—	44 Elizabeth	1601
William Preston	—	20 James I.	1622
Edmuud Werden	—	11 Charles I.	1635
James Hodgkinson	—	14 Charles II.	1602
Roger Sudall	—	34 Charles II.	1682
Jofias Gregson	—	1 Anne	1702
Edmund Asheton	—	9 George I.	1721
Henry Farrington	—	16 George II.	1742
Robert Parker	—	2 George III.	1762

‡ The procession was conducted in the following manner :

1. The marshal on horseback, armed cap-a pee, holding his drawn sword in his hand, and the horse richly caparisoned.
2. Tanner's company, with their music, ensign, two wardens, and tanners two and two.

3. Weavers and Clothworkers companies; weavers incorporated in the reign of Henry I. anno 1100; music, ensign, two wardens, shepherd and shepherdes, Bishop Blaze, with two boys leading his horse, and two boys bearing his train; a loom supported by four men, with a man at work, and clothworkers two and two.

4. Masons company, were a society in the reign of Henry VI.

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Here is a handsome Church, and a strong Stone Bridge over the Ribble, a good Market-place, and a plentiful Market

anno 1410, and were incorporated in the reign of *Charles II.* in 1677; first music, ensign, two wardens, masons properly cloathed, two and two.

5. Cordwainers; they were a company before *Edward III.* anno 1350, and were incorporate, by the title of cordwainers and coblers, by *Henry IV.* anno 1410, but, by a charter only as cordwainers; procession, music, ensign, St. Crispin on horseback, with two boys leading his horse, St Crispin's Esquire, with a shoe in his hand, leading Crispiana, wardens, shoe-makers, two and two.

6. Carpenters, &c. companies; the carpenters were incorporated in the reign of *Edward III.* in 1344; procession, music, ensign, a man with a staff, supporting a square, six boys with white wands and oak leaves, two wardens, carpenters, &c. two and two.

7. Butchers company, were a society in the year 1180, but not incorporated 'till 1605, in the reign of *James I.* procession, ensign, wardens, butchers, two and two.

8. Vintners and Innholders companies; the vintners were called merchant vintners in 1317, in the reign of *Edward II.* and incorporated, by the title of wine-tunners, in 1327, by *Edward III.* and was confirmed in 1436, by *Henry VI.* procession, music, ensign, wardens, vintners and innholders, &c. two and two.

9. Taylors company; it is not yet 2000 years since we have made use of this necessary employ; the procession, *Adam* and *Eve* bound round with fig leaves as they appeared in the garden of *Eden*, and *Eve* presenting the apple to *Adam*; to them succeed the music, ensign, two light-horse armed, wardens, taylors, two and two.

10. Skinners and Gloves companies; the skinners were a society in 1322, in the reign of *Edward III.* incorporated in 1324, by *Richard II.* and confirmed by *Henry IV.* 1438; procession, music, ensign, wardens, skinners and gloves, two and two.

11. Smiths, Ironmongers, &c. &c. &c. the smiths are most ancient and most valuable, and the first workers in metal; procession, music, ensign, Vulcan on horseback, holding a battle axe, wardens, smiths, &c. two and two.

12. Mercers, Drapers, &c. companies; mercers were incorporated in the reign of *Richard II.* anno 1393; procession, music, ensign, wardens, mercers, &c. two and two.

13. Corporation; procession, music, four halbertmen, bellman

Market on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, for provisions, &c. and *Saturdays* for Corn, Cattle, &c. with a Fair for Horses on the first *Friday* after the 6th of *January*, on 27th *March* for Horses and horned Cattle, and on *Sept. 7* for coarse Cloths and small Wares. Here is a Charity-school for twenty-eight Boys, and another for twenty-eight Girls.

This Town is well frequented by genteel company; but is not famous for any manufacture. However, it is honoured by the Court of Chancery, and the Offices of Justice for *Lancaster*, which makes it full of Gentlemen of the Law, Notaries and Proctors; and as this is for the Duchy and County Palatine of *Lancaster*, the process of Law is here of a different nature from that in other parts of the realm, by virtue of peculiar privileges.

On the Common near the Town, there are frequent Horse Races.

This is the place where Duke *Hamilton*, at the head of a *Scotch* Army, was defeated, by *Cromwell*, or *Lambert*, on the 17th of *August 1748*; and the Rebel Army, under the Pretender's Generals *Forster*, and Lord *Derwentwater*, was defeated in the year 1715, by Generals *Willes* and *Carpenter*.

King *James II.* did nominate, and ordered a patent to be made out, to create Sir *George Graham*, Viscount of *Prestoun* in *Scotland*, an *English* Peer, by the style of Viscount *Preston*, of *Amounderness*, in the County of *Lancaster*; but the sudden change of affairs and government in 1668, that Patent was never sealed; so that *Graham*, was no more than equivocally and by courtesy, called, Viscount *Preston*, and could not claim a Seat in the House of Lords in *England*, by virtue of that nomination.

Crossing the River *Savock*, and proceeding Westward, we arrive at *Kirkham* (two hundred and nineteen Miles from *London*) a small Market Town: yet the chief Town

man, town beadle, the ensign armorial of *Preston*, (which is the paschal lamb and the union crois) two town silver maces, Mayors gold mace (the gift of his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton* in 1703) Bailiffs, twelve Common-council-men, eight Aldermen, two and two, Mr Mayor and Recorder.

The procession was then concluded by the clergy, ladies and gentlemen who came to see the Guild from all parts of Great-Britain, and many places beyond sea.

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in that part is called the *Field Lands*, which elbows out in a semicircular form into St. George's Channel or *Irish Sea*: on which Coast the Inhabitants gather great heaps of sand, which after lying some time they put into troughs full of holes at bottom, pour water upon it, and boil the Lees into white Salt.

This Coast is also remarkable for *Quick-sands*, near the Mouth of the *Cocker*, dangerous for Travellers, who will venture over them into *Fourness*, when the Tide is out: for many have sunk into them with their Horses and perished, and others have been drowned by the sudden coming in of the Tide, for want of a sure Guide, or due care.

Here is a good free School, with three Masters, the chief of whom reads a lecture once a Month in *Kirkham Church*. It is well endowed, was founded by Mr. *Collburn*, Citizen of *London*, and is left by him in trust to the *Drapers Company of London*, as we are informed.

The Market is kept on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair for Horses and Black Cattle, on *June* the 24th, and for Toys and small Ware on the 18th of *October*.

Poulton. *Poulton* (two hundred and twenty-five Miles from *London*) is situated upon the Coast, near the mouth of the *Wire*, into which River runs the *Skippon*. This Town stands very convenient for Trade, and has a good Pearl Fishery, and a Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair on *February* 2, for Horned Cattle, and on *May* 3, and *July* 25, for Horned Cattle and small-Wares.

Garstang. *Garstang* (two hundred twenty-three Miles from *London*) the last Market Town in this Hundred, has a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *Holy Thursday* for black Cattle, and on *July* 21, and *December* 3, for black Cattle, Wool, and Cloth.

Loynsdale Hundred. *Loynsdale* Hundred, bounded on the East, by *Westmoreland* and *Yorkshire*; on the South, by the Hundred of *Amounderness*; on the West, by the *Irish Sea*, and *Cumberland*, and on the North, where very narrow, by *Cumberland*, and *Westmoreland*, contains *Lancaster*, *Hornby* and *Carlisle*, *Dalton*, *Ulverston*, and *Hawkshead*, in *Fourness*.

Lancaster *Lancaster*, or rather, *Loncaster*, so called from its being a *Roman* station, or Fortress upon, or near the mouth of the River *Lune*, (two hundred thirty-three Miles from *London*) is the Shire Town, and gives name to the County. It is a Parliamentary Borough, and a very ancient Corporation,

poration, the Assize Town, and a Sea-port; holds a Market on Saturdays, and a Fair on *May 1*, for Cattle, Cheese, and Pedlary, on *July 5*, for ditto, and Wool, and on *October 10*, for ditto, and Cheese.

This Town sends Two Members to Parliament, was incorporated by King *John*, to be governed by a Mayor, Recorder, seven Aldermen, two Bailiffs, twelve capital Burgeses, twelve common Burgeses, a Town Clerk, &c. King *Edward III.* further granted, that Pleas and Sessions should be held here, and no where else in the County. The Assizes are held in the Castle, where also is the County Goal. Vessels of 70 or 100 Tons come up hither to the Custom-house, and carry on a pretty Trade to *America*, in Hardware and Wollen Manufactures. The Buildings are good, the Company genteel, and the whole place in a thriving condition. The Castle is large and strong. The Church is handsome and capacious, with a square Tower, called, *John of Gaunt's Chair*. Here is also a Custom-house, and a very fine Bridge of five Arches over the *Lun.*

But the greatest honour is, this Town's being dignified by giving Titles of Duke to many branches of the Royal Family; amongst whom was *John of Gaunt*, who obtained of his Father that the County of *Lancaster*, should be made a Palatinate. In which Rescript it is said, " we have granted for us, and our Heirs, to our Son aforesaid, that he, during his Life, shall have within the County of *Lancaster*, his Chancery, and his Writs to be issued out under his own Seal, belonging to the Office of Chancellor; his Justices likewise as well for Pleas of the Crown, as for other Pleas relating to the common Law, to have cognizance of them, and to have power to make all Executions whatsoever appertaining to a County Palatine, as freely and fully as the Earl of *Chester*, which the said County is known to have," &c.

Gives Royal Titles.

Henry Prince of Wales, eldest Son of *Henry IV.* having held this Duchy with his other honours during his Father's Reign, did, by an Act of Parliament, after he came to the Crown, annex a very great Estate to this Duchy, part of which lies in the *Strand*, without *Temple Bar*, near *London*. And in consequence of the Rescript above mentioned, the Duchy to this Day has its particular Officers, as, a Chancellor, Attorney, Receiver, Clerk of

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of the Court, six Assessors, a Messenger, two Auditors, twenty-three Receivers, and three Supervisors.

Warton. About eight Miles North of *Lancaster*, is a village called *Warton*, at the foot of a high Hill, called *Warton Cragg*, on the top of which there used to be a Beacon to alarm the Country in case of an Invasion.

In this Village, is a good grammar School, and an Hospital for six poor Men, founded by Doctor Matthew *Hutton*, Bishop of *Durham*, Anno Domino 1494, and there is a very neat Church.

Hornby. *Hornby*, situate on the *Lon*, (two hundred and forty-three Miles from *London*) has a Weekly Market on *Monday*, and a Fair on *July* the 30th, for Black Cattle and Horses: but contains nothing worthy of notice, except the remains of an ancient Castle beautifully situate upon a Hill, formerly the seat of Lord *Monteagle*, by whose means the the Gunpowder Plot was discovered, just in time to prevent its fatal intention. And above a place called *Thurland*, the *Lon* receives a Brook, called, *Lac*, near which conflux are seen the remains of an ancient great City in the small village of *Overbarrow*, or *Overton*.

Fourness. *Fourness*, *Furnace*, or *Fournage*, is so called, from the number of Furnaces, which in old times, stood upon this Ground, as the Rents and Services called *Bloom-smithy-rent*, paid in this County, do testify.

Kensands, &c. The shore hereabout did certainly lie a great way into the Ocean, but the Sea continually beating against it with violence, did at last, swallow it up quite, by its boisterous Tides; and thereby made the large Bays called *Kensand*, at the mouth of the River *Ken*, *Levensand*, and *Duddensand*; which Sands are so dangerous for Travellers, both on account of the Quicksands and uncertainty of the Tides, that there is a Guide appointed on Horseback for each Sand (and paid by the Crown) for the direction of such Persons as have occasion to pass over them.

Cartmel. *Cartmel*, (260 Miles from *London*) is a Market Town in *Fourness*, bordering upon *Kensands*, with a Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair on *Whitson-monday*, and the first *Tuesday* after the 23d of *October*, for Pedlary.

South of *Carmel*, near *Kensand*, at *Wrayholm Tower*, is a medicinal Spring esteemed for its virtues, in curing the Gout, Stone, Itch, Worms, &c. The rest of *Fourness*, is Mountainous and Rocky, called *Fourness fells*. Amongst these

these Mountains lies *Winander-meere*, the greatest Lake in *Winander Meer*.
England.

Hawkeshead, (two hundred seventy-five Miles from *London*) a Market-town, whose Market is on *Mondays*, with a Fair for horn'd Cattle and Pedlary on *Holy Thursday*, and for Pedlary only on the 21st of *September*, is a good Market for Provisions, and woollen Goods: and a free grammar School endowed by *Edwin Sands*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. This Town stands on the West-side of *Winander meer*, which discharges its Waters through *Leven* River into the *Irish Sea*.

Proceeding Southward, we come to *Gloston*, or *Glaiston* Castle, an ancient strong Building with four Towers, and situated in a fertile Vale, amongst rich Meadows, and sheltered from the Sea, by fruitful Hills.

North-west of this Castle stands *Dalton*, upon the *Dudden* Sand, two hundred and seventy-two Miles from *London*, where there is a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *June 6*, for horned Cattle, and *October 23*, for ditto Horses, and Pedlary.

Between this Town and the River *Dudden*, shoots out the Point or Promontory, properly called *Fourness*, with the Isle of *Walney* before it, and divided by a small Arm of *Walney* the Sea.

Near this Town to the South are seen at *Fourness*, *Abbey*. the ruins, such as the beautiful Pillars, spacious Windows, noble Arches, and subterraneous Vaults of an old Abbey; and the first Seat in this part of *England*, with a considerable Salmon Fishery, and a large parcel of Red, Fallow, and White Deer.

North-east, of this Place, stands *Ulverston*, (two hundred and sixty-three Miles from *London*) whose Market is on *Thursday*, and a Fair on *Holy Thursday*, and the first *Thursday* after *October* the 23d, for Pedlary. North-west of this Town, on the River *Dudden*, lies *Broughton*; and proceeding North from *Broughton*, we shall finish this Hundred with the Manor of *Coningston*, or *Flemish Coningston*, lying between the high Mountains called *Coningston-fells*, very high, yielding Copper and Lead, &c. and a Lake five Miles long, and a Mile over, called *Coningston-meer*, which, by the help of the little River *Crake*, discharges its Waters at the mouth of the *Leven*.

At

Curiosities. At *Barton*, near *Ormskirk*, is a Salt Spring, a Quart of which water will yield eight Ounces of Salt: a Quart of Sea water, yields no more than an Ounce and a half.

Inland Navigation. The *Mersey*, or *Mersey*, in Spring Tides is navigable, from *Liverpoole*, to *Warrington Bridge*. And in the Year 1720, an Act of Parliament was obtained by certain Adventurers to enable them to make the said River and the *Irwell*, Navigable from *Liverpool* to *Manchester*, and to take 2s. and 6d. per Ton, for all Goods navigated between *Bank Quay*, three Miles below *Warrington-Bridge*, and *Manchester*, and it was so managed, as to raise the charge of the Freight and Tonnage upon those Rivers to 12s. per Ton, between *Liverpool* and *Manchester*, and 10s. per Ton, between *Warrington*, and *Manchester*.

But there being no communication by Water, from any Collieries to the *Mersey*, or *Irwell*, above *Warrington*, and the Town of *Manchester*'s great consumption of Coals daily increasing, supplied only by Land-carriage, at the expence of 9s. to 10s. per Ton, upon a Medium, the Duke of *Bridgewater*, who has considerable Coal Mines on his Estate, at *Worsley*, about four Miles North of the *Irwell*, formed a Plan, to serve the Town of *Manchester*, with Coals, by means of an artificial Canal, and in the Year 1758, obtained an Act of Parliament, to enable him to cut a navigable Canal, from *Worsley* to *Salford*, near *Manchester*, and to carry the same to, or near *Hollin Ferry*, in the County of *Lancaster*, and to take 2s. and 6d. per Ton, Rate or Duty, to defray his Expences. But after his Grace had made a navigable Canal, under this Act, from *Worsley-Mill*, to the Highway between *Manchester*, and *Warrington*, it was found the most effectual way to answere the Purposes, both of his Grace, and of the Public, would be to carry the Canal over the River *Irwel*, near *Barton-Bridge*, to *Manchester*; a most arduous Undertaking. However, the Duke applied to Parliament for further Powers, to vary the course of the Canal, and to extend it; but to make no alteration with respect to the Tonna e. And to improve this Plan also, his Grace applied to Parliament a third Time, to enable him at his own proper Expence to extend his Canal, from *Longford Bridge*, by *Dunham*, to fall into the *Mersey*, at or near a place, called, the *Hempstones*, below *Bank-quay*.

Bank-quay, and so as to bring Vessels into this Canal at the lowest neap Tides; which third Act was passed.

This stupendous Work was begun at *Worsley-mill*, seven Miles from *Manchester*: where, at a foot of a large Mountain is a Basin, cut big enough to hold all the Duke's Boats, and a great Reservoir, to serve as a Head of Water to the new Navigation. And in order to draw the Coals out of the Pit, which runs a vast way through the Hill, there is cut also a subterraneous passage, big enough for long Flat-bottomed Boats to go up to the Work, and the level is so well preserved, that a part of the Water, which drives a Mill near the Mouth of the Passage runs in, and stands, to the Depth of about five Feet.

This passage also serves to drain the Coal Mines of that Water, which would otherwise obstruct the Work. This is called the Duke of Bridgewater's Tunnel at *Worsley-mill*. It is six Feet and a half wide, seven Feet and a half high, including the Water, which is three Feet four Inches deep, for 1000 Yards at the Entrance; then it widens to 10 Feet.

The Boats employed are forty-seven Feet long, and four Feet and a half wide, including the Gunnels; they draw, when Loaded, two Feet six or seven Inches, and carry from seven to eight Tons; there is a Rail on each side, by which the Boats are towed or pulled by the Hand; and being linked together, are brought out of the Tunnel from six to twenty at a time. A Boy of seventeen has worked twenty-one, which at seven Tons each (the lowest Burthen) makes 147 Tons; they are from thence drawn by Mules or Horses to Manchester or other Places; generally four or six in a Gang; there is also a Mill that by a small overshot Stream turns a Wheel eight Yards diameter, and by that power, three pair of Stones to grind Corn, and an apparatus compleat, to make Mortar; also portable Cranes of an uncommon construction, to draw Stone out of the Quarry with Callipers.

Near the same Place is found a Stratum of the quality of Lime, which being mixed with Clay and formed into Bricks is burnt, and a very useful Mortar is made of it.

At *Barton Bridge* (three Miles) the Aqueduct, upwards of 200 Yards, conveys the Canal across a Valley, and rides 38 Feet above the navigable River *Irwell*; there

are

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are also stops at each end, which may be occasionally be drawn up, and let off the whole Body of Water ; this is easily done by drawing a Plug, and discharging the Water into the *Irwell* through a wooden Tube.

It is to be observed that there are many of these stops or Flood-gates so constructed, that should any of the Banks give way, and thereby occasion a Current, they will rise by that motion, and prevent the Damage that would otherwise happen by overflowing the Country.

At *Stretford*, three Miles off, is the Caifloon, 40 Yards long, by 32 ; also open Bottomed Boats ; their use, to discharge their Burthens of Earth, and thereby raise the Ground where the level requires it ; these are always employed in the Caiflons, as the Ground they pass over, lies above 16 or 18 Feet below the surface of the Canal ; they carry about 16 or 18 Tons, which is with great ease dropped in an instant, where wanted.

At *Cornbroke*, three Miles, is a circular Wear, to raise the Water of the Canal to its proper Height : the overplus, flows over the extreme Sides into a Well in the Nave of the Circle ; and by a subterraneous Tunnel is conveyed to its usual Channel ; also a Machine to wash the Slack, worked by Water.

Note, The Centre Arch at *Barton-Bridge*, that carries the Aqueduct, is 63 Feet ; and on the Pier between the great Arches, are 96 central Arches.

On the side of Castle-field is a large Wharf, and a larger one intended to be in the Centre of this Field, formerly a Roman Camp. There is a large and beautiful Wear composed of six segments of a Circle, the whole circumference 366 Yards, which acts by the River *Madlock*, in the same manner as that at *Cornbrook*, to supply the Canal. There is a large Tunnel in Castle-field, under the Hill, in which is a bucket-wheel, 30 Feet circumference, and four Feet four Inches Wide, to draw up the Coals brought in small Boxes fixed in the Boats, which contain about eight hundred each.

Of which the Reader perhaps may conceive more advantageous Ideas by the following abstract from a Letter of a Gentleman who survey'd it. " The ingenious Mr. *Brindley* (says he) has indeed made such improvements in this way, as are truly astonishing. At *Barton-Bridge*, he has

has erected a navigable Canal in the Air; for it is as high as the tops of Trees. Whilst I was surveying it with a mixture of wonder and delight, four Barges passed me in the space of about three Minutes, two of them being chained together, and dragged by two Horses, who went on the Terras of the Canal, whereon, I must own, I durst hardly venture to Walk; as I almost trembled to behold the large River *Irwell* underneath me, across which this Navigation is carried by a Bridge, which contains upon it the Canal of Water, with the Barges in it, drawn by Horses, which walk upon the Battlements of this extraordinary Bridge. This Navigation begins at the foot of some Hills, in which the Duke's Coals are Dug, from whence a Canal is cut through Rocks, which Day-light never enters. By this means large Boats are hauled to the innermost Parts of those Hills, and being there filled with Coals, are brought out by an easy Current, which supplies the whole Navigation for the space of about ten Miles. At the Mouth of the Cavern is erected a Water-bellows, being the Body of a Tree, forming a hollow Cylinder, standing upright: upon this a wooden Basin is fixed, in the form of a Funnel, which receives a Current of Water from the higher Ground. This Water falls into the Cylinder, and issues out at the Bottom of it, but at the same time carries a quantity of Air with it, which is received into Tin-pipes, and forced to the innermost recesses of the Coal-pits, where it issues out, as if from a pair of Bellows, and rarefies the Body of thick Air, which would otherwise prevent the Workmen from subsisting on the spot where the Coals are dug.

From *Barton*, I steered my course towards *Manchester*, and in my way saw the Navigation carried sometimes over the public Roads, and in some places over Bogs, but generally by the side of Hills; by which means it has a firm natural Bank on one side, while the other, composed of Earth and Gravel thrown up, is about eight Yards Broad. At proper distances, Soughs are formed near the top of the Canal, which prevents it from overflowing during immoderate Rains.

In some Places, where Mr. *Brindley* has been forced to carry his Navigation across a public Road, being obliged to keep the Water on a Level, he has sunk the Road gradually,

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dually, so as to pass under his Canal, which forms a Bridge over the Road; the Carriages, by an easy decent, going down on one side, and by same easy ascent, coming up again on the other. Near this Town, where *Cornebrook* comes athwart the Duke's Navigation, the current of the Brook is stopped, and let into a large Basin, from whence it falls gradually into a smaller one that is within it, and is open at the Bottom; by which means the Water sinks into a Drain, and is conveyed under-ground to the other side of the Canal, where it rises into its old Channel, about a Mile from *Manchester*.

And another Writer in an Epistle to a Lady addresses himself in this manner.

'This waits on you with an Account of the Duke of Bridgewater's magnificent Work near *Manchester*, which is perhaps, the greatest artificial Curiosity in the World; crowds of People from all parts resort to it, and Persons of high Rank express their Admiration of it.'

This is a new Canal, and I know not what to call it besides, constructed, as it should seem, to convey Coals out of a Mine to *Manchester* and other Places; but is capable of being applied to more considerable purposes.

This stupendous Work was begun at a Place called *Worsley-Mill*, about seven Miles from *Manchester*; where, at the Foot of a large Mountain, the Duke has cut a Basin capable of holding all his Boats, and a great Body of Water, which serves as a Reservoir, or Head, to his Navigation; and in order to draw the Coals out of the Mine, which runs through the Hill to an amazing Extent, his Grace has cut a subterraneous Passage, big enough for long flat-bottomed Boats to go up to the Work, and has so preserved the Level, that a Part of the Water which drives a Mill near the Mouth of the Passage, runs in, and stands to the Depth of about five Feet. This Passage also serves to drain the Coal-mines of that Water which would otherwise obstruct the Work, and is to be carried on three Miles or more under Ground.

Having obtained a Ticket to see this Curiosity, which is done by sending your Name to a new House, which the Duke has lately built for his Residence, at about half a Mile distance, you enter with lighted Candles the subterraneous

Tubterraneous Passage in a Boat, made for bringing out
the Coals, of this Form and Dimension;

Fifty Feet long, and four and a half broad,



Two Feet three Inches deep.

When you first enter the Passage, and again when you come among the Colliers, your heart will be apt to fail you; for it seems so much like leaving this World for the Regions of Darkness, that I could think of nothing but those descriptions of the infernal Shades, which the Poets have drawn for *Ulysses*, *Æneas*, and your old Friend *Telemachus*. There is more Civility, however, in this Region, than *Homer*, *Virgil*, and *Fenelon*, have discovered in theirs; for should your Spirits sink, the Company are ever ready to aid you with a Glass of Wine; even *Charon* himself will offer you a Cup on the occasion.

Through this Passage you proceed, towing the Boat on each hand by a Rail, to the extent of a thousand Yards, that is, near three quarters of a Mile, before you come to the Coal-works; then the Passage divides, and one Branch continues on a straight Line among the Coal-works three hundred Yards further, while another turns off, and proceeds three hundred Yards to the left; and each of them may be extended farther, or other Passages be conveyed from them to any other part, as the Mines may run and necessity require. Hence you will perceive, that those who go up both Passages, travel near three Miles under-ground before they return. The Passages in those parts, where there are Coals or loose Earth, are arched over with Brick, in others the Arch is cut out of the Rock.

At certain Distances there are, in Niches, on the side of the Arch, Funnels or Openings through the Rock to the top of the Hill, (which is in some places near thirty seven Yards perpendicular) in order to preserve a free Circulation of fresh Air, as well as to prevent those

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Damps and Exhalations that are often so destructive in Works of this kind, and to let down Men to work in case any accident should happen to the Passage. Near the Entrance of the Passage, and again further on, there are Gates to close up the Arch, and prevent the admission of too much Air in tempestuous and windy Weather.

At the Entrance the Arch is about six Feet wide, and about five Feet high from the Surface of the Water; but as you come further in it is wider, and in some Places opened so that the Boats, that are going to and fro, can pass each other, and when you come among the Pits the Arch is ten Feet wide.

The Coals are brought from the Pits to this Passage or Canal, in little low Waggons that hold near a Ton each, and as the work is on the descent, are easily pushed by a Man on a railed way, to a Stage over the Canal, and then shot into one of the Boats already mentioned, each of which holds about eight Tons. They then, by means of the Rails are drawn out by one Man to a Basin at the Mouth of the Passage, where four, five, or six of them are linked together, and drawn by one Horse, or two Mules, by the side of the Canal, to *Manchester*, or other Places where the Canal is conveyed.

There are also, on the Canal, other broad Boats, that hold about fifty Tons, which are likewise drawn by one Horse. Of the small Boats there are about fifty employed in the Work, and of the large ones a considerable Number.

Before we quit the Coal-mines, to speak of the open Canal and its Conveyance, we must take some notice of a Mill near the Mouth of the Passage, and which, though an Overhot-mill, is so well contrived as to work three Pair of Grinding-stones for Corn, a Dressing or Boult-ing-mill, and a Machine for sifting Sand and compound-ing of Mortar for the Buildings. The Mortar is made by a large Stone, which is laid horizontally, and turned by a Cog-wheel underneath it, and this Stone on which the Mortar is laid, turns in its course two other Stones that are placed upon it obliquely, and, by their weight and friction, work the Mortar underneath, which is tem-pered and taken off by a Man employed for that purpose. The Boult-ing-mill is also worthy of notice. It is made of wire of different Degrees of fineness, and at one and the same

same time discharges the finest Flour, the middling Sort, and the coarse Flour, as well as the Pollard and the Bran; and without turning-round, the Work being effected by Brushes of Hogs-bristles within the Wire.

From the Basin we have been speaking of, the Canal takes its course to *Manchester*, which is nine Miles by Water, though but seven by Land, the other two Miles being lost in seeking a Level for the Water. The Canal is broad enough for the Barges to pass, or go a-breast, and on one side of it there is a good Road made for the Passage of the People concerned in the Work, and for the Horses and Mules that draw the Boats and Barges. To perfect this Canal without impeding the Public Roads, or injuring the People in the Country, the Duke has, in many Places, built Bridges to cross the Water, and (where the Earth was raised to preserve a Level) Arches under it; all of which are built chiefly of Stone, and are both elegant and durable; but what principally strikes the common Observer, is the Work which is raised near *Barton-Bridge*, to convey the Canal of Water over the *Irwell*, which makes a part of the old Navigation from *Manchester* to *Liverpool*. This is done by means of three Arches built of Stone, which are so spacious and lofty as to admit of the Vessels sailing underneath it; and is indeed a most noble Sight to see large Vessels in full sail under his Aqueduct, and the Duke's Vessels sailing at the same time over all, and near fifty Feet above the navigable River. At convenient Distances there are, by the Sides of the Canal, Receptacles for the superfluous Water; and at the Bottom of the Canal, Machines constructed on very simple Principles, and placed at proper Distances, to stop and preserve the Water in case any part of the Bank should happen to break down.

In the next place let us view that Branch of the Duke's Canal, which extends to *Altringham*, &c. Here after arriving in the old Course, at the branching off, we come first to *Longford-Bridge*, under which is a Canal-door, and just by a small circular Wear, for the Conveyance of a Stream under the Canal; the Brook falls into the well, in the Nave of the Circle, down an arched Passage, which conveys it under, and lets it rise again in its old Course, on the other side.

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At *Waterford*, the Canal extends along a Valley, the Level being preserved without a Lock. And the Water here, at the same time crosses a large Brook and a Road; by two Arches over the Brook, and one over the Road, which three Arches extend 80 feet: And here are Trap-doors, &c. as at *Barton-Bridge*, for securing the Canal in case of a Breach, or for repairing the Aqueduct.

Further in the same Valley the Navigation is carried across the River *Mersey*, on one Arch of 70 feet Span.

The Canal across this whole Valley is of such a vast Breadth, that it carries the appearance of a great navigable River.

This same Canal passes next across *Sale-Moor*; an astonishing Work! effected by making a vast Case of Timber for the whole Work: Great Piles of Deals were fixed as a Mound to keep the Earth in a proper position to form the Banks; when they were raised, the Piles were removed forwards to answer the same Work again. Thus the Water was brought forward to the Amazement of every body. And here it is carried by Arches over two Brooks.

At *Altringham-Bridge*, there are large commodious Warehouses, erected by the Duke on the side of his Canal for the housing of Goods; and a Wharf for selling of Coals, with every convenience for loading and unloading Boats. Here also his Grace's People burn Charcoal.

Medicinal Springs, at Carleton. At *Carleton*, a Village ten Miles South-west of *Preston*, is a Mineral Spring somewhat chalybeate, but not much, and has a faint smell of Sulphur, when just drawn.

This is a more powerful absorbent than many other nitrous Waters, as Doctor *Short* informs us, that three or four Pints will purge very briskly.

At Rougham. At *Rougham*, three Miles from *Cartmel*, there springs from the Bottom of a rocky Mountain a Water, that tastes somewhat brackish, and purges strongly by stool and urine, if drank plentifully will work briskly both upwards and downwards. It is serviceable in bad Digestions, loss of Appetite, and the Scurvy; in habitual Costiveness, Stone, Gravel, and Cachexy. Some have been cured of a Jaundice, and others of a Quartan Ague by this Water. It brings away vast quantities of Worms and

and is accounted a Specific in the longing of young Women to eat incongruous Things.

At *Maudsley*, on the South of *Preston*, is a Spring At Maudsley nearly of the same strength with that of *Harrowgate* in *Yorkshire*. It is impregnated with Salt and Sulphur, found out by the Pidgeons, who resorted thither to drink the Salt Water, and to pick up the granulated Salt in the Summer; and it has much the same Virtues as the Waters of *Harrowgate*, viz. to cure Aches, Bruises, Strains, Lameness, paralytic Pains, and weakness of the Back by bathing in it warm; to dissolve hard Swellings, to cure old Ulcers, Itch, Scurvy, and Leprosy by ditto. It is also recommended in the Sciatica and Gout. The Dose internally is, from three to four Pints. Tho' it purges sharply, it raises the Spirits. It powerfully cleanses the Stomach and Intestines, kills all sorts of Worms, and cures the cold Scurvy, disorders of the Spleen, Green-sickness, Cramp, Head-ach, and the King's Evil.

Crickle Spa; a little Mile from *Broughton*, is noted for a Spa, or Spring of clear Water: It is purging and sulphurous, impregnated with Sea-salt as the predominant Principle. It will turn Silver black in a Minute; but Glass, Leaves and Rags it will turn White. At Crickle.

At *Haigh*, a Village near *Wigan*, where there is a handsome seat of the *Bradshaighs*, supposed to be one of the best Situations in the North of *England*, and from a Mount in the Park may be seen thirteen Counties, and the *Isle of Man*; we find a Mineral vitriolic Spring, whose Operation is mild, tho' it works plentifully by Vomit and Stool. But what is most remarkable, this Water will stop any internal bleeding, better than any artificial preparation hitherto discovered. At Haigh.

At *Burnly* there is a Spring, whose Water works At Burnly. powerfully by Urine, and sometimes by Stool, and has been successful in scorbutic Cases.

At *Handbridge*, between *Burnley* and *Townley*, twenty-one Miles East of *Preston*, is another Spring of like bridge. Qualities. For these two Waters agree with the *Pouhon* at *Spa*, containing Iron and Nitre, as the principal ingredients. They purge by Stool and Urine chiefly, and are of great use in the Gravel and Scurvy, and in Obstructions and Diseases from an Acid. At Handbridge.

The

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The SEATS of the NOBILITY and GENTRY in this
COUNTY.

- At *Stonehurst*, five Miles from *Blackbourn*, the Duke of *Norfolk's*.
- At *Ashton-Hall*, the Duke of *Hamilton's*.
- At *Worsley*, the Duke of *Bridgewater's*.
- At *Knowsley*, five Miles from *Liverpool*, Earl of *Derby's*.
- At *Weterhall*, the Earl of *Hyndford's*.
- At *Dunkehalyb*, three Miles from *Blackburn*, Lord *Petre's*.
- At *Netherby*, Lord *Preston's*.
- At *Latham*, near *Ormskirk*, Sir Thomas *Bootle's*.
- At *Shore Place*, Lord *Willoughby's*, of *Parham*.
- At *Houghton*, Sir Henry *Houghton's* Baronet.
- At *Hornby Castle*, —— *Weem's*, Esquire.
- At *New-Hall*, —— *Masters*, Esquire.
- At *Bryn*, Sir —— *Gerrard's*, Baronet.
- At *Croxteth-Hall*, Lord *Molineux's*.
- At *Shaw-Hall*, —— *Farrington's*, Esquire.
- And many others already mentioned.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
C O U N T Y o f L E I C E S T E R ,
O R
L E I C E S T E R S H I R E .

THIS Shire takes its name from the City of *Leicester*. It is an inland County, and almost circular, about ninety-six miles in circumference, bounded on the East by *Lincolnshire* and *Rutlandshire*; on the North by the Counties of *Derby* and *Nottingham*; on the West by *Warwickshire*, and by the County of *Northampton* on the South; and is divided into six Hundreds, viz. (1.) *Gartery*, (2.) *Goodlaxton*, (3.) *Sparkinghoo*, (4.) *East Goscote*, (5.) *West-Goscote*, and (6.) *Fromland*.

This County is well watered; but its chief River is the *Rivers Sour*, or *Soure*, anciently called the *Leir*, which, rising with a double head on the East-side of the County, flows with a broad current through the rest of it into the River *Trent*; receiving in its passage the *Sense* and the *Wreke*, which runs through a deep narrow vale, and being augmented by the *Eye*, and several other nameless streams, waters the whole Hundred of *Fromland*, most of the Hundred of *East-Goscote*, and falls into the *Trent* a few miles North of *Abby-de-la-Zouch*. The Western parts are wa-

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tered by the two head branches of the River *Anker*, which runs from hence into *Warwickshire*, and the Northern parts of *West-Goscote* Hundred have the advantage of the River *Trent*.

These Rivers supply the County with many sorts of Fish, particularly the best sort of Salmon, which comes into the *Sour* from the River *Trent*, and are also convenient for exporting or importing of Corn, Wood, Coal, &c.

Soil.

The Soil of this County is very different in divers parts. In the South-west part it is rich, both in Corn and Pasture, but so destitute of fuel, that the inhabitants are forced to burn straw, cow-dung, &c. In this part there are very fine Meadows bordering on the *Avon*, and the inhabitants make a sort of Cheeze, which is but little inferior to that of *Warwickshire*. The North-east part is, for the most part, barren, mountainous, and rocky; but it affords plenty of Wood and Pit-coal, and feeds a great number of Sheep, which produce a good sort of Wool. In the North-west and South-east parts, the soil is good, bearing large crops of Corn and Grafs, and sufficiently provided with fuel; so that upon the whole, though it is not looked upon as the most plentiful County in *England*, yet it cannot be said to want any of the conveniences of life.

Produce.

It produces Wheat, Barley, Pease, and Oats; but its most natural and plentiful crops are Beans, especially that part of *Sparkingho* Hundred which lies about the Village thence called *Barton in the Beans*, where they are so luxuriant, that towards harvest-time they look like a forest.

Manufactures.

There are no Manufactures in this County except Stockings, which hath of late been much encouraged, so that the Shepherd and Husbandman engroſſ almost all to themselves; for, as the latter supplies other Counties with Corn and Pulse, the former sends Wool into many parts of *England*.

The great want of Fuel, especially in the inland Counties adjacent, is supplied by a very rich Coal-mine, at a place called *Cole-orton*, which is very advantageous to this County.

Their Sheep are of the *Lincolnshire* breed, somewhat bigger than those of *Cambridge* and *Norfolk*; and the Country is pretty well stocked with Deer, for which here are several parks.

The

The Horses bred, or rather fed here, are the largest in *England*, being generally of the black sort for the Coach and Dray, of which great numbers are continually sent up to *London*.

The application to Husbandry by the Inhabitants of *Husbandry Leiceshshire* makes it necessary to add a few remarks thereon.

They plough three or four times for Wheat, sow two bushels, and gain, upon an average, three quarters and a half.—For Barley, they stir the ground twice or thrice, sow two bushels and a half, and gain four quarters upon an average.—For Oats they plough but once, sow two bushels and a half, and generally gain six quarters and a half.—They give but one earth for Beans, sow two bushels, generally dibble them by a line in rows, twenty inches asunder. They hand-hoe them twice, and sometimes hand-weed them; and upon an average they will produce five quarters.—They plough but once for Pease; sometimes dibble them, as Beans; setting a bushel and three-fourths upon an acre; hoe them twice, weed them when necessary, and obtain a mean crop of four quarters.

They sow Rye on one ploughing, on a Wheat stubble; not for a crop of the grain, but to mow green for Cattle, and to feed Sheep in the spring.

For Turnips they plough from twice to five times, according to the nature of the soil; and the condition it is in. They hoe them once or twice, and reckon the value to be 2l. 10s. per acre. But they generally use them to feed Sheep.—They generally sow Clover with Barley or Oats, mow it once, and get two tons of Hay upon an average from each acre.—They sow Tares to be mowed green, to feed and fatten their Horses and Bullocks.

Their course of crops are, (1.) Fallow, (2.) Wheat, (3.) Beans, (4.) Barley. Or, (1.) Turnips, (2.) Barley, (3.) Wheat, (4.) Beans, (5.) Barley, (6.) Clover. Or, (1.) Turnips, (2.) Barley, (3.) Clover, (4.) Wheat, (5.) Turnips, (6.) Wheat.

Land lets from 10s. to 20s. per acre.

There are no more Representatives than four sent by *Representatives* this County to Parliament, two Knights of the Shire, and two Burgeses for *Leicester*.

Gartrey Hundred, which is bounded on the East by *Gartrey* Hundred, *Rutland*.

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Rutlandshire, on the South by *Northamptonshire*, on the West by *Goodlaxton Hundred*, and on the North by *East-Goscote Hundred*, contains the Market-towns of *Harborough*, *Hallaton*, and *Billesdon*.

- *Harbo-*
rough.

Harborough, or *Market-Harborough*, formerly called *Haverbury*, is situated upon the River *Welland*, and not far from its spring, (eighty-four miles from *London*) though it enjoys the privilege of a Market, and is very famous for the best breed of Horses, Colts, and other Cattle, it is only a Hamlet to the Parish of *Great Bowden*; neither has it any Fields or Lands belonging to the Township; so that it is become a proverb, "That a goose may eat up all the grass that grows in *Harborough*." Here is a handsome Chapel of Ease, dedicated to St. *Dionysius* or *Dennis*, and a Free-school; it has the honour to give the Title of Earl to the noble and ancient Family of *Sherard*, lineally descended from *Schinard*, who was possessed of great estates in the reign of *William the Conqueror*; and holds a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair for Horses, Cows, Sheep, and Hogs, on *April 29*; and for ditto and Pewter, Brass, Copper, Hats, Cloaths, and Leather, on *Oct. 19th*.

Gives Title
of Earl.

Hallaton.

Hallaton, (eighty miles from *London*) is situate on a rich soil, and keeps a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for Horses, black Cattle, Pewter, Brass, Cloaths, &c. on *Holy Thursday, May 23*, and *June 13*; yet it is only remarkable for poverty.

Billesdon.

Billesdon, or *Bilfden*, (seventy-two miles from *London*) has nothing to recommend it to our notice but a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair for Pewter, Brass, and Toys, on *April 23*, and *July 25*.

Goodlax-
ton Hun-
dred.

Goodlaxton Hundred, bounded on the East by *Gartrey Hundred*, on the South by *Northamptonshire*, on the West by *Warwickshire* and *Sparkinghoo Hundred*, and on the North with an angle of *West-Goscote Hundred*, contains but one Market-town, which is *Lutterworth*.

Lutter-
worth.

Lutterworth (eighty-four miles from *London*) is situated in a good soil, and, though no more than a small Market-town, whose Market is kept on *Thursdays*, and Fair for Horses, Cows and Sheep on *April 2d*, and for ditto and Cheese on *Sept. 16*, will ever be famous for Dr. *John Wick-*

Wickliff,* the Proto-reformer in *England*, who was Rector of this Parish : The Church is a very handsome building, and his Pulpit is still preserved. Near this Town is a petrifying Spring, that converts wood, &c. into stone in a very short space of time.

Near this Town, Westward, runs the *Watling-street*. The Roman Road, that ran from *Dover* through the midst of *Kent*, by *London*, to *St. Albans*, *Dunstable*, *Stratford*, *Tow-*
cester, *Littleborne*, and *St. Gilbert's Hill*, near *Shrewsbury*; and thence to *Stratton*, through the midst of *Wales*, to *Cardigan*. Hereabouts leaving *Donbridge* in *Northamptonshire*, it cuts through the *Avon*, and goes on to the River *Swift*, where it is continued by *Bransford* or *Bensford-bridge*.----N. B. The *Watling-street*, measuring from *Chester* through *London* to *Dover*, makes a strait line with *Rome*.

The River *Swift* springs up near a little Village in this *Hundred*, called *Knaptost*. River *Swift*.

On the scite where the small Village of *Clabrooke* or *Cleybrooke* now stands, our Antiquarians are positive, there once stood part of a flourishing City, called *Cleycester*, which extended a mile from hence, and had a Senate of its own, and was inhabited by the *Bennones*, or *Vennones*. Here the *Watling-street* parts into two branches ; one the *Fosse-way* to *Rate*, i. e. *Leicester* ; the other into *Wales*.

Sparking-hoo Hundred, bounded by the Hundred of *Good-laxton* and *West-Goscote* on the East ; by *Goodlaxton* Hundred on the South ; by *Warwickshire* on the West, and on the North by *Derbyshire* and *West-Goscote* Hundred, contains two Market-towns, viz. *Hinckley* and *Bosworth*. *Sparkinh-*
hoo.

In this neighbourhood is the place called *High-cross*, where there is a Crofs of four *Doric Columns*, regarding the four roads, with a gilded globe and a cross a-top,

* This most famous first Protestant Divine opposed the errors of the Church of *Rome* in *England* ; and, notwithstanding the Popish Clergy persecuted him with their wonted zeal, and thirsted after his blood, died peaceably, and was buried at *Lutterworth*. But forty years afterwards his bones were dug up and burnt, by order of the Council of *Constance*, and also all his books he had written against Popery, and in favour of primitive Christianity.

upon

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upon a sun-dial. Upon the two sides between the four *Tuscan* pillars, which compose a sort of pedestal, are the following inscriptions :

Vicinarum provinciarum, Vervicensis scilicet & Leicestrensis, ornamenta, proceres patriciique, auspiciis illustrissimi Basili comitis de Denbigh, hanc columnam statuendam curaverunt, in gratiam pariter & perpetuam memoriam Jani tandem à serenissima Anna clausi, A. D. 1712.

Which may be thus translated :

The Noblemen and Gentry, ornaments of the neighbouring Counties of *Warwick* and *Leicester*, at the instance of the Right Honourable *Basil*, Earl of *Denbigh*, have caused this Pillar to be erected, in grateful, as well as perpetual remembrance of peace at length restored by her Majesty Queen *Anne*, A. D. 1712.

The inscription on the other side is as follows :

Si veterum Romanorum vestigia queras, hic cernas, viator. Hic enim celeberrimæ illorum viæ militares sese mutuo secantes ad extremos usque Britannicæ limites procurrunt : hic stativa sua habuerunt Venones ; & ad primum abhinc lapidem castra sua ad stratam, & ad fossam tumulum, Claudio quidam cohortis praefectus habuisse videtur.

Which may be thus rendered into English :

If, Traveller, you search for the footsteps of the ancient *Romans*, here you may behold them. For here their most celebrated ways, crossing each other, extend to the utmost boundaries of *Britain*: here the *Venones* had their quarters, and, at the distance of one mile from hence, *Claudius*, a certain Commander of a Cohort, seems to have had a Camp towards the Street, and towards the Fosse a Tomb.

Hinckley.

Hinckley is pleasantly situated upon a Hill, (ninety-one miles from *London*) is but small, but it has a Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair for Horses, Cows, Sheep, and Cheese, on *August 26*. The *Affizes* were formerly held here. At the East-end of the Church are to be seen Trenches and Ramparts, which the inhabitants call *Hugh's Castle*, because

because *Hugh Bigot*, the first Earl of *Norfolk*, built a Castle here. The Church is a large structure with a spire Steeple, with a Ring of Bells and Chimes.

Bosworth, alias *Market-Bosworth*, (one hundred and *Bosworth*. four miles from *London*) is an ancient Market-town, situated upon a hill, in a wholesome and pleasant air, and a fruitful soil both for Corn and Gras; and it holds and keeps a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair for Horses, Cows, and Sheep on *May 8*, and for Cows and Horses on *July* the 10th. Here is a Free-school founded by Sir *Wolston Dixey*.

On *Redmore*, a plain about three miles from *Bosworth*, Bosworth-field. and therefore called *Bosworth-Field*, was determined the Right to the Crown of *England*, between *Henry Earl of Richmond* (afterwards King *Henry VII.*) and King *Richard III.* by the total overthrow of *Richard's* army, and his death, who was slain in the field of battle in 1485. This put an end to the Civil wars between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, in which had been slain eleven Princes, 23 Earls and Dukes, 3000 Nobles, Knights, and Gentlemen, and 200,000 of the common people.

In the upper part of this Hundred is a Village called *Great Shepey*: In the Church of which place there are two Shepey. Rectories, and two Ministers or Rectors, who upon *Palm-Sunday* every year change turns, the one to have the Church of *Shepey*, and the other the two Chapelries of *Ratcliff* and *Milton*.

Near the confines of this Hundred, Northward, and near *Charwood Forest*, lies *Bagworth Park*, in which is *Bardon Hill*, of a very large circumference at bottom, and rising up, but not very steepy, to a great height, so as to be seen forty miles. It is very rugged, and covered with wood, and its bowels yield great quarries of hard stone.

East-Goscote Hundred, bounded by *Rutlandshire* and *East-Goscote* Hundred. *Framland* Hundred on the East, by *Nottinghamshire* on the North, by *West-Goscote* and *Goodlaxton* Hundreds on the West, and by *Gartrey* Hundred on the South, contains no other remarkable Town but the City of *Leicester*.

Leicester, qu. *Leircester*, or a City or Castle (ninety-eight miles from *London*) upon the River *Leir*, which was the ancient name of the River we call the *Soure*, and which

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which now washes this City. This was a *Roman* station, called *Ratae*: and under the Heptarchy, when the *Mercian* Kingdom was converted to Christianity, *Leicester* was created an Episcopal Seat. *Matthew Paris* writes, that it had thirty-two Parish Churches, and was a most wealthy City, walled, and inferior to none, whatever: but was dismantled and ruined by King *Henry II.* for taking part with *Robert de Boissac*, Earl of *Leicester*, against his Sovereign. However, it soon recovered under the favour of other succeeding Kings; and at this time is large, populous, and well built, divided into six Parishes, though there are no more than five Parish Churches, in one of which, it is said, King *Richard III.* was buried in a Stone Coffin; which Coffin serves now for a Horse-trough at the *White-horse* inn here. The *High-street* is ornamented with a Crofs of exquisite workmanship. The Church in which *Richard* is said to have been buried is dedicated to St. *Margaret*, near which was formerly the See of the Bishop. It is a noble and elegant structure, and noted for having six of the most tuneable bells in the kingdom. Here is a Castle, which stands near St. *Mary's* Church, in which is kept the Court of Assizes twice a year. It is a parliamentary Borough, and sends two Members to Parliament; and gives Title of Earl* to the ancient Family of *Coke*, descended from *William Coke*, of *Darlington* in the County of *Norfolk*, who was possessed of an Estate there long before the *Norman* Conquest, and from that ancient and much esteemed Lawyer Sir *Edward Coke*, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of King *James I.* and *Thomas Coke*, Lord *Lovel*, was created Earl of *Leicester* by King *George II.* A. D. 1744. It is an ancient Corporation, having had its first Charter from King *John*. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, twenty-four Aldermen, forty-eight Common-council-men, two Chamberlains, &c. Here are several pieces of Antiquity found, and to be seen about it; and here is a Market well supplied with provisions every *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday*; and a Fair on *May 12* and *July 5*, for Cows, Horses,

Gives Title
of Earl.

* It has been an Earldom almost as long as any City or Place in *England*; for when Earls were hereditary, we find *Leofric* Earl of *Leicester*, in the year 716.

and

and Sheep ; on *October 10*, for Horses, Cows, Sheep, and Cheese considerably ; and on *December 8*, for Horses and Cows.

Henry Duke of *Lancaster* was the founder of the Collegiate Church and Hospital without the South-Gate, in which he placed a Dean and twelve Canons or Prebendaries, as many Vicars and other Ministers, one hundred poor and weak men and women, and ten able women to help and to serve the sick and the weak, and sufficiently endowed the said Hospital for their support and maintenance. The Collegiate Church, a magnificent work, was demolished under King *Henry VIII*. The Hospital continues in a tolerable good condition, being supported by some revenues of the Duchy of *Lancaster*. But the most stately edifice of this kind is the *New Beadhouse*, or Hospital, founded by Sir *William Wiggeston*, a Merchant of *Leicester*, and endowed by him and others for impotent poor Lazars, with a Chapel and Chaplain, and a Library for the use of the Ministers and Scholars belonging to *Leicester*. Here also is another Hospital for six widows, and a Charity-school.

What has latterly contributed greatly to enrich this City, and to improve the Buildings and Trade, is the Stocking-manufacture, vast quantities of which are wove in frames in this Town and its Environs, which they send to the *London Market*, to the amount, as it is calculated, of 80000l. per Ann.

Not far from the Town is a Castle, once a building of great extent, where *John of Gaunt* held his Court. The great *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster*, enlarged it with twenty-six acres of ground, inclosed it with a high wall, by the name of *Novum opus*: For which reason it is called *Newark*, from *New-work*, and is now the scite of some of the best houses in or near *Leicester*; which houses being under Castle-guard, are, by an old grant from the Crown, extra-parochial. The Hall and Kitchen of this Castle are still entire. The Town and County Courts are held in the Hall, without disturbing each other. One of the Gateways has a very curious Arch, and the Magazine for the County Militia is kept over it. In the neighbouring Meadow is a fine House and Gardens, upon the scite of an

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old Monastery ; and here is a celebrated Course for annual Races in an adjacent Meadow.

Near St. Nicholas's Church stands an old Wall, called *Jewry-wall*, built of Rag-stones and *Roman Bricks*; in which are several oval Niches, probably for the reception of *Roman Urns*: but the tradition of the place tells us, that in these Niches the *Britons* used to offer up their children to idols. —

In St. Martin's Church there is a remarkable epitaph over Mr. John Heyrick, who died in April 1589, aged seventy-six years, viz. that he had lived in one house with *Mary* his wife fifty-two years, and all that time never buried either man, woman, or child, though he had sometimes twenty in family. His wife lived till she was ninety-seven years old, and saw before her death, of her children, grand-children, and great grand-children, to the number of one hundred and forty-three.

West-Goscote Hundred.

West-Goscote Hundred, bounded by *East-Goscote* Hundred on the East, by *Sparklingoo* Hundred on the South, by *Derbyshire* on the West, and by *Derbyshire* and *Nottinghamshire* on the North, contain four Market-towns, viz. *Mount-Soarhill*, *Loughborough*, *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, and *Castle-Donington*.

Mount Soarhill.

Mount-Soarhill, commonly pronounced *Mountforrel*, takes the name from its situation on the River *Soar*, over which there is a Bridge, and a Hill in the middle of the Town. It lies 104 miles from *London*, situated partly in the Parish of *Burrow*, and partly in that of *Rodely*, and has a Market on *Mondays*, which is well supplied, and a Fair on *Sept. 9*, for Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and goods of all sorts. Here is a Chapel of Ease. Formerly there were two Chapels. * At *Querendon*, a little distance from this Town, is a handsome Hospital, erected a few years ago.

Loughborough.

Loughborough, (one hundred and seven miles from *London*)

* There was formerly, at *Mount-Soarhill*, a Castle built on a craggy hill, belonging to the Earl of *Leicester*, and afterwards to *Quinay*, Earl of *Winchester*; but the Castle was taken and demolished in the year 1217, by the neighbouring inhabitants, who could no longer bear with the outrages committed by the Garrison, who were esteemed as a Den of Thieves.

(don)

(don) a royal Villa in the Saxon age, did, soon after the Conquest, obtain the privilege of a Market on *Tuesday*, and of a Fair on *March 28*, for Horses and Cows; on *April 25*, for Horses, Cows, and Sheep; on *Holy Thursday*, and *August 12*, for Horses and Cows, and on *Nov. 13*, for ditto and Foals. The situation of this Town is most pleasant, amongst shady woods and delightful groves; and was, at one time, before destroyed by fire, the second Town in the County for bigness and good buildings. It is still a large well-built Town, with a large Church, a Free-school, a Charity-school for eighty Boys, and another for twenty Girls.

Near this Town is *Charley*, or *Charnwood Forest*, twenty miles in compass; within which is *Beaumont-Park*, inclosed with a stone-wall. This was a Forest long before the Conquest, but was disafforested by King *Henry II.*

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, (seventy-four miles from *London*) is *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*.

a very ancient Market-town, and pleasantly situated. *Edward III.* granted a Market to be kept on *Saturdays*, and *Edward IV.* gave this Town a Charter to hold a Fair on *Easter* and *Whitsun Tuesdays*, for Horses of the large breed, for which this Fair is famous, and for Cows and Sheep; and on *Aug. 24*, and *Ost. 18*, for Horses and Cows. Some of the best Horses in *England* are bred near this Town. It consists of one good Street, in which stands a neat Stone-cross, a handsome Parish-church, a Vicarage dedicated to St. *Helen*, the Vicar whereof has 20*l.* per Ann. for preaching a weekly Lecture. Within this Church is the Dormitory of the Earls of *Huntingdon*. There is also a Free-school, endowed with 50*l.* per Ann. in the gift of the Earl of *Huntingdon*. The Government of this Town is in a Bailiff, a Governor under the Earl of *Huntingdon*. The ancient and fine Castle is now in ruins.

Near this Town, at *Col-Overton*, there are several Coal-pits, or a curious kind of bituminous Earth, which is dug up here in great plenty. Here also is a mineral Spring.

About four miles to the South of *Ashby-de-la-Zouch* is a small tract of Land, containing the Parish of *Raunston*, or *Ravenston*, which is set down in the Map as part of *Derbyshire*. And about six miles West of *Ashby de la-Zouch* in

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Derbyshire, is another tract of Land, of nearly the size of *Raunston*, called *Overseale*, which is deemed part of *Leicestershire*.

Framland Hundred, bounded on the East by *Lincolnshire*, on the South by *Rutlandshire*, and *East-Goscote Hundred* on the West, and on the North by the Counties of *Nottingham* and *Lincoln*, contains the following Market-towns, viz. *Melton-Mowbray* and *Waltham on the Wold*, and some other remarkable places.

Melton-Mowbray (one hundred and four miles from *London*) is an ancient Town, so named from the Family of the *Mowbrays*, the ancient Lords of it. It is large and well built, situated in a fertile soil. Here is a Market on *Tuesdays*, which is said to be the most considerable in this part of *England*; and a Fair on the first *Tuesday* after 17 *January*, and *Whitsun-Tuesday*, for Horses, horned Cattle, and Sheep; and on *August 21*, for ditto and Swine. Here is a remarkable handsome large Church, built in form of a Cross, which is a Vicarage. The Town stands on the River *Wreke*, over which is a fine Bridge. Here is a Free-school, and a fine Course for Horse-races, which are very frequent at this place.

Waltham on the Wold, (ninety-one miles from *London*) a mean Market-town, so called from its situation in a hilly, barren, though healthy Country, keeps a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for Horses, black Cattle, Swine, and goods of all sorts, on 19th of *September*; and a Charity-school.

Wimondham, about six miles to the South of *Waltham*, was formerly a Market-town, but for some years the Market is disused.

The Country northward from hence is but meanly inhabited. Within this Hundred is the Manor of *Knipton*, which deserves notice on account of the Tenure. It stands upon the border of *Lincolnshire*, near the rise of the River *Dene*. It was the Manor and Estate of Sir *Philip Marmion*, whose Daughter and sole Heiress married to *Henry Hillary*, who had Issue *Edward*, and, on that account held it by the Courtesy of *England* for life; a Tenure used in no Nation but in *England*; where we have this Law, That

if a Man take a Wife seized of certain Lands in Fee-simple, or Fee-tail, and have Issue by her, born in life, and heard to cry; if the Wife die, the Husband shall hold the Land for the term of his life: But of an Estate in suspence, of an Use, of a Right only, or a Possession in Law, a Man shall not be a Tenant by Courtesy.

The extraordinary Charity established in the year 1767, at *Church-Langton* in this County, is of that singular nature, and so worthy to be recorded for imitation, that I shall give the account of this foundation at large.

Amidst the numerous Plans, Proposals, and Schemes offered to the public for relieving distress, encouraging merit, promoting virtue, exciting industry, and propagating religion, none has appeared in the present age more extensive, benevolent, and disinterested, than the Charities projected, and now finally established by the Rev. Mr. *Hanbury*, which justly entitle him to the thanks, esteem, and patronage of his cotemporaries, and must infallibly ensure him the prayers and veneration of posterity.

Extraordi-
nary chari-
table Foun-
dation.

These Charities, the public-spirited Founder informs us, owe their origin to his natural genitus and inclination for Planting and Gardening. In the year 1751, he began to cultivate an acquaintance with the most noted Seedsmen, Nurserymen and Gardeners, in order to obtain such seeds, shrubs, &c. as were necessary to lay the foundation of an extensive Nursery or Plantation of Trees. Finding, however, the collection he could form amongst them and his own acquaintance were very inconsiderable, and no ways adequate to his own intentions, he determined upon settling a correspondence abroad; by which means he procured such a variety of seeds, particularly from *North America*, as enabled him to raise Plantations, which, in the year 1758, were estinated, if sold at low prices, at 10,000l.

Having resolved to appropriate the money arising from the sale of these trees to the foundation of some public charities, the above-mentioned year he published proposals, exhibiting his Plan, and soliciting the principal Gentlemen in his neighbourhood to become Trustees for carrying it into execution.

In an age so distinguished as the present, for contribut-
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ing to charities of all kinds ; an age in which every individual seems ambitious of emulating his fellow-citizen in acts of generosity and humanity ; we are not a little surprised at the difficulties, disappointments, and mortifications this worthy gentleman experienced in the prosecution of his design ; and more especially from those by whom it was natural to expect the scheme would be encouraged, supported, and recommended. However, Mr. *Hanbury's* perseverance overcame all obstacles ; and notwithstanding the virulent opposition of his enemies, he met with such success in the sale of his trees, &c. that in the year 1765, he found himself reimbursed, not only in all his expences attending the Plantations, building an organ, putting up three new bells, and erecting a gallery in the Church, at *Langton*, but had near 1500l. owing him.

To accelerate the completion of his plan, the benevolent Founder had also projected the annual exhibition of Oratorios at *Church-Langton*, and other places in the country, the profits of which were to be appropriated likewise to the benefit of the Charities ; but he found the success so precarious, and the emolument so inconsiderable, through the arts and intrigues of his enemies, among whom he numbered several of his Trustees, that he determined to lay aside all farther thoughts of prosecuting that branch of his scheme.

After having mentioned that some of his original Trustees were most active in discouraging as well as ridiculing his scheme, it is almost needless to inform the reader, that Mr. *Hanbury*, upon finding himself able, at the close of the year 1765, to establish the foundations he had formerly only proposed, selected a new society of such Gentlemen as he thought would support and forward the execution of his design. The principal of these, he tells us, are his own Parishioners, men of integrity and good character ; the others consist of those who were firm and inflexible in the support of his cause ; and, with himself, were

Resolv'd on conquest, or a glorious fall.

On the 14th of March, 1765, the Deeds of Trust for the establishment of his Charities, which were all drawn up by himself, and afterwards approved by Counsel, were executed betwixt him and the present Trustees, and enrolled in his Majesty's high Court of Chancery.

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The Substance of these Deeds, is as follows.

The first contains the Foundation of a Charity-school, and an Organist at *Church-Langton*, and will take place as soon as that Share of his Plantations, which is by his Deed conveyed in trust, shall be disposed of.

The second Deed is the conveyance of 100*l.* to be put to Interest, and the Money kept accumulating till it shall bring in five Guineas *per Annum*, clear Money, which Sum is to be expended in the purchase of Beef, to be distributed amongst the Poor of the *Langtons*, on St. *Thomas's Day*.

Deed the third contains the conveyance of 100*l.* to be kept at Interest, till it shall produce 100*l. per Annum*, neat Money, which Sum is to be annually conveyed in trust to such Parish as the Trustees shall think proper, for the annually founding a Beef-feast for the Poor, upon the Plan of that at *Langton*.

The fourth, is the conveyance of 100*l.* to be placed at Interest, till it brings in 1000*l. per Annum*, net Money, which is also to be conveyed in trust to any Parish the Trustees shall think proper, for the annually founding a Charity-school for Boys, and another for Girls, under certain pious Laws and Regulations.

By Deed the fifth, Mr. *Hanbury* conveys 100*l.* to be kept accumulating at Interest, till it produces 1000*l. per Annum*, clear Money, to be annually conveyed in trust to any Parish the Trustees shall select, for beautifying the Church, and erecting an Organ, and afterwards to be a salary for the Organist for ever.

The sixth Deed, is the foundation of the Library, and consists of the conveyance of near 1000 choice and valuable Books; as also the Sum of 200*l.* the Interest of which is to be applied to its Augmentation. This Charity takes place immediately; and Mr. *Hanbury* expresses his hope, that as the design of this Institution is to instruct the ignorant, encourage the virtuous, and confirm the learned, all Authors will contribute to these salutary purposes, by presenting their Works to the Foundation *gratis*.

Deed the seventh, which establishes the Foundation of a Picture-gallery, is another Institution that immediately takes place. It is designed, the Founder says, to excite Piety and Devotion, from Scripture-history Pieces, and

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Performances of the like tendency, as well as to pay a proper deference to Merit, by preserving one performance, at least, of the present and future Artists, pointing out their Excellencies, and transmitting their Names to Posterity with honour. Benefactors to the Scheme, and (as a Compliment to Genius) Authors have a right to preserve their Portraits here. Ten Guineas a Year only is appropriated to its annual Salary; so that unless it meets with the Patronage of the present and future Race of Painters, (and it is hoped they will eagerly embrace this opportunity of displaying their public Spirit, and immortalizing their Names) its encrease will be very slow.

In the eighth Deed, Mr. Hanbury has conveyed his Manuscripts, as well as the Profits arising from the Sale of them, when printed, to be employed in Founding a Printing-office; to print Books of Devotion, small Treatises, and Extracts from the best Christian Authors, to be distributed gratis amongst the poor People for ever.

The ninth Deed, is the Foundation of the Hospital, and contains the conveyance of 100*l.* to be kept at accumulating Interest, until the annual amount will be sufficient to maintain sixty poor Widows or ancient Maids of good Character, each of whom is to have two Shillings and Sixpence a Week, twenty Hundred of Coals a Year, and a new gown of coarse grey, warm Stuff, every two Years; they are to meet in prayer and religious Exercise; and many other excellent Rules are enjoined them.

The tenth Deed, relates to the Professor of Grammar, who is to teach an unlimited number of Boys the Latin and Greek Languages, and Rhetoric; seventy Boys belonging to any of the *Langton* Parishes, have a right here to be instructed gratis; but all others are to pay two Guineas a Year each: Proper Ushers or Assistants, are to be appointed by the Trustees, and are to be proportioned to the number of Boys there educated: The Trustees adjust the Stipend of each Usher, and care is taken to prevent Extortion by those who may be appointed to take in Boarders: Several admirable Laws are also enjoined, with respect to the conduct of the Professor, the Ushers and the Boys. The Professor's standing Salary is 150*l.* a Year, which will be augmented two Guineas a Year for each

each Boy, beyond the number of seventy, belonging to the *Langtons*.

The eleventh Deed relates to the Professor of Music, and the Organist. The former is to read Lectures on Music, and teach such Boys as chuse to learn sacred Composition, as also to play on the Harpsichord, Organ, or Spinet. The latter is to play the Organ at *Church Langton*, during divine Service, and assist the Professor in teaching. For these Offices the Income of the Professor is 150*l.* per Annum, and the Salary of the Organist 100*l.* per Annum.

By the twelfth Deed, is founded a Professorship of Botany. This Professor is not only to teach Botany, but every other part of Natural History, to such a share of the Youths as have a Genius towards those studies: He is to begin with explaining the technical Terms in Botany; and to proceed through the different Classes and Orders of the Science, until he finishes in Cryptogamia. He is then to instruct the Pupils in the other parts of Natural History. His Salary is likewise fixed at 150*l.* a Year.

The thirteenth Deed establishes the Professorship of Mathematics. This Professor is to instruct the Youths belonging to this Foundation, as are possessed of a Mathematical Turn, in that abstruse and intricate Science, gratis. His Salary (like all the others) is 150*l.* a Year. He is to begin with Algebra, and proceed to Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Fluxions in all its Branches. He is to go through the Principia of Sir Isaac Newton, and to lay before his Pupils every Branch of Natural Philosophy.

Deed fourteen, establishes a Professorship of Antiquity. As the Labours of this Professor will be very inconsiderable, compared with those of the Professors of Botany and Mathematics, he is obliged to make Collations for the History of a County, to belong to this Foundation, for his Successor to Work from; and when one County is finished, he is to begin with another, that in time the History and Antiquity of every County in *England* may be published. The Professor's Salary is 150*l.* a Year; besides which, when a History of a County shall be finished, it is to be printed in the Printing-office, and the Money arising from the Sale of the Books put clear into the Pro-

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fessor's Pocket, except an eighth part to the Professor of Mathematics, for his assisting to make a Map of the County, and another eighth part to the Professor of Botany, for his trouble in searching for curious Plants in the different Lordships, and giving their proper Names and Titles, Uses in Medicine, &c. to be published in the History.

The fifteenth Deed, relates to the Professorship of Poetry, who is to read poetical Lectures publicly in the Poetry-school, to which all the Youths belonging to these Foundations have a right to attend. He is to have a strict eye on those who discover a Taste for Poetry, to excite their Emulation, and awaken their Genius. He is obliged to publish annually, Hymns and devout Songs of praise to God, and is to satyrise, in the severest Satire, all those who act meanly or basely in their Station. He is to point out the Beauties of Painting to his Pupils in the Picture-gallery, and is to use all diligence to allure those who shall attend his Lectures, into a Love with those congenial Arts, Poetry and Painting. His Salary, is like the other Professors, 150*l.* per Annum, clear Money.

All these Deeds for the Professorships, are settled by the conveyance of 100*l.* in each Deed, from Mr. Handbury; to be kept, accumulating at Interest till its annual Income shall be equal to the Salary of each Professor,

The sixteenth is the final, or explanatory Deed—1500*l.* is the Money these Foundations at present consist of, besides a Share of the Founder's Plantations, a Library of Books, and his Manuscripts; Things of great value, and from which much Profit may arise. This Money he directs to lie by at accumulating Interest, as directed by the respective Deeds, for the intended purposes each Deed requires; nevertheless, those Deeds are to be subject to this, from which we shall extract the following Summary View of all the Founder's Charities, established now, and to be executed in *futuro*.

The Trustees are directed to defer building of Lodgings for the Professors, &c. when the Income is sufficient for their Salaries, but keep it accumulating jointly with every other of these Foundations, until the whole Fund, of what kind or nature soever, will be sufficient to bring in 10,000*l.* a Year, clear Money, as Money is now valued at four *per Cent.*—Neither shall they be allowed to kcep

keep it accumulating longer than it will be sufficient to bring in 12,000*l.* a Year, clear Money, as Money is now valued at four *per Cent.*—The limits of the Income being to be between those two Sums, *i. e.* it is not to be less than 10,000*l.* a Year, clear Money, nor more than 12,000*l.* a Year, as Money is now valued at four *per Cent.* And as Interest Money may abate in value, the annual Income is in proportion to be higher, and the four *per Cent.* is, by these Presents, made the standard of the proportion, to which it is for ever to refer.

The Æra of this Commencement being come, the annual Income shall be first used in Building a grand and stately Church at *Church-Langton*; at the laying the Foundation-stone of which, 100*l.* for various reasons, shall be paid to the Rector of *Church-Langton*, who will be Visitor of this Society, and this Sum shall be annually paid him by the Trustees for ever. In the Church shall be proper Stalls for the Trustees, Professors, &c. as grand an Organ as can be made, and at least a Peal of twelve Bells, with good Chimes; Chandliers, Ornaments, &c. shall be properly disposed, and painted Windows shall reflect a religious Gloom. A grand Service of Plate shall be for the Communion-table, together with Candlesticks, &c. The Table and Altar-piece shall be of the finest Marble, and that most affecting of all Pieces, our blessed Saviour dragging his Cross, for this place is much recommended; over all which shall be a Resurrection-piece, by the best Master then flourishing. The Church shall be truly Gothic, and built as much Cathedral-like as possible. And that the Grandeur and Dignity may be heightened, no less than three Steeples, of different heights shall be built; or, if it be thought more proper, two Steeples and a good Tower may be had. The tallest shall not be less than an hundred Yards high, and every becoming Dignity and Ornament added, to affect the Beholders, that looking upon it with a religious Veneration, Awe, and Reverence, they may be forced to exclaim, “*This hath God done! for they shall perceive it to be his Work,*” and shall glorify him therein. No less than 100,000*l.* with the strictest Economy, shall be obliged to be laid out on this Fabrick, which, when once completed, the Trustees, who shall then be Trustees, with their

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their Visitor, shall proceed to the building the Picture-room and Library. The Grandeur of these shall be of a Piece with the whole of these Foundations, and shall be large enough to answer in every respect the Intentions of the Founder. The Name *Picture-gallery* shall then be no longer continued ; and this grand Fabric, for the deposit of Scripture-history Pieces and good Men, shall then take the Name of, *The Temple of Religion and Virtue*. A noble Museum shall then be built, large and commodious enough to contain the most extensive Collection in the different Parts of Natural History. And these three grand Fabricks are by no means to be joined together, lest a Fire happening in one, may some time or other be the Destruction of all. But they are desired to be near each other, and a small space only sufficient to stop the rage of that Element, should it happen, left open. The Founder by no means approvés of Domes for Churches, though much used abroad, and we are struck with a prodigious grand one at home ; he looking upon stately Gothic Steeples and Towers in general to be more affecting. Nevertheless, one of a proportionate size, amongst other public Buildings, has a very good effect ; and if one was to be contrived to belong either to the Library, Temple of Religion and Virtue, or Museum ; or, if one supported by Pillars, and elevated to a considerable height, was erected for Ornament over the Entrance of two of them, the one being to the right-hand, the other to the left, the danger of Flames being conveyed, in case of Fire, would be nothing ; and a Dome so properly elevated on Pillars, would make a fine contrast with the Gothic Steeples, to the adjacent Country. These being effected, proper Lodgings for the different Professors, Public Schools, Hospital, grand Printing-office, &c. are to be finished, and after the Physic-garden is well stored with every requisite in its way, the respective Officers and Professors shall be all put in their Places. The Founder is desirous, if it can be well contrived to make the whole of all these Buildings form a Square of two hundred Yards each side ; or, if they were not sufficient for this, it might be open to the South ; the Picture-room and Museum, or Library, or both, with a grand Dome in the Center, forming the furthest or North-side, whilst the

Lodging

Lodgings for the different Professors, Public Schools, Printing-office, Hospital, &c. may form the two Wings of east and west.

These Things being effected, and the Officers all in their Places, let us view the annual Expences of this Society as enjoined by the different Deeds, together with what is further laid on by these Presents. And here we find a Deed to give for the annually founding Schools for ever 1000*l.* Organs ditto 1000*l.* Beef annually for ever 100*l.* Grammar Professor 150*l.* Professor of Music 150*l.* Professor of Botany 150*l.* Professor of Mathematics 150*l.* Professor of Antiquity 150*l.* Professor of Poetry, 150*l.* And if to these we may suppose the Printing-office to amount to 250*l.* a Year, the Hospital 485*l.* and an Organist's Salary to play the Organ and assist the Professor in teaching 100*l.* makes in all 3835*l.* being the annual Expences attending the different Deeds. Further than these, it is upon this trust and confidence, that the Trustees, Parties hereto, and their Successors, are enjoined procuring proper singing Men and Choristers constantly to attend divine Service; and if we suppose their Salaries in all to amount to 400*l.* a Year, and lay the Expences of the Library, including its Officers, at 300*l.* a Year; the Temple of Religion and Virtue 300*l.* a Year; the Museum 500*l.* a Year, as the Collection will then be but beginning to be made; if we suppose the Physic-garden to take up 150*l.* or 200*l.* a Year keeping in order; and that Salaries for proper Secretaries, Officers, Clerks, &c. amount to 300*l.* a Year; to these add 100*l.* a Year to the Visitor, and 12*l.* to defray the Expences of four Dinners for the Trustees, at their quarterly Meetings, 3*l.* each; and 12*l.* more to be annually expended by the Committee under their direction at a General Meeting: The whole annual Expence will amount to 5909*l.* And as between 10 and 12,000*l.* a Year is the annual Income of this Foundation, a necessary Share shall be first used in Repairs and Improvements of the Buildings, and the rest appropriated to universal Good, as it shall happen. A Share not exceeding 100*l.* a Year, shall be annually used in building and endowing an Hospital or Infirmary at *Church-Langton*, for the use of this County, and of the neighbouring

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bouring little County of *Rutland*, upon the Plan of the County-hospital at *Northampton*; which said Hospital or Infirmary shall be built at *Church Langton*, and no where else. Proper Governors shall be appointed for it by the Trustees; the Professor of Botany shall be the *gratis* Physician, and the annual Payment of 100*l.* shall be made, until the Hospital, by those accumulating Sums, shall be able to support itself by its own Revenue; and then, and not before, shall be opened, for the Reception of the Miserable and Distressed; which being effected, the 1000*l.* shall be paid to the founding an Infirmary in any other County the Trustees shall think proper, in like manner; and after that another; and so on, until there be in every County in *England* that needs such an Institution, an Hospital or Infirmary properly founded, which shall be able to support itself by its own Income, without being liable to the caprice of Subscribers, and the unavoidable evils attending all Institutions that are supported that way. The Parsonage-house at *Church Langton*, if it should not at that Time be rebuilt, shall be rebuilt and fitted up for the Rector of *Church Langton*, on which shall be expended not less than 1000*l.* nor more than 1500*l.* Any additional Sum may be made to the 1000*l.* annually to be paid as ordered in the Deed called, "Organs for ever;" or to that as ordered in the Deed called, "Schools for ever;" to accelerate their full Establishment, at the pleasure of the Trustees. One hundred Pounds shall be annually given to ten virtuous Maids on their Marriage, each to a young Man of good Sobriety and christian-like behaviour, and such as have never had any thing scandalous laid to their charge. Such decayed Tradesmen, whose Honesty is not questioned, but whose Misfortunes have been brought on by a series of ill-luck, and heightened by the Extortion of their Creditors, &c. shall have something towards putting themselves into a capacity of maintaining themselves and Families. The poor but honest Prisoner, who shall be confined for a small Sum, and discharging the Fees of the Prison, shall be set at Liberty. Many Schemes are now on foot for relieving Orphans and Widows of Clergymen, and by the blessing of God are attended with wonderful success; nevertheless, this Charity is not become general; and to such as are not within its influence, or have not been lucky

lucky enough to succeed in their Petition, this of ours is designed to administer comfort. No Calamity befalling any by Fire or Water, Storm or Tempest, but their Affliction shall be alleviated, and a Share, if not the whole of their Misfortunes made up here. The Design of the whole of this Foundation is universal Charity; and here the Distressed shall ever find Relief. Here the poor Man shall not want his Cow, nor the little Maid her Ewe-lamb. The Good, and Industrious, and well Meaning, shall ever find Encouragement and Assistance; and here Money shall not be wanting to assist in carrying on Prosecutions against Rogues of all Sorts. Here Virtue shall be ever rewarded, and Vice shall never go unpunished. And all these, jointly, and severally, are the Intentions, Wishes, and constant Prayers of the Founder, and is what is made incumbent on the Trustees, in the course of their Office, by virtue of these Presents, for ever to observe, and that all this may be more effectually done to the Encouragement of Religion and Virtue, a sufficient number of Gentlemen, at proper distances, shall be appointed to have the care of four or five more, of their own and neighbouring Parishes; enquire into the merits of such as may call for the help of this Charity; and send an account of their Case, or Misfortunes, or the like signed and sealed in such a manner as cannot be counterfeited, to the Trustees, who shall give all possible immediate Assistance, as their Money in hand will then permit."

Such is the Substance of these princely Foundations, which will be the striking Ornament of a future Age, and reflect great Honour on the Ingenuity, Industry, and Perseverance of Mr. Hanbury, as well as eminently distinguish him for his Piety, Benevolence, Patriotism, and Philanthropy.

Carleton Curlew, near *Hallerton*, which signifies a Town of *Carles*, i. e. Husbandmen, is a Village always remarked by the Writers of the History and Cosmography of *Leicestershire*, on account of the harsh and ungrateful Speech of most of its Natives, who utter their Words with much difficulty, and wharling in the Throat, not being able to pronounce the Letter *R*, without stammering. Amongst these Authors we find Mr. *Camden*, Dr. *Fuller*, and Mr. *Brome*, who says, that he had travelled through this Village, and observed the Natives of *Carleton Curlew*, to have

Carleton
Curlew.

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an ill-favoured, untuneable and harsh manner of Speech, fetching their Words with much ado, deep from out of the Throat, with a kind of Wharling, the Letter *R*, being very irksome to them to pronounce. Yet the Author of the Additions to *Camden's Description of Leicestershire*, assures us, that the present Inhabitants retain no remains of such gutteral and wharling Pronounciation; and that the most ancient among them declared, that they never knew any thing of it in their Memory.

Barnwell. There is an ancient Demesne in this County, called the Manor of *Barnwel*, near *Hinckley*, but in *Doomsday-book Beryal*; this ancient Demesne was certain Tenures helden of such Manors as were in the hands of *Edward the Confessor*. The Tenants were bound by their Tenure, to plough and husband the King's Demesnes, and upon that account enjoyed these Privileges, viz. 1st. that they should not be impleaded out of their own Manor. 2d. That they should be Toll-free throughout *England*, for all things appertaining to their own Provision. 3d. That they should be free from all Taxes and Tallages, Pontage, Murage, Terrage, Lastage and Passage, and not be impannelled or put on Juries or Inquests, in the County, or at the Assizes. 4th. That they should pay no Expences of the Knights of the Shire, serving in Parliament: and, 5th. That they should be exempt from Court Leets and Sheriffs Tourn.

These Tenants either held in free Soccage by Charter, and might bring a Writ of Right-close: Or they were customary Tenants, who held their Land by Copy of Court-Roll, and might bring their Complaint in the base Court.

Lindley. *Lindley*, a Manor near adjoining, gave birth to Mr. *William Burton*, who wrote an alphabetical description of all the Towns and Villages in this County, and who in the account of *Lindley* says, it is very remarkable, that there was never seen in it Adder, Snake, or Lizard, tho' in all its environs they have been commonly found.

Hogs-Norton. About nine Miles North-west of *Lindley* is *Norton Fuxta Twicros*, commonly called *Hogs-Norton*, a Place of very ancient Date, given by Charter, still extant from King *Eldred*, A. D. 1051, to his Servant *Elfeth*, as may be seen at large in the *Notitia Britannica*, under the Title *Leicestershire*, p. 1355.

Near

Near Leicester, in the Parish of *Livesby*, is the Village of *Newton Burdet*, so called from the antient Lords of that Manor. One of whom *Thomas Burdet*, was accused of high Treason, and beheaded in 1477, for saying, he wished the Buck's Head and Horns were in the Guts of him that advised the King (*Edward IV.*) to kill his white Buck, which he much esteemed, and kept in his Park at *Arrow*, in *Warwickshire*; interpreting these Words to mean in the King's Guts.

To the North-east of Market *Harborough*, stands a Nevil-holt-Village called *Nevil Holt*, at which Place upon a Hill, which abounds with Tale, Nitre, and, nearthe Spring, with Lime-stone and Iron-stone, there is found a Water, that abounds with Salt, but not vitriolic. It ouses out of the summit of a high Hill, and only drops so that no other Spring can mix with it. It is uncommonly brisk and sharp, and agrees well with the Stomach, drank at the Spring-head, and at a distance, if made scalding hot. This Water is exceeding fine and clear, has a stiptic, bitter, sweetish, and sub-acid Taste, leaving the mouth sour, but dry. Used externally, it is a speedy Cure for fresh Wounds, and quickly dries up the Proud-flesh in old Wounds. Used outwardly, and taken inwardly, it will cure Ulcers, Inflammations in the Eyes, and Diseases from Relaxations. Give no more than an Ounce or two at a time, five or six times a Day, when taken inwardly as an Alterative: Or four Ounces Night and Morning, and sometimes half a Pint, or a Pint.

It works powerfully by Urine, and sometimes by Sweat, which renders it an excellent Medicine in bloated, drop-sical Constitutions. Dr. *Short* affirms that it has no Parallel in Bloody Urine, Bloody Flux, Vomiting and Spitting of Blood, Hæmorrhages, and Fluor Albus, and it is of greater Virtue in the Diabetes than any other Mineral Water. In Hectics, attended with spitting of Blood, its effects are surprizing; as also in the Inflammation of the Lungs, attended with a Cough and spitting of Blood. It is good to prevent Miscarriages, by drinking a Pint in a Day. It has been given for the King's Evil, and hidden Cancers, with great advantage; and succeeds in scorbutic Pustules, leprous Disorders, and old Ulcers in the Legs; in hysterick Disorders, want of Appetite, Worms,

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Worms, Stone, Gravel and Stranguary.

But this Water must not be drank in the increase and height of Quinsies, Plurisies and Inflammations of the Lungs; nor yet in any Disorders of the Breast, where a plentiful and easy Expectoration is required; neither is it good in Inflammations of the Stomach and Liver, nor in any Suppression of the usual Evacuations, nor in large Stones lodged in the urinary Passage, nor where there is a manifest acidity of Humours.

The SEATS of the NOBILITY and GENTRY in the County of LEICESTER.

At *Badgrate*, the Seat of the Earl of *Stamford's*, near *Leicester*. In this Mansion was born, *Lady Jane Grey*, proclaimed, but never crowned Queen of *England*.

At *Burbache*, the late Duke of *Kent's*.

At *Ashby de la Zouche*, and *Dunnington Park*, the Earl of *Huntingdon's*.

At *Stanton Brudenel*, the Earl of *Cardigan's*.

At *Stanton Harold*, the Earl of *Ferrer's*.

At *Stapleford*, the Earl of *Harborough's*.

At *Kirby Mallory*, Lord *Wentworth's*.

At *Houghton*, Sir —— *Beaumont's*, Bart.

At *Stockerton*, Sir —— *Burton's*, Bart.

At *Nosely*, Sir —— *Haslrig's*, Bart.

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF THE
COUNTY of LINCOLN,
OR
LINCOLNSHIRE.

LINCOLNSHIRE is a large maritime County, Name and upon the *German Ocean*, and takes its name from Situation. the City of *Lincoln*; is bounded on the East by Boundaries the *German Ocean*, into which it shoots with a series. Foreland of great compass, in the form of a benched bow; of which the Sea makes the back; on the North by *Yorkshire* and the *Humber*; on the West by the Counties of *York*, *Nottingham*, and *Leicester*, and on the South by *Rutlandshire*, *Northamptonshire*, and *Cambridgeshire*; measuring in length from North to South sixty miles, and thirty-five Extent. miles from East to West, where it is widest; and contains about 1,740,000 Acres of Land. For the better government of such a large District, it is divided into three Divisions parts, viz. *Holland*, *Kesteven*, and *Lindsey*; each of which represents a County in bigness; and they are subdivided into thirty Wapentakes or Hundreds. Thus,

Holland, on the South-east side, contains the Wapentakes of *Skirbeck*, *Kirton*, and *Ellow*.

Kesteven, on the South-west side, contains the Wapentakes of *Lungo*, *Boothby*, *Loveden*, *Flaxwell*, *Awardburn*, *Wivebridge*, *Grantham*, *Aveland*, *Beltisloe*, and *Nesse*.

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Lindsey, on the North-side, or all that lies north of *Lincoln*, contains the Wapentakes of *Manly*, *Yarborough*, *Bradley*, *Ludborough*, *Walshcroft*, *Astacote*, *Corringham*, *Well*, *Lawris*, *Wraggot*, *Gartree*, *Louthesk*, *Calceworth*, *Candleshow*, *Hill*, *Bolinbroke*, and *Horncastle*.

Soil.

The Soil and Produce of this County are to be considered according to the different nature and situation of the Land. In *Holland*, which is so called from the similitude this Division has to the Province of *Holland* in the United Provinces, being a flat, level Country, and subject to be overflowed, infomuch that the very Ditches are navigable, and the Inhabitants are frequently obliged to pass from Town to Town in Boats. The Land is soft and marshy, extending from the Isle of *Ely* to *Wainfleet*, and abounding with Rivers and Fens, and the Air in consequence is very bad. *Kesteven* is more fruitful, and is less affected by the fogs from the Fens. *Lindsey* is generally reputed healthy. Take this County altogether, the Soil is very rich; the inland parts produce Corn in great variety and plenty; the Fens Cole-seed, and the richest Pastures for Oxen, Cows, and Sheep. Here are the best Pippins in the nation, and great quantities of common Fruits.

Husbandry

The Husbandry of *Lincolnshire* is as different as their Soil. About *Stamford*, particularly northwards, at *Casterton*, &c. the Soil is a poor sandy Loam. The Farms are let from 20l. to 500l. per Ann. Rents for Field-land are from 5s. to 7s. per Acre; and for Inclosures as high as one Pound per Acre.

The course is, (1.) Fallow, (2.) Wheat, (3.) Trefoil and Clover mix'd for two years, (4.) Barley, (5.) Turnips, (6.) Barley.

For Wheat they plough four times, sow two Bushels and an half, and two and three-quarters, and reap on a medium two Quarters and an half. They give four tilths for Barley, sow four Bushels, and reckon four Quarters the average. They plough but once for Oats, sow four Bushels, and get five Quarters at a medium. For Pease they give one stirring, sow three Bushels, and gain in return about two Quarters and an half. For Beans they plough but once, sow them broad-cast, never hoe, and get about three Quarters, or three and an half, upon an average. They sow many Turnips; plough for them three

three times, hoe them once, reckon the mean value at two Guineas an Acre, to feed their Sheep. They also cultivate a great deal of Sainfoine, sow it generally with Barley that succeeds Turnips, giving four, four and a half, or five Bushels of Seed to one Acre. They can't make the Land too fine for it, and it will last twenty years. They never mow it more than once. The first year are content to reap one Load, but for twelve years after it will yield two Loads of Hay per Acre upon an average. It will damage it if cut oftner.

Between Grimsthorpe and Stamford the Country is mostly open, and the Roads extremely bad. The Husbandry about Little-Ryten is but indifferent. The Soil is Clay and gravelly Loam. Rent of Farms from 40*l.* to 80*l.* per Ann. and Land about 4*s.* per Acre. Their course is, (1.) Fallow, (2.) Wheat, (3.) Beans, Pease, and Lentils.

They plough five or six times for Wheat, and sow from four to six Bushels per Acre, and reap on a medium two Quarters and a half. For Barley they stir three or four times; sow five or six Bushels, and reap two Quarters. For Oats plough once, sow three Bushels, and gather about two Quarters. They plough twice for Pease, sow four Bushels, and gather two Quarters. They cultivate few Beans; plough once in the broad-cast manner, never hoe, nor weed, nor feed off the Weeds with Sheep: Crop about two Quarters and a half. Scarce any Turnips sown. They commonly sow Clover over Wheat in the spring, and, if it takes well, let it lie a year, mow it twice for Hay; the second Crop reckoned best, because the first is generally full of Weeds. Their Dung they never mix with earth; carry it directly on their Wheat Fallows. At Michaelmas they plough up the Sward, and harrow in Wheat, which impoverisheth the Land. One hundred and sixty Sheep, they calculate, will in a summer fold twenty Acres.

About Panton, the Soil is a loamy Gravel, lets from 5*s.* to 15*s.* per Acre: Farms from 20*l.* to 100*l.* per Ann. Their course is, (1.) Fallow, (2.) Wheat, (3.) Pease, (4.) Turnips, (5.) Barley, which is excellent.

They stir twice or thrice for Wheat, sow ten Pecks, reap about three Quarters. For Barley they plough twice,

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sow four Bushels, and reap three Quarters and a half. For Oats they plough once, sow four Bushels, and gain four Quarters. For Pease they give two Earths, sow four Bushels, and reap from three to five Quarters. They sow but few Beans, for which they plough once, sow four Bushels broad-cast, never hoe, and reap about three Quarters. For Turnips they stir thrice, hoe once, value from one to three Pounds, to feed Sheep. They mix Ray-grafs with Clover, and sow it both on Barley and Wheat, mow it once, and get about one Load and a half per Acre. Their Dung they lay on the Turnip-land.

It is a common practice about *Grantham*, to pare and burn the old Turf, when they convert it into arable Land, and costs about 20s. per Acre.

The Country between *Grantham* and *Newark* is all open. About *Fonthorpe* the Soil is a rich Clay, which slacks after Rain like Lime, which shews it to be excellent Land. Farms from 20l. to 36l. per Ann. not reckoning by the Acre, but by what they call *Orse-skins*, i. e. about nine Acres. The Rents generally from 4l. to 6l. the *Orse-skin*. Their course is, (1.) Fallow, (2.) Wheat or Barley, (3.) Beans.

For Wheat they plough four times, sow two Bushels, and reap from twenty-four to thirty. For Barley they plough four times, sow four Bushels, and reap as in Wheat. They sow no Oats, considering their Land to be too good. For Beans they stir but once, sow four Bushels to an Acre broad-cast, never hoe, but sometimes hand-weed them: Crop about twenty Bushels. They lay all Manure upon the Barley Fallows. They plough with four Horses, and do an Acre a day.

From *Newark* to *Tuxford* the Land is mostly inclosed, and pretty well cultivated. Round *Cromwell* the Soil is sandy; lets from 10s. to 20s. per Acre; and Farms from 20l. to 100l. a year. Their course is, (1.) Turnips, (2.) Barley or Oats, (3.) Rye.

For Turnips they plough three or four times, hoe them once or twice, feed them off with Sheep; value of a Crop about 40s. They stir the Turnip-land once for Barley, sow four Bushels, and reap four Quarters. Oats in the same manner and quantity. They plough once for Pease, sow three or four Bushels, and reap three Quarters. They

They sow the Beans broad-cast upon particular Lands, four or five Bushels an Acre, never hoe them, and gain about three Quarters per Acre.

About *West-Drayton*, the Soil is a rich sandy Gravel : Arable lets from 10*s.* to 12*s.* per Acre ; and the Gras from 15*s.* to 20*s.* The Farms are from 40*l.* to 100*l.* per Ann. Their principal course is, (1.) Turnips, (2.) Barley, (3.) Clover one year, (4.) Wheat.

This is an excellent course where Land is rich enough for Wheat, and light enough for Turnips. They lay all the Dung upon the Turnip-land, but never mix it with Turf or Clay. They frequently lime the Land for all sorts of Crops, sow four Quarters on an Acre ; and sometimes they pare and burn the old Sward, at the expence of 10*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per Acre. They plough three, four, or five times for Turnips, hoe once, to feed Sheep and rear young Cattle, valued at 35*s.* per Acre. They give the Turnip-land two Earths for Barley, sow three Bushels per Acre, and gain on an average from four to seven Quarters. They plough once for Oats, sow five Bushels, and they yield as many Quarters, and sometimes ten Quarters. They give two strikings for Pease, sow three Bushels, and reap from two to four Quarters. They sow few Beans, never hoe them, and gather about two Quarters and an half from four Bushels of Seed. Clover at two cuttings gives three Loads of Hay.

This County is watered with the River *Nine, Welland, Rivers. Gnafh, Wytham, Rane, Trent, Dun, and Ankam* : these Rivers and the adjoining Sea afford plenty of all sorts of Fish and Fowl ; most of them common to other Counties in the same situation, but some few particularly excellent, as, the *Wytham Pike* for largeness and delicacy. The Knutes and Dotterels ; the former a delicious Bird brought hither from *Denmark* by King *Knute* or *Canute* ; and the latter no less admired for its delicious Meat.

The Fens, which are the richest Pastures, abound with Fens. Cattle of an extraordinary size ; and with wild Ducks, Mallards, Teal, Widgeons, Quail, wild Fowl, brand Geese, and wild Geese : The four first sorts of which are taken in vast numbers in Decoys, and sent to *London*. Some of these Decoys are of that extent, as to be let from 100*l.* to 500*l.* per Annum.

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The Decoy-ducks are hunted and brought up in the Decoy-ponds; in which are certain places, where they are constantly fed; by which means they become tame, and so familiar as to come to the Decoyman's hand to be fed. When these managed Ducks are perfectly trained, they are let fly abroad, and always return with a train of wild Ducks, from nobody knows where. For in some remote parts, by some scent unknown to Man, they draw together a vast number of their own species, and, as it were, kidnap or decoy them from their native land; and when the Wild-ducks have flown out of their knowledge, they follow the Decoy-ducks, as a dog follows a sportsman. These Decoys will frequently be absent several weeks together; and upon their arrival at their own Ponds, they shew them the way in and settle with them, and make such a chattering and gabbling to their Guests, as if they were informing them of the comforts they were to expect in their new habitation.

This alarms the Decoymen, who getting secretly to the side of the Pond, under a cover made with Reeds, they throw handfuls of Corn over the Reeds in such shallow places as the Decoy-ducks are usually fed; to which the Decoy-ducks invite their new Guests. This is practised for two or three days; then they throw a little into an open wide place twice, and at the third time the Corn is thrown into a narrow place, where the Trees stand close together and cover the Banks and Water. And last of all, by the same means, they draw the Ducks into a narrower place, covered with Trees like an Arbōur, a good height from the Water. Near the tops of these Trees a Net is spread amongst the Branches very dextrously, and fastened to Hoops which reach from side to side, so as not to be discovered. Then the Decoymen, concealed behind the Reeds, throw Corn into the Water, to which the Decoy-ducks conduct their Guests, and draw them by degrees under the arch or sweep of the Net, and which by degrees, imperceptibly to the Fowls, declines lower and lower, till at the further end it comes to a point like a Purse.

When the whole flight of Ducks are thus greedily following the Decoys, and feed plentifully as they swim, till got within the arch of the Net so far as not to be able to escape, the Decoyman sends in a Dog trained for the purpose,

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pose, who jumps in suddenly, swims after the Ducks, barks as he swims. The frightened Ducks rise upon the wing; but not able to escape the Net, they fall again into the Water, and swimming forward to keep clear of the Dog, they are forced down the Stream till they come to the very point of the Net, and are taken out one by one by the Decoymen.

As to the Decoy-ducks, either they are taught not to rise at the barking of the Dog, and so remain in the Water; or not reaching the Net, they fly back to the Ponds, and make their escape; or being used to their Feeder, they go to him fearless, and are taken out, well fed, and left at large for their services.

The Hunting-hounds and Hares in this County are noted for their great swiftness.

This County sends twelve Members to Parliament, but only two Knights chosen by the Freeholders to represent tatives. Represen-

The People of *Lincolnshire*, in some parts, are so distressed Fuel. for Fuel, that the Poor burn dry Cow-dung; and they wash their Clothes with Hog's-dung: whence comes the proverb; *In Lincolnshire the Hogs shit Soap, and the Cows shit Fire.*

Beginning our Survey of this County, we enter *Holland*, Holland. which has, in a long process of time, and extraordinary industry and art, been gained from the Ocean: and its name, as a derivative from the Saxon word *heah*, i. e. deep, favours this opinion: for this Land lies so low or deep, that it would soon be a deep Water by the overflowing of the Sea, if the Banks did not defend it from the breaking in of the Ocean. It is bounded on the East by the *Aëstuary*, known by the name of *The Washes*, very large Sands covered with Water every Tide, and passable again at every Ebb; where a great part of King John's Army was lost, and he himself narrowly escaped the violence of the Waves.

The Land here is so soft, that they work their Horses unshod; there not being so much as a Stone found in this District. There's no supply of fresh Water but from the Heavens, preserved in Pits. Here are many Quicksands, which frequently swallow up Sheep; but not so many as before these Lands were drained.

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Gives Title of Lord. This Division called *Holland*, has had the Honour of giving the Title of Earl to a branch of the Family of *Rich*, descended of the Earls of *Warwick*, and at present to the right honourable *Henry Fox*, now Lord *Holland*.

Holland is divided into two parts, the *upper* and the *lower*. The *upper* contains the two Wapentakes of *Skirbeck* and *Kirton*; the *lower*, the Wapentake of *Ellow*, and both parts together, gain'd from the Ocean, contains the following Market Towns, *Boston*, *Donnington*, *Kirton*, *Spalding*, *Holbech*, and *Crowland*.

Boston (one hundred and fourteen Miles from *London*) situated near the Mouth of the *Wytham*, a navigable River,

as high as *Lincoln*, and inclosed with artificial Banks, with a timber Bridge over it, three Miles from the Sea; takes its Name from St. *Botolph*, a Saxon Saint, and supposed to be called originally *Botolph's Town*, in honour of that Saint, is not so ancient as many others of less note, but we find it was once the Staple for Wool, and that the Merchants of the *Hans Towns*, fixed there Guild here. In its present State, it is a parliamentary Borough, and sends two Representatives to Parliament, a Corporation governed by a Mayor, who is Clerk of the Market, and Admiral of the adjacent Sea-coast, a Recorder, Deputy Recorder, twelve Aldermen, a Town Clerk, eighteen Common Councilmen, a Judge and Marshal of the Admiralty, a Coroner, &c. And it is a Sea-port of considerable Commerce, with a commodious Haven. The Town is populous and well built, full of Inhabitants, who have a good Share of foreign, as well as inland Trade. The Church is the largest Parish Church without Ailes in the Universe, viz. 100 Feet wide, 94 Yards long within the Walls; enlightened by 52 Windows, the Roof is handsomly ceiled with *Irish Oak*, and supported by 12 Pillars; the Tower is 94 Yards high, is the noblest and highest in Europe, to which they ascend by 365 Steps, on the Top of which, is a beautiful octagon Lanthern. And as this Tower is seen quite out at Sea, as far as the Entrance of the Channels, called, *Lynn-Deeps*, and *Boston-Deeps*, which are as dangerous Places as most on the eastern Coast of Britain, it becomes a very useful Seamark; therefore there is an assessment rated by Act of Parliament

ament, to keep this Tower in repair for that very purpose. Here is a Market on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *May* the 4th chiefly for Sheep; on *August* the 11th, a Town Fair called *The Mart*, and on *December* the 11th for Horses. Here are two Charity-schools, and a large Reservoir, Built by Act of Parliament, for supplying the Town with fresh Water by an Engine and Pipes.

Donnington, or *Dunninton*, (one hundred and eight Miles from *London*) has a Port for Barges, is reckoned a good Market-town, remarkable for great quantities of Hemp, and Hemp-seed brought hither, and for a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Horses, Flax, and Hemp, on *May* the 26th; for Horses only on *August* the 17th; for Cattle, Flax and Hemp on *September* the 6th; and for Horses, Cattle, Flax and Hemp, on *October* the 17th.

Kirton, (one hundred and thirty-six Miles from *London*) takes its name from the Church, which is a very fine magnificent Building, qu. *Kirk-town*, or *Church-town*; was a Market-town of some eminence in former times, and at present remarkable for the Apples called *Kirton-pippins*. Here is a small Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *July* 18, and *December* 11, for all sorts of Cattle and Merchants Goods.

Foss-dike, so called from the *Fossway*, cast up by the *Romans*, which passing thro' *Newark*, in *Nottinghamshire*, enters this County at *Crowland*, and touching on the borders of this Parish, leads to *Lincoln*, where it concludes its Course.

Spalding, (ninety-eight Miles from *London*) in lower *Holland*, and *Wapontake* of *Ellow*, is a Market-town of note, situated on the navigable River *Welland*, in the midst of Rivers, Lakes, and Canals. Vessels of 70 Tons come up to it, and here is a good Traffic in Corn and Coals, carried in Barges. Here is a handsome large Market, the Market-day is on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair for Hemp and Flax, on *April* the 27, *September* the 25th, and *December* the 17th, and for Horses, and Cattle on *June* the 29th. Here also is a Free-school for the Inhabitants Sons, and a Charity-school.

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Holbech.

Holbech, (one hundred and four Miles from *London*) has a Parish-church, a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for Horses on *May* the 17th, and the second *Tuesday* in *September*. It is remarkable for Corn, Flax, and Cattle. Sir *John de Kirton*, Knight, founded an Hospital in this Town, near the Church, in 1351, for a Warden and fifteen poor Persons.

Crowland.

Crowland or *Croyland*, ninety-two Miles from *London* is situated on the southermost Point of this County, and consists of three Streets, separated from one another, by Water-courses, (planted with Willows) which have a Communication by a Bridge; over against the West-end is the Scite of the ancient Abbey, and built in a triangular Form, to answer those Streets; it is a curious Fabric, hardly to be equalled in *Europe*, being form'd on three segments of a Circle, meeting in one Point, upon the very conflux of the River *Nene*, with the *Welland*. On one side of the Bridge, sits the Founder of the Abbey with a Globe in his Hand. The Church is part of the famous Abbey, founded by *Ethelbald King of Mercia*. The Town is well inhabited, and drives a great Trade in Fish, and Wild-ducks, Easterlings, Teal, &c. And for the liberty of Fishing they pay 300*l. per Annum* to the King, as they did formerly to the Abbot. But the Cattle are kept so far off, that the Owners are obliged to go in small Boats called *Skirries*, (that will hold no more than two People) to milk them. The Natives have a Custom to nick name their decoy-ponds, or Pools, *Corn-fields*, because they formerly had no ploughed Land within five Miles, and their Harvest or Crop by which they thrive, was the produce of those Pools, or Ponds only. But the Soil about this Town is now so much improved by drains and sluices, that most of the Ponds are now turned into *Corn-fields*. Here is a Market on *Saturdays*, but inconsiderable, and a Fair on *September* the 4th, for Cattle, Hemp and Flax. Here is a Causeway from hence between the River *Welland*, and the Marshes, on which formerly stood a Pyramid with an Inscription, denoting the Abbot's bounds of Jurisdiction.

Kesteven.

Kesteven, the second principal Division of this County is bounded on the East by *Holland*. On the South by *Rutlandshire*, and *Northamptonshire* on the West, by the Counties

Counties of *Nottingham*, and *Leicestershire*, and on the North, by *Lindsey*, and contains the following Market-towns.

Sleaford, (one hundred and ten Miles from *London*) a *Sleaford*. very populous well built Town, situated in a pleasant Valley, upon a Rivulet which rises about a Mile west, and runs through the South-street of the Town, and turns five Corn and Fulling-mills, and one Paper-mill. The Market-place is almost a long Square, from which there branch three Streets, North, South, and West. The Market-day is on *Mondays* and well stock'd with all Sorts of Provisions; and there is a Fair on the *Monday* after *Twelfth-Day*, on *Easter-monday*, and on *Whitsun-monday*, for Horses, Black Cattle and Sheep; on *August* the 12th, for Provisions, and on *October* the 10th for Horned Cattle and Sheep. It has one Parish-church, a large building of excellent Workmanship, 172 Feet long, the West end, (which fronts the Market-place) 72 Feet, and the East-end 32 Feet broad; and here is a Prebend belonging to the Cathedral of *Lincoln*. At the West end of the Town are seen the remains or ruins of an old Castle built by *Alexander*, the third Bishop of *Lincoln*. Here also is a Free-school, and an Hospital for twelve poor Men, and a Chaplain, both well endowed by *Robert Car*, Esq; and committed to the care of the Vicar of this Town, and five neighbouring Rectors.

Near this Town is to be seen, at a place called *Temple-Bruer*, i. e. a *Temple* on a *Heath*, the Ruins of a Church, which appears to have been such another as the Church of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*.

Folkingham, (one hundred and four Miles from *London*) *Folkingham*. situated upon a rising Hill in a very pleasant air, and well supplied with wholesome Springs, is a very ancient Town, but of very little Trade: This Town in the Reign of *Henry VI.* was privileged by Charter to have a Return of Writs, and all Precepts, Assize of Bread and Ale, Sack, Sock, Waif, Estrays, Fclons, Goods, Treasure Trover, *Felo's de se*, Escapes, Gallows, Pillory, Wrecks of Sea, &c. And afterwards it became a Barony in the *Clinton's Family*. But now all its Privileges are dwindled into a Market kept on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for Horses and Sheep on *Asb-wednesday*, and *Palm monday*; on *May the*

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the 12th, for ditto and Tradesmens Goods ; on June the 16th, for Horses, and Horned Cattle ; on July the 3d, for Hemp, Hardware and Beacons, and on November the 10th and 22d, for Horses, Black Cattle, and Tradesmen's Goods.

Sempringham.

Near this Town, is a Village, called, *Sempringham*, famous for being the original place of Institution or Foundation of the Order of *Gilbertines*, so called from *Gilbert de Sempringham*, their Founder, and consisted of both religious Men and Women, under regulation in one House. It is now famous for a very fine House built by *Edward, Lord Clinton, Earl of Lincoln*.

Stoe.

About a Mile East of *Folkingham*, is a small Village, called *Stoe*, or *Stow*, remarkable for a large Fair for all sorts of Goods, kept upon a Hill, on the out-side of the Town, for ten days, begining on June the 24th. At *Aleby*, about two Miles South, is to be seen an ancient Temple. And at *Stenfield*, two Miles further South, is a medicinal Spring, called *Ball*, or *Banwell*, whose Waters have performed several Cures of inveterate Fluxes of the Belly, Bloody-fluxes, Lienteries, Diabates, profuse colliquated Sweatings, Ulcers of the Viscera, hectic Fevers, and wasting of the Flesh. Dose five Pints in a Morning according to Doctor *Short*.

Bourn.

Bourn (ninety-three Miles from *London*) is situated on a Plain adjoining to the Fens, in a soft Air, upon a small pleasant Rivulet, that falls into the River *Glean*. This Town is noted for the Tanners-trade, and a Horse-course. But there is only a small Market kept on Saturdays. There is a Fair for Horses, and Black Cattle, on March the 7th, May the 6th, and October the 29th. It is reported that here was once a chalybeat Spring, famous for its medicinal virtues : But perhaps this might be a mistake for *Cawthorp* Water, two Miles north of *Bourn*, which rises up into a large Bafon in the middle of the Street.

Doctor *Rutty*, calls it a saline Chalybeat : But Doctor *Short*, places this Water among the purging Chalybeats. However Doctor *Russel* writes, that it promises to be a more powerful corrector of Acidities, than most other purging Waters.

Grimsthorpe.

Near this Town is *Grimsthorpe*, the fine Seat of the Duke of *Ancaſter*. The Park is of great extent, through

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through which the Road passes for three Miles. The House appears extremely magnificent, admirably situated upon a Hill, with fine Woods, stretching away on each side, and many Hills and Slopes appear in different directions, all pointing out as it were, an approach to the dwelling. In the vale below the House is a noble piece of Water, and the Banks are boldly indented with Creeks in a fine stile.

The House is very convenient. The Hall is 50 Feet long, and 40 broad, and of a well proportioned height. The Chapel is neat. Up Stairs, the Tea-room is richly ornamented with fluted Pillars of the Corinthian Order, finely carved and gilt; the Ceilings, Cornices, &c. in a most elegant taste, with gilt scrolls on a light lead-colour. The Dining-room is 40 by 27 Feet, with two Bow-windows, and gilt ornaments on a blue ground. The Ceiling ditto, on white, in compartments. The Festoons of gilt Carving, amongst the Pictures, &c. is in a light and pleasing Taste. The Chimney-piece is one of the most elegant in *England*. In the center of the Cornice, a Man pulling a Thorn out of a Lion's paw. Here are several curious Paintings, in the different apartments; and every one of them is graced with some property that attracts the Eye of the curious.

Grantham (one hundred and four Miles from *London*) Grantham. is an ancient Roman Town, situated on the great North Road, and upon the *Wytham*. It is a parliamentary Borough, a Corporation and Market-town. It sends two Representatives to Parliament, and is governed by an Alderman and twelve Justices of the Peace, a Recorder, a Coronner, an Escheator, twelve Second-twelve-men, who are of the Common-council, and twelve Constables to attend the Court. And the Alderman and common Burgeses have power to act as Justices of the Peace within the Corporation and its Liberties. The Town is neat, populous and rich, large and well built, with a Church, whose stone-spire is remarkable for being 300 Feet high, and so constructed as to appear inclining from the perpendicular, on which side soever it is viewed. Here are to be seen the ruins of several Religious-houses; especially a little Chapel adorned with Images, in the Market-place. Here is a noted Free-school, founded by Doctor *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*, in which Sir *Isaac Newton* received

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ceived the first principles of Literature. There are many Inns for Travellers in *Grantham*, some of which are capacious enough, and fit to entertain Persons of the greatest Quality, and their Retinues. King *William*, III. honoured this Town, with the Title of an Earldom, creating *Henry de Auverquerque*, Baron of *Alford*, Viscount *Boston*, and Earl of *Grantham*.

Here is a good and well provided Market for Provisions, and a Fair on the fifth *Monday* in *Lent*, for black Cattle, Horses and Sheep; on *Ascension-day*, for Sheep and Horses, and on *July* the 10th, *October* the 26th, and *December* the 16th, for horned Cattle and Horses. Here is also a good public Library, founded by the Reverend Mr. *Francis Trigg*, A. D. 1605. Here is also a fine Course for Horse-races, which are frequently near this Town.

*Belvoir
Castle.*

The neighbourhood on the South of *Grantham*, is also honoured with the Seat of the Duke of *Rutland*, called, *Belvoir*, or *Beauvoir*, (corruptly *Bever*, i. e. *a goodly sight of itself*) situate upon a Hill, at the very edge of the County, looking most delightfully into a vale of Corn-fields and Pastures, which takes the name of *Belvoir-Vale*. It is enriched within with a fine Gallery of Pictures.

Corby.

South of *Grantham*, we proceed to *Corby*, (ninety Miles from *London*) a small Market-town, famous for a School, erected and endowed for the Education of Clergymen's Sons. The Market is on *Thursdays*, and there is a Fair for Horses and horned Cattle, on *August* the 26th, and on *Monday* before the 10th, of *October*.

*North
Wytham.*

At *North Wytham*, near this Town, is the Head of the River *Wytham*,

Deeping.

Deeping, alias *Market-Deeping*, (eighty-seven Miles from *London*) takes its name from its situation in the low fenny part of the County; for *Deeping*, signifies a *deep Meadow*. This Town derives its origin from *Richard de Ruluis*, who in the Reign of *William the Conqueror* bank'd out the River *Welland*, which used to overflow this tract of Land, and he building a number of Houses upon the banks, it presently rose up to a large Village, afterwards to a large Town, which has now a good Market on *Thursdays*. The Plain, which lies beneath it, is, for many Miles in compass, the deepest in all the marshy Country; and what is very strange, the Channel of the River *Glen*, which

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which is pent in by its banks, and runs from the west, lies much higher than this Plain. Here is a Fair on the 2d Wednesday after May the 11th, Wednesday before August the 1st, and on October the 10th, for Horses, Stock, and Timber of all Sorts.

Stamford, (eighty-three Miles from *London*) is a parliamentary Borough, Corporation and Market-town, situated upon the declension of a Hill to the River *Welland*, over which there is here a fine Stone-bridge of five Arches, in the great North Road, just where the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Northampton*, and *Rutland*, meet. It was originally a flourishing City, and an University, of whose Colleges, there are still to be found some remains. The Camps, Military-ways, &c. in and near it, show that this was a place of great note under the Roman Government. At present it is large, populous and rich; consisting of six Parishes with six Churches, viz. St. *Mary's*, St. *John's*, All *Saints*, St. *Peter's*, St. *Clement's*, and St. *Martin's*, in this Church lies the great Statesman *Cecil Lord Burleigh* or *Burghley*, buried in a splended Tomb. This Town abounds with spacious and commodious Inns, the *Bell* is reckoned the finest (being built of fine free-stone with sash-windows); and the *George*, the largest in *England*.

The Government of this Town is in a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, and twenty-four capital Burgesses, Town-clerk, &c. under a Charter confirmed by King Edward IV. The Corporation is exempted from the Sheriff and Lord-Lieutenant of the County's Jurisdiction. The Mayor is immediately under the King, commands the Militia, returns Writs, &c. and within the Liberties of the Town is the second Man in the Kingdom.

Here is a Charity-school for eighty Children taught and employed; of whom twenty are wholly maintained and cloathed; and the rest are supplied with Wheels, Reels, Fire and Candles: And it is said that these Children earn about 400*l.* per Annum by their work. The Alms-house, for a Warden, a Chaplain, a Nurse, and twelve poor old Men, founded by *William Brown* in 1493, is standing.

The Market is kept on Mondays and Fridays, and well provided and frequented; and here is a Fair on Tuesday before February 13, and Monday before Midlent, Monday before

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before *May 12*, and on *June 13*, *August 5*, and *November 8*, for Horses and Stock of all sorts; and on *Midlent-Monday*, for all sorts of Haberdashery.

Burrough-English. They have a custom in this Town, which is called *Burrough-English*; by which the younger Sons inherit Lands and Tenements, the Fathers, dying intestate, have possessed in this manner.

Gives Title of Earl- Stamford has the Honour to give the Title of Earl to the Family of *Grey of Groby*, descended from *Henry de Grey*, of *Turro* in *Essex*, in the Reign of *Richard I.* of which Family were *Henry Lord Grey*, Duke of *Suffolk*, High Constable of *England* at the Coronation of King *Edward VI.* and *Lady Jane Grey*, proclaimed Queen of *England*. King *Charles I.* in the third year of his Reign, created *Henry Grey, of Groby*, the first Earl of *Stamford*.

Burleigh-house. Near this Town is *Burleigh-House*, one of the most magnificent Seats in the Kingdom, belonging to the Earls of *Exeter*.

Walcot. At *Walcot*, within a Mile of *Folkingham*, is a chalybeate Spring, which purges both by Urine and Stool, and much esteemed for its medicinal virtues, though much neglected.

Asterby. *Asterby*, near *Sleaford*, is remarkable for a Seat of the Earls of *Bristol*; near which is an old Temple in ruins.

Ancaster. In the Wapentake of *Wivebridge* we meet with a Village called *Ancaster*, which is one direct Street only along the *Roman* military Way. At its entrance there is a Trench, which appears evidently to have been formerly a Castle; and on the other side, towards the West, are to be discovered certain Summer Camps of the *Romans*. Many square and coloured Pavements are turned up in the Environs of this Village; and it is just fourteen Miles from *Lincoln*, which answers to the situation of the *Roman* Castle, called *Croco-Calona*.

Gives Title of Duke. At present it has the Honour to be a Dukedom, and to give the Title of Duke to the ancient and noble Family of *Bertie*, who came into *England* with the *Saxons* in the fifth Century, and settled at *Bertie-stud*, now called *Bersted*, near *Maidstone* in *Kent*; and *Robert Bertie*, Lord *Wiloughby of Eresby*, and Earl of *Lindsey*, was created Marquis of *Lindsey*, and Duke of *Ancaster* and *Kesteven*, by King *George I.* on *July 29, 1715*.

At *Hunnington*, in the same Wapentake, there is a *Ros*: *Hunnington*-
man Camp, called *Julius Cæsar's Camp*, which is double ^{ton.}
trenched, and lies about a Mile west of the Village.

Lindsey, the third Division of this large County, is *Lindsey*.
washed by the Sea on the East and North, into which it
jets with a large front; on the West it is separated from
Yorkshire and *Nottinghamshire* by the *Trent* and *Dun*; and
on the South it is parted from *Kesteven* by the *Witham* and
Fosse-dyke, which is seven Miles in length, cut by King
Henry I. between *Witham* and *Trent*, for the convenience
of Water-carriage to and from *Lincoln*; and from *Holland*,
by *Horncastle* Wapentake; and has the Honour to give the
Title of Marquis to the Duke of *Anchester*.

In this Division, in *Manlake* Wapentake, we meet with
the following places worthy of our notice, *viz.*

Burton, or *Burton-stather*, at the North-west corner of *Burton*,
this County, (one hundred and forty nine Miles from
London) is a pretty Market-town, very conveniently
situated for Trade upon the Eastern bank of the *Trent*, in
Manly Wapentake; has a Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair
on the 5th of *April*, and two Churches. It is remarkable
for its extraordinary Ale, which is sent to *London* and sold
at a great price:----At *Roxby*, near *Burton*, a *Roman*
Pavement was lately discovered.

In the most North angle of this County is a place called *Wintringham*, where was anciently a Beach for Ships, and ^{ham.}
Wintringham, where was anciently a Beach for Ships, and ^{ham.}
a *Roman* City; now a mean place, but a Corporation,
whose Mayor is chosen out of one Street next the old
Town. All this corner of the County, on the West-side
of the Street, was full of *Romans* in old times; and at
Winterton Cliff or *Ness*, there are the remains of some
Roman Buildings. There is a Fair at *Wintringham* on
July 14, for horned Cattle and Goods; and at *Winterton*
on *July 5*, for Merchants Goods.

About two Miles West of this place is *Alkborough*, *Alkbo-*
where there is a small square Camp or Entrenchment; and *rrough*.
on the West-side thereof is a Barrow, or *British* Temple,
called *Coundesse-pit*, or *Coundess-barre*.

On the West-side of *Manlake* Wapentake we see the Isle of
Isle of *Axholme*, ten Miles long from South to North, and *Axholme*
five Miles broad, separated from the Main by the Rivers
Trent, *Idle*, and *Dun*.

The lower part of this Island, near the Rivers, is
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marshy, and produceth an odoriferous Shrub called *Galt*. The middle rises with an easy ascent, and is both rich in Soil, and fruitful, yielding, particularly, abundance of Flax, and a sort of Alabaster to make Plaister of *Paris*. There are found, as in other parts of the Fenns, dead Roots of Fir-trees, and large Fir-trees, in digging for Peet.

Barton. At the North extremity of this County (one hundred and sixty-three Miles from *London*) is the small Market-town of *Barton on the Humber*, a large straggling Town, remarkable for nothing but for the common Ferry for passing over the *Humber* to *Hull* in the County of *York*, which River is here six Miles over. Here is a Market on Mondays, and a Fair on *Trinity-Thursday* for Cattle.

Glandford Bridge. In *Yarborough Wapentake* we find a Market-town, called *Glandford-bridge*, commonly called *Brigg*, situated one hundred and fifty-three Miles from *London*, on the River *Ankam*, a small Town, with a Market, in proportion, on Thursdays, and a Fair on *August 16*, for Horses.

Grimsey. *Grimsey*, in *Bradley Wapentake*, and situated upon the *Humber*, (one hundred and fifty-eight Miles from *London*) is a parliamentary Borough, and sends two Representatives to the House of Commons. It is also a Corporation, and a Port-town; and so ancient, that it is said to be the second, if not the first Town-corporate in *England*. The chartered Officers are a Mayor, a High-steward, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, including the Mayor, twelve Common-council-men, two Bailiffs, two Coroners, a Town-clerk, and three Serjeants at Mace. The Mayor keeps a Court weekly on Tuesdays, and the Bailiffs on Fridays. It consists of several Streets of well-built Houses, which are well inhabited. Here is a large, and sumptuous Church, like a Cathedral; and its chief Trade consists in Coals and Salt. The Road before it answers the same convenience to the *Humber*, as the *Downs* is to the River *Thames*, and is a good station for Ships to ride in. Here is a Market on Wednesdays, and a Fair on *June 17*, for Sheep, and on *September 15*, for Horses. Dr. *John Whitgift*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was born here.

Caistor. *Caistor*, (one hundred and forty-seven Miles from *London*) alias *Thong-caistor*, as the *Saxons* called this Town, takes its name from an Ox's Hide cut in pieces, or into Thongs: Because this is the center of another Tract of Land, which *Vortigorn* granted to *Hengist*, being as much

as could be encompassed with an Ox-hide cut into small Shreds or Thongs, and, at which place the Saxon Commander built a Castle. Here is now only a Market kept on Mondays, and a Fair for Sheep on June 1, and for horned Cattle and Sheep on October 16.

Binbroke is a Market-town, but of little note, (one Binbroke, hundred and fifteen Miles from London) in *Walshcroft Wapentake*. The Market is on Wednesdays. But

Market-Rasen (one hundred and thirty-nine Miles from Market-London) is a Town of some consideration. It stands near Rasen. the head of the *Ankam*, a little muddy River, that abounds with Eels, and empties itself into the *Humber*; and has a pretty thronged Market on Tuesdays, and a Fair for black Cattle on October 6.

Gainsborough (one hundred and thirty-seven Miles from Gainsborough, London) is a well-built Town upon the River *Trent*, enjoys a good Trade, is one of the chief Towns in the County, and stands in the Wapentake of *Corringham*. Here is a new Church built pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1735, and several Meeting-houses for Protestant-Dissenters. Ships of a considerable burthen come up the *Trent* to this Town, by which means the Town flourishes. And here is a large and fine Market-place, and Market on Tuesdays, and a Fair on Easter-Tuesday, and October 20, for Beasts, Sheep, and all sorts of shop-goods. Here also is a Ferry over the *Trent* to the Isle of *Axholm*; and a fine Horse-course on the North Marsh near this Town.

Gainsborough is an Earldom, and gives Title of Earl to the noble and ancient Family of *Noel*, whose great Progenitor came into England with *William the Conqueror*; *Edward Noel*, Baron *Noel* of *Ridlington*, and Viscount *Campden*, by his Mother's side, being created Earl of *Gainsborough* by King *Charles II*.

A little to the South of *Gainsborough* is a little Village, called *Knaith*, noted for the birth of Mr. *Richard Sutton*, the munificent Founder of the Charter-house in *London*.

Lincoln (one hundred and twenty-eight Miles from Lincoln, London) is a City, and the principal Town in the whole County, to which it gives name; and takes its own name from the Woods about it, according to the best Etymologists. It is of *British* extraction, and has undergone a variety of changes since its foundation, both in regard to

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name, situation, government, and condition. From its noble and bold situation on a high Hill, it looks like a collection of fine Cities; for below the Hill, and Westward of the City, the River *Witham* throws itself into a great Pool, called *Swan-pool*; round which the Land is moory, full of Bogs and Inlets, and called *Curham*, i. e. a Dwelling upon the *Cur* or *Fen*, and was the primitive *British* Scite of this City. The *Romans* removed the City up to the Eminence, in the Form of a large Square. The South Wall was secured by the Precipice; the other sides by a deep Trench, which still remains, except on the South-east angle. This City was divided into four equal parts by two crofs Streets; and the two Southern Quarters were taken up by the Church and the Castle. The North *Roman* Gate of this part of the City remains entire, and is called *Newport-gate*, and is the noblest remnant of this kind of Antiquity in *Britain*; being a vast Semicircle of Stones laid together without Mortar, and cemented only by their wedge-like shape. This magnificent Arch is sixteen Foot in diameter, and the Stones four Foot deep at bottom. From this Gate east some of the *Roman* Wall is yet to be seen, built of Stone and very strong Mortar. That Gate on the South-side shews one Jambe between the Housies; and on the East-side one Postern is visible. By *Newport-gate* is another large and curious piece of *Roman* Work, called *The Mint-wall*, composed of Brick and Stone alternately, and sixteen Feet high. The *Romans* added another part as big as the former to this City, which they built on the South-side, on the declivity of a Hill parallel to the other, the South-side lying to the River. In which District are still to be found many marks of the *Roman* Wall and Works. And at the bottom of the Hill towards the Water-side stands *Lucy* Tower, famous in the History of *England*.

The *Saxons* made a further improvement, and lengthened this City five hundred Paces northward above the Hill, and called it *Newport*, or the *New City*, which lies on both sides of the *Hermen-street*, and was fenced with a Wall and Ditch, hewn out of a Rock; with a Tower and a Gate at the two farthest corners, whose foundations are still to be seen.

William the Conqueror built a Castle on the ridge of the Hill, and the new Cut called *Sensil-dyke*.

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Thus one part of the City is in a bottom, in a flat, so that the River *Witham*, which runs through the Town, often overflows the Streets. The other part, upon the top of a high Hill, and the very steepest part of the ascent, is the very best part of the City for Trade and Business. The Communication by this means is rendered very difficult for Carriages between the upper and lower Town. The *Witham* is arch'd over in such a manner, that it is not to be seen as you pass along the main Street.

The Buildings in the lower Town are mostly ancient; but the upper Town is built in the modern taste; in which stands the Cathedral, a magnificent Structure, and reputed the largest, in extent, of any Cathedral in *England*, except *York*; and that is doubtful. It has a double Cross. The Middle or Rood-tower is the highest in the whole Nation. The Monks were so proud of this Church, that they would have it, that the Devil look'd upon it with an envious eye; whence came the Proverb, used for an envious or malicious Man, *He looks as the Devil looks over Lincoln*. In this Cathedral is the greatest Bell in *England*, measures twenty-two Feet eight Inches in circumference, is near five Ton in Weight, and will hold 424 Gallons *Winchester* Measure. It is called *Tom of Lincoln*. At the end of the larger Transepts or Crosses are two *Catharine-wheel-windows*, remarkably beautiful for bullion Work, and painted Glass. The Cloisters are fine, and the Library well furnished with printed Books and Manuscripts. South of the Cathedral are the remains of a fine Palace for the Bishop.

Lincoln stands in a most rich and pleasant Country; for on the North and South the noble Plain, called *Lincoln-beath*, extends itself for above fifty Miles; and about three or four Miles broad, watered on the West-side by the *Trent*. It was once the Staple of Wool for four Counties, and famous for the Clothing Trade, when it contained fifty-two Parishes: But, since those advantages were removed, it is reduced to fifteen Parishes. It is an episcopal See, brought hither from *Doncaster*, since the Conquest. It sends two Citizens to represent them in the House of Commons; and is an Earldom, giving Title of Earl to Gives Title of Earl. the ancient and noble Family of *Clinton*, descended from *Jeffrey de Clinton*, Lord Chamberlain and Treasurer to King *Henry I.* *Edward* Lord *Clinton* and *Say*, Lord High Admiral

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Admiral of *England*, was created Earl of *Lincoln*, 14 *Elizabet*. It is a County within itself, and a Corporation, with a viscontial Jurisdiction twenty Miles round, and is governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, who are Justices of the Peace) two Sheriffs, a Recorder, four Chamberlains, a Sword-bearer, four Coroners, and about forty Common-council-men. Here is a good Free-school, and several charitable Foundations; and particularly here are in this City four Charity-schools, where 120 poor Children are taught by Clergymen's Widows.

The Market is kept on *Fridays*, and there is a Fair on the second *Tuesday* after *April 12*, *July 5*, the first *Wednesday* after *Sept. 12*, and on *November 12*, for Horses, Cattle, and Sheep.

Wragby.

Wragby, in the Wapentake of *Wraggoe*, situated upon the *Witham*, is a small Market-town, in which is an Alms-house, consisting of twelve Apartments, of two Rooms each, for six Ministers Widows, at 5*l.* per Annum each, and six other poor old Men or Women, at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, with a Chapel and Chaplain. The Market is kept on *Thursdays*; and here also is a Fair on *May 23*, for Sheep, and on *October 11*, for black Cattle.

Stanton.

Stanton, (one hundred and twenty-nine Miles from *London*) in *Gartrey Wapentake*, hath nothing remarkable but the privilege of a Market, which is held on *Mondays*, and of a Fair on *October 29*, for Hemp and Sheep,

Tattersale.

Tattersale, or *Tattershall*, (one hundred and eighteen Miles from *London*) in the same Wapentake, is a pretty well-built brick Town, and has a Castle, famous for its ancient Barons, and a Market on *Tuesdays*. It is commodiously seated in the marshy Country, and has a Fair on *May 14*, and *Sept. 25*, for Horses, Cattle, Cloth, &c.

Louth.

Louth, in the Wapentake of *Louthesk*, (one hundred and thirty-three Miles from *London*) is a considerable Market-town, and takes its name from the little River *Lad*, which runs by it and empties itself at last into the Sea by two Mouths. It is a Corporation; has a large Church with a fine Steeple, a free Grammar-school, and a Charity-school for forty Children; enjoys two Markets on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*; and a Fair for Sheep on *May 24*, and *August 16*, and for Horses on *December 3*.

Alford.

Alford, (one hundred and thirty-four Miles from *London*) bordering on the Sea, in *Calceworth Wapentake*, has a Mar-

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a Market on Tuesdays, and a Fair on Whitsun-Tuesday, and November 8, for Cattle and Sheep.

Burg, (one hundred and four Miles from London) in the Burg. Wapentake of *Candlehoe*, keeps a Market on Thursdays; but it is very inconsiderable. Here also is a Fair on May the 12th, for Sheep, Horses and black Cattle, on August the 16th, for Pedlary, called, a Town-fair, and on October the 2d, for black Cattle and Cloathing of all sorts. Here is a Charity-school.

Waynfleet, three Miles South of Burg, is a neat compact, and the most considerable Market-town in this Wapentake; and remarkable for being the native place of Doctor William Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester, and founder of Magdalen College in Oxford. Here is a Market on Saturdays; and a Fair on the 3d Saturday in May, for Cattle of all sorts, on July the 5th, and August the 24th, for Pleasure and Toys, and on October the 24th; for Tups and other Sheep. But it is most noted for its fine Free-school founded by the said Bishop.

Bolingbroke, is an ancient Town, and gives name to a Boling-Wapentake. It is now in a low state, but still retains the distinction of a Market-town, which is kept on Tuesdays. King Henry IV. called from thence, Henry of Bolingbroke, was born here. It was formerly an Earldom, Oliver St. John, Lord St. John of Bletso, being created Earl of Bolingbroke, by King James I. on the 28th of December, 1624: which Title became extinct by the death of his brother's Son. After this title had lain dormant some time, Queen Anne, created Henry St. John, Esq; (only Son of Henry St. John, Viscount St. John, and Baron of Battersea), Baron St. John, of Lydiard Tregore in Wiltshire, and Viscount Bolingbroke.

Spilsbury, (one hundred and twenty-two Miles from London) has a Charity-scool for twenty-four Boys, and sixteen Girls, clothed; and a considerable Market on Mondays, and a Fair on the Monday before Whitsuntide, and on Trinity-monday, and on the 2d Monday in July, for all sorts of Cattle and Cloathing.

Hornastle, (one hundred and twenty-two Miles from Hornastle, London) seated on the Banks of the River Bane, was originally a Roman Castle, or Camp, whose divisions were twenty Acres in circumference, as may still be plainly discerned. It is now a Market-town, and in good reputation;

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tion; gives name to the Hundred, and holds a Fair on June the 22d, and August the 21st, for Horses and other Cattle, and a Market on Saturdays.

Aßlacote. In the Wapentake of *Aßlacote*, beginning at *Spittle in the Street*, are found many pieces of Roman Antiquities, and the visible tract of the Roman Road from *London*, by *Lincoln* to the *Humber*, and by *Broughton Wood-side*, on *Thornholm-moor*, is a spring that turns Mois into Stone. Near which are seen, the ruins of the fately Priory of *Thornholm*.

Torksey. In the Wapentake of *Well*, the Village of *Torksey*, has an ancient charter, by which it appears to have been a place of great consideration. It held certain privileges on condition that the Inhabitants should, whenever the King's Ambassadors came that way, carry them down the *Trent*, in their own Barges, and conduct them as far as the City of *York*, and does now enjoy the privilege of a Fair for Merchants Goods on *Whitsun-monday*, which is resorted to by young people) and to receive Toll, from strangers who bring Cattle or Goods that way.

At *Hornastle*, are to be seen the foundations and part of the Wall of the ancient Roman Castle, which covered and inclosed twenty Acres of Ground or thereabout. And at *Yarling*, in the same neighbourhood, are the remains of a large Roman Camp.

Scrivelsby-hall. *Scrivelsby-hall*, near *Hornastle*, is the Manor of the *Dimocks*, who hold it upon condition, that the Lord, for the time being, at the Coronation, shall, as the King's Champion, come well armed, into the Royal Presence, on a War-horse, and make proclamation: That if any one shall say, that the Sovereign then crowned, has no right to the Crown, he is ready to defend his right against all opponents.

SEATS in this County besides those already mentioned:

At *Belton*, the Lord *Tyrconnel's*.

At *Branston*, Lord *Vere Bertie's*.

At *Hanby*, the late Sir *John Cuff's*.

At *Uffington*, —— *Bertie's*, Esq;

At *Hapswell*, —— *Whichot's*, Esq;

At *Northory*, —— *Monson's*, Esq;

At *Canwick*, —— *Sibthorp's*, Esq;

At *Tupham-hall*, —— *Vyner's*, Esq;



